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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Brookings Urges Low Prices

Bruce Barton Says Get Public

New Book Berates Mussolini

PPP Protests Potato Taxes

English Is Insured in U. S.

Japan Sends Edison Lamps

AMERICAN industry hears itself incisively and brilliantly pictured by specialists at the New York Congress. Dr. Harold J. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, declares the greatest problem confronting managers is not production but distribution. Paradoxically, he declares the Brookings economic survey shows that Americans have never lived beyond their economic means or capacity, have not been suffering from overproduction, and have not yet reached the stage where it is possible to provide adequate standards of living for everybody. Thus a 25 per cent increase in purchasing power would absorb full American productive capacity—America's inability to find markets has brought the chief American hardships through restriction.

¶ Dr. Moulton sets forth the primary American need as a rapidly expanding total income. The Brookings Institution has proved, he says, that the only way to achieve this income is by reducing prices as rapidly as increasing efficiency will permit. Back of each new unit of productive power there must be placed a corresponding unit of consuming power. Arthur A. Ballantine, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, predicts increasing taxes and warns that the more abundant life can never come while we spend beyond current revenue. Bruce Barton, advertising specialist, pictures business and politics as rivals for American leadership. He advises industry to spend only half as much time with the lawyers trying to circumvent politicians—And twice as much time with sales managers and advertising agents seeking to make industry popular with the public.

¶ George Seldes's new biography of Premier Benito Mussolini, entitled "Sawdust Caesar," is causing complications in several countries. The British Government first held up its publication and then allowed it to proceed. Publication in France is still prohibited. The picture Mr. Seldes, the well-known journalist, draws of Il Duce is not a pleasing one. He makes Mussolini a conquering leader of tremendous will power and superhuman ambitions, but an altogether unscrupulous demagogue whose war and other records have been altered in many books. But on the heels of this harsh appraisal comes Mussolini's personal check for $200 to help build a memorial for Mark Twain—"Mark Twain's genius is the synthesis," says genial Il Duce, "of the sparkling and beautiful characteristics of the people of the United States."

¶ Mrs. Walter M. F. Newkirk, wealthy social leader of Radnor, Penna., sends 1000 letters to prominent men and women urging them to join her in planting potatoes in the home yard. "Plant potatoes as a protest against the Potato Control Act of the AAA," urges Mrs. Newkirk. "We can't always produce hogs and corn and wheat as a protest against the AAA processing taxes, but nearly every one can protest with potatoes against the unreasoning laws that put a premium on scarcity and punish the poor man." In addition to planting his potatoes conspicuously, each of the Potato Protest Planters is asked to display a protesting sign. Mrs. Newkirk is a dangerous adversary—Her influence and social standing may enable her to make vital history on behalf of the patient but potentially powerful potato.

¶ New England and the Middle West battle over accents given the English language. Prof. Harry H. Hall of Harvard "photographed" the voice of Prof. Miles L. Hanley of the University of Wisconsin and classified his letter "s" as "random noise." In reply Prof. H. Miles Heberer of Kansas State College declares midwestern speech far more soothing than that of the down-easterner. Frightened by all this, Lester Tremayne, British radio dramatist, employed in Chicago, applies to Lloyd's for $100,000 insurance against the change of his tones under the influence of midwestern speech. Many persons agree that English in certain parts of the United States is not in its most perfect form—But these persons always locate the imperfection in some section other than their own.

¶ West Orange, N. J., receives the Japanese electrical industry's gift to the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation. Two stone lanterns six feet high, weighing more than 4300 pounds, carved by distinguished Japanese artists, represent the "eternal light." Mr. Edison helped bring six of the most important facilities to civilized life, the telephone, telegraph, phonograph, electric light and power, and motion picture. With Japanese bamboo Edison made his first incandescent lamp filaments—But it was straight out of the eternal Mind that he drew his concept for the "Eternal Light."

## One Man Underwrote War Costing Bolivia $195,000,000; Rich Mines Furnish Funds

### Patino Provided or Guaranteed Vast Sum for Chaco Conflict

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—A significant item of news trickled out of La Paz, the Bolivian capital, the other day. The bald announcement was made from an official quarter that the Chaco war had cost the country the sum of 800,000,000 Bolivian pesos, or $195,000,000.

Appended to this news item was the remarkable admission—from an official source again—that virtually the whole of this vast sum to finance three years' war campaign had been provided or guaranteed by one man—Don Simon I. Patiño.

Who is this man who personally underwrote Bolivia's financing of one of the most sanguinary wars in South American history? There is romance in the answer and the story is worth the telling.

**Title of Tin King**

The title by which Simon Patiño is known throughout the world is that of the Tin King, but, as a matter of fact, there is a good deal of mystery tinged with the romance of his title. He is said to be the richest man in South America—one of the richest in the world for that matter—but his total wealth never has been disclosed. A man who himself can finance one of the belligerents in a costly war, and throw in a score of war planes and several millions of dollars as outright gifts must be "worth a mint." Even in La Paz it is admitted that "Don Simon" never once complained at financing the war.

And what was his interest in financing war? The obvious answer is that to all intents and purposes Patiño is Bolivia. He owns the greater part of the rich tin mines in that country—and tin is everything to Bolivia. But that is not all. Silver and tungsten properties, millions of acres of model farms, railroads, banks and general business, the Government itself—behind the whole economic fabric of the nation, directing its fortunes, is the all-powerful personality of "Don Simon."

It was not always so. Forty years ago, when he had not reached the age of 30, he was an obscure mining engineer. He posessed one prop-

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© Bachrach

Simon I. Patiño

South American Mining Magnate, Known as the Tin King

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Wednesday, Dec. 4

### Naval—Japan Might Abolish U-Boats

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Admiral Nagano, Japan's chief delegate to the Naval Conference, opening Dec. 9, outlined a tentative Japanese program eliminating all the ships of long-range warfare—which would effectually prevent Britain or the United States from threatening Japanese naval supremacy in the Far East, if adopted.

His suggestions included the possible abolition of submarines by general agreement, the scrapping of battleships, aircraft carriers and large offensive-type cruisers.

*Up Navies: Up Taxes: Page 1, Magazine Section.*

### Reciprocity—Anglo-American Trade Talks Start

*Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press*

LONDON—The United States has undertaken preliminary discussions looking to a reciprocal trade treaty with its largest foreign customer, Great Britain, it was authoritatively disclosed. Surveys are under way in both London and New York.

**Washington—** Secretary Hull announced that plans for a trade treaty with Britain were under way, but had not yet reached the stage of formal conversations. Observers saw this the logical next step following the successful pact with Canada.

### Clipper—Takes Off, Midway to Honolulu

MIDWAY ISLAND (AP) (Via Pan American Airways Radio)—The China Clipper took off for Honolulu this afternoon at 1:12 E. S. T.

While flying in from Wake Island yesterday, the crew sighted the west bound steamship President Hayes, which left San Francisco Nov. 22, the same day the Clipper took off from its Alameda base.

### Comma—Government Would Change India Bill

LONDON (AP)—The National Government sent its first bill to the new Parliament. It proposes the change of a comma.

Concerning the India Constitution Act, the bill asks that "the comma after the word made shall be deleted and a comma shall be inserted after the word except." (Who knows what tides of empire may be changed in their course?)

### Maneuvers—French Fleet Off Sardinia

TOULON, France—The French Mediterranean fleet of more than 50 warships sailed for 10-day maneuvers off Corsica, but 20 miles from Italian-owned Sardinia, the Associated Press reports. This gesture of maritime strength was described as routine. But with the French fleet pledged to aid the British fleet in the event of unprovoked aggression from Italy, the maneuvers can scarcely avoid assuming a larger significance.

### In Ethiopia—"No News"

NORTHERN FRONT—Marshal Badoglio's clipped dispatch ran as follows: "There is nothing of note to report on either the Eritrean or Somaliland fronts."

That is what the Marshal said. But from the Associated Press came this dispatch: "The major battle long anticipated between Italy and Ethiopia seemed near at hand today, as skirmishes grew hotter." Two clashes resulted in four Italian losses admitted by headquarters and unnumbered Ethiopian casualties.

It was fairly reliably confirmed that Ras Kassa and Ras Mulugheta, the latter with troops fresh from Addis Ababa and large stores of ammunition, are very close to the Italian front. Ras Seyoum is not far off and may effect a junction.

But observers remembered the words of Haile Selassie, who is now at field headquarters: "Avoid battle; keep to guerrilla warfare."

### Far East—China Sounds British Attitude

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The Chinese Ambassador, Quo Tai-chi, conferred with Sir Samuel Hoare. It was presumed that Britain's attitude toward the Japanese activities in North China was the subject. China is reported planning an appeal to the League of Nations, and would naturally be especially interested in whether Britain would support its position.

### Sanctions—Swiss Sign Pact With Italy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—Switzerland has concluded a trade financing agreement with Italy which appears to keep the door open to shipments into Italy, while not breaking with sanctions. This straddling of the fence between Italy and the League is in line with Switzerland's refusal to damage its lucrative business, both as seller to Italy on its own account and as a large trans-shipment point for goods from western countries.

Just as the freight trains were being crowded through the Saint

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## Motors Group Got Fat Bonus To Pad Wages

### Big Boys in Corporation Paid From $100,000 to $200,000 Annually

### Other Facts Bared

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—General Motors' top-flight salary list—showing total payments of $100,000 to $200,000 annually to ranking officers—was made public last night by the Securities Exchange Commission over the company's protest.

It revealed William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president, drew $211,128 in salary and bonus last year, and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, $201,743. Twelve others received more than $70,000, with a sharp drop to $25,000 or less for some 20 directors.

This information was filed months ago with what commission officials said was a request that it be held confidential. Several hundred companies, similarly, asked secrecy for the specified details of their business, which the law required that they furnish in registering their securities.

**In the Public Interest**

Considering each case separately, the commission recently decided that in about 250 instances it was to the public interest that the information in question—dealing sometimes with sales totals, net income and the like, as well as salaries—be made generally available. About 20, mostly minor, were made public last night.

At the same time, the commission issued its monthly report on stockholdings and transfers of officers, directors and principal stockholders of registered corporations, showing a continuation—but in decreasing volume—of the practice of large gifts of securities.

This practice was noted after passage last summer of the revenue bill, imposing heavy taxes on such gifts to prevent evasion of estate taxes. The levies become effective Jan. 1.

**How It Was Allotted**

Mr. Knudsen's total remuneration consisted of $120,000 in salary and $91,128 in bonus. Mr. Sloan's included $118,800 salary and $82,743 bonus. Bonus payments consisted of cash and common stock. Other high total compensation figures, all to vice-presidents, were:

Donaldson Brown, $134,687; John L. Pratt, $134,527; Charles F. Kettering, $140,495; Lawrence P.

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

## Ickes Denounces Fascism as Real Enemy of America

DETROIT, Dec. 4 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes declared today that economic security must be assured the average citizen if democracy in the United States is not to be supplanted by Fascism.

"Our rugged individualists have already undertaken an active and well-financed campaign looking toward a return to power that will make it possible for them to continue to grow ever richer while the great mass of the people becomes poorer and poorer," he said. ". . . I warn them that they are putting a lighted match to a keg of powder."

"The issue is Facism or the America of the founding fathers," Secretary Ickes, who addressed an audience in the Detroit Town Hall, said. "I say this fully conscious of the deliberate effort that is being made to cause us to believe that Communism constitutes the real threat to our liberties.

"Communism is merely a convenient bugaboo. . . . It is the Fascist-minded men of America who are the real enemies of our institutions through . . . their solidarity, . . . and their ability and willingness to turn the wealth of America against the welfare of America."

Mr. Ickes said that the Brookings Institution had reported 16,000,000 American families, or 60 per cent of the total number, received an annual income of less than $2000, although "a family income of $2000 may be regarded as sufficient to supply only basic necessities," at 1929 prices.

Secretary Ickes said that while groups in Detroit and elsewhere had assisted the Administration in its numerous slum clearance projects, that "their help and encouragement . . . have been nothing as compared with the opposition that we have had to meet from men who have nothing but extreme distaste for an undertaking by the Government that would clean out those festering pest-holes that we call the slums . . . and replace them with decent dwellings."

Secretary Ickes said opponents of the Roosevelt Administration "are as lacking in effective remedies for our social and economic ills as was their administration prior to March 4, 1933. They are the modern exponents of do-nothingism."

## *Policeman Tells Dog, 'Shut Up'—He Did*

ATHERTON, Calif., Dec. 4 (AP)—When Policeman Rollen Somer speaks, let no dog bark.

Here is the report he filed at headquarters yesterday:

"Went to address cited (in a complaint about a barking dog) and told the dog to shut up. He did as instructed."

## Cries For New State Prison Grow Louder

### End to Old Building Urged as District Attorney Plans to Press Murder Charge

**Boston Today—*also sees*—**Hurley vote against Curley in Green confirmation—Bids opened on $18,500,000 PWA program as work is scheduled to start before Dec. 15—"Bossy" Gillis and eight others elected mayors in Massachusetts elections—Temperatures drop toward near zero—Curley announce senatorial aspirations.

***Jail Break*—State's Prison Needs Emphasized**

Boston today evaluated the serious break at Charlestown Prison yesterday and citizens and officials joined in suggestions and efforts to correct the basic causes, and thus prevent possible recurrences. The break which killed a civilian truck driver and two prisoners, was characterized today by Herbert C. Parsons, former probation commissioner, as "the price Massachusetts pays for a defunct prison system."

At the same time, it was noted that Massachusetts also boasts a prison development which is regarded by many as a model for the nation. It is the Norfolk Prison colony. This divergence between the two institutions stood limned today in the wake of Governor Curley's announcement that he will ask the Legislature to provide $2,000,000 for increasing facilities at Norfolk, thus permitting the abandoning of the Charlestown buildings.

In the meantime, Charlestown prison was still under police guard today to forestall further attempted breaks. Last night the second prisoner shot by the guards, William P. McManus, passed on.

District Attorney William J. Foley announced that he will prosecute the three surviving prisoners, Charles O'Brien, Edwin McArdle and Frank Joyce, for first-degree murder in connection with the slaying of Lewis Richards, the truck driver. Richards was alleged to have been knocked unconscious and possibly killed by the prisoners and his body used as a shield to protect the escape. He was also struck by a guard's bullet.

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, said he was entirely in accord with the Governor's proposal for a maximum security prison and that he would include in his recommendations to the Legislature an item of $1,000,000 for the construction of a first offenders unit at Norfolk as the first step in a maximum security plan.

Commissioner Lyman announced

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Air Route Rivalries Disclosed; Farley Speeds Atlantic Lines

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Regular air-mail service across the Atlantic Ocean to match that now being established over the Pacific is being anticipated by the Post Office Department for the summer of 1937.

Declaring that his department "will do everything it possibly can to bring about transatlantic service at the earliest possible date," James A. Farley, Postmaster General, disclosed today that he will request Congress for funds at its next session with which to subsidize such a line.

**Conference Called**

Questions pertaining to the transatlantic airline plans will be discussed here tomorrow. Missions from Great Britain, Ireland and Canada will confer with the interdepartmental committee recently appointed by President Roosevelt "for the purpose of making observations and collecting information pertaining to civil international aviation in all its phases and submitting such recommendations as may seem called for."

**Experiments Pushed**

Officials expect experimental services between Europe and the United States to begin next summer with a view to scheduling regular flights by the following spring or summer.

An international agreement under which great Britain or some other European nation would share in the expense of establishing a transatlantic line appears to be a probability. The American law forbids this government's entering into a contract with any but American airship lines but officials are hopeful of working out some arrangement by which other nations which will benefit by the service can share in the expense.

Commenting on the progress being made by the trans-Pacific service, Postmaster General Farley reported that a second Clipper plane is now ready to go into service and a third is to be delivered shortly.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Dec. 4—Approval of a semiweekly two-way airmail service across the Atlantic by the recent conference here was accompanied by indications that Canada and the United States are rivals in establishing a route between Europe and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

# U. S. Not to Bar Oil Shipment Or Any Secondary War Goods, Reply to Italian Suit Reveals

### New York Action Seeks To Block Any Move to Restrain Trade

### Interprets Hull's Warning as Order

### Case Is Brought Against Five Members of Roosevelt Cabinet

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Five cabinet members, an act of Congress and an international treaty are involved in a civil suit today as Dr. Philip Giordano, Italian-born publicist, launched a one-man campaign in the United States District Court to limit export restrictions to war implements with an order requiring the Federal Government to show cause next Tuesday why it should not be restrained in its embargo policy toward Italy.

Dr. Giordano, one-time editor of Bollettino Della Sera and now associated with Generoso Pope, publisher of Il Progresso, Italo-Americano, has been a resident of the United States for 20 years. His challenge specifies the National Munitions Board set up by Congress last August in a resolution providing for the prohibition of exports of arms to "bellicose nations."

This board is constituted of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; George H. Dern, Secretary of War; Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, and Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

The complaint instances that the plaintiff was about to ship oil to Italy when, on Nov. 16, the Secretary of State placed certain raw materials and common articles of manufacture in the class of essential war goods.

While Mr. Hull's statement did not have the formality of an embargo, the complainant describes himself as desirous to prevent any such eventuality and, therefore, in order that the defendants may be restrained in the future from "in anywise interfering with the exportation and shipment of oil, cotton and other commodities to Italy," demands that the promulgation be declared "null, void and unauthorized by law."

Dr. Giordano, according to his counsel, Francis X. Mancuso, is proceeding on the ground that the National Munitions Board had authority only to enforce embargo against "arms, ammunitions and implements of war," and that, since its implied expansion of the definition of material confronts United States export trade with the loss of $60,000,000 a month from reprisal methods already indicated by the King of Italy, the "illegal" embargo "would deprive the complainant and other citizens of the United States of their property and rights without due process of law."

## Standard Oil Insists On Free Trade Rights

*By the Associated Press*

New York, Dec. 4

THE Standard Oil Company of New Jersey said today it was continuing to supply oil to its Italian subsidiary.

Walter C. Teagle, president, however, denied "unequivocally" a published report that through its Italian subsidiary it had guaranteed Il Duce a supply of petroleum for the duration of the war in return for a valuable monopoly.

Mr. Teagle issued a statement saying the report sounded like "a preposterous piece of propaganda."

In response to inquiries as to the status of the company's relations with its Italian subsidiary, Mr. Teagle's office referred to his statement of Oct. 18, in which he said he saw no reason to interfere with the regular commercial oil business between Standard of New Jersey and its Italian company.

The statement concluded that Standard had not been approached with any suggestions that it restrict regular shipments to its Italian subsidiary. A spokesman for Mr. Teagle said today that that statement still stood.

## Italy Props Open Swiss Door With Trade Agreement

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, Dec. 4—Clearing arrangements between Italy and Switzerland have been concluded at Rome. They will enter into force Dec. 10.

By the present accord all kinds of payments which Switzerland and Italy may effect toward each other are regulated. It applies not merely to commercial exchanges but to financial operations, such as payment of dividends and acquittal of dues on electric energy furnished by Switzerland to northern Italy, besides settlement of Swiss credits by Italian establishments. The agreements may be denounced on two months' notice.

**Doubtful Spot**

Switzerland is one of the countries which, by incomplete participation in sanctions, may open the door between Italy and other nations. It has naturally been difficult to find formulas which did not appear to contradict flatly the Swiss obligations to the League. On the other hand, the relations of Switzerland as a traditionally neutral country and its neighbor, Italy, hitherto of the closest character both commercially and politically, must not be allowed to suffer unduly, it is argued in government circles.

**Difficult for Swiss**

Although Switzerland is criticized by some members of the League it is recognized to be in a peculiarly difficult and probably unique situation and certainly it means to continue its policy of not antagonizing Italy yet not breaking with the League.

A fall of rocks on the railroad at the Saint Gothard tunnel, which is the gateway to Italy, will block this route for a few days, precisely at the moment when this traffic was intensified. Switzerland is a territory of transit and therefore has been called on to convey in great quantities those commodities which are not prohibited.

## *Films Poke Books Off Shelf*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—The printing press, supreme for nearly 500 years, has a new rival in supplying reference material for libraries. It is the 16-millimeter film.

Research scholars at the University of Chicago report that they are finding it practical to use the "film version" of the AAA and NRA hearings, prepared for college libraries by the Joint Committee on Materials and Research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council.

Instead of "poking his head in a book," the student using these films looks into a projection box which can be used in a lighted room. Here he sees a typed or printed page in image form. The projector developed for this new film record throws the entire page, either of a newspaper or of a book, on a small screen where it can be read at the student's leisure.

All sorts of advantages are claimed for this new method of keeping written records. It is much less expensive than books. A page costs a little more than one mill to produce, it is said. Then there is the matter of space. To record the NRA and AAA hearings in books would have required 556 volumes of 500 pages each, and that means a lot of library shelfage. But the necessary film, says the University of Chicago, can be stacked up on less than three feet of space.

Then there is the matter of durability. Anyone who has consulted newspaper files knows how easily torn are old yellowed pages. The film, it is thought, will be much more lasting. Tests are being made by the Bureau of Standards at Washington to make sure.

The first researcher at the University of Chicago to use the films is Dr. Louis Wirth, associate professor of sociology. He is making a study of the relationship between city and country people in metropolitan regions, and found the AAA hearings on milk production and distribution invaluable.

"In the films," he said, "we have a complete, compact, economically collected set of case histories of American business, farming and government in their true relationship as they came together to fight the depression."

After sounding the opinion of other professors, the university reports that the films are regarded as most valuable historic source material. Not produced at government expense, the films were planned, executed and paid for by the committee of the Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council that sponsored them.

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## State Department Says It Lacks Power to Make Such Embargoes

### Must Wait Action By Next Congress

### Both Italy and Standard Deny Report of Deal for Oil Supply

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—A series of rumors, denials, counterdenials and explanations all bearing on America's neutrality policy apparently left few new facts in the situation after the chaff was carefully winnowed today, but achieved one major result of defining the sharp edges and underlining the major points of the American Government's policies in connection with League sanctions and the Ethiopian war.

The State Department has not, and does not intend to impose an embargo on secondary war essentials, whether oil or otherwise, it was emphasized, but will follow its repeated policy of using all forces at its power to limit such exports to "normal" amounts. This will be the attitude at least up to Jan. 3, when Congress meets to modify, and in all probability, to strengthen, the current neutrality law.

**Italy Denies Any Agreement**

Chief of the reports which caused some apprehension in the State Department today was the announcement in a copyright United Press dispatch from Rome that Italy had made an agreement with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for a supply of oil in the event of an embargo against Italy.

This report brought the first batch of denials both from the Italian Government and from Walter C. Teagle, president of the company at New York, who repudiated the account. Despite this, and remembering the early denials of the Rickett Oil Concession in Ethiopia, it was thought likely the State Department would carefully investigate the whole matter.

At the State Department today, Mr. Hull said the Government had not as yet had time to look into reports of a rumored agreement for American-controlled oil wells outside the United States to sell to Italy, despite League sanctions.

**Munitions Board Sued**

Second in the list of events which brought prompt counter statements was a New York court order that five cabinet members who compose the National Munitions Control Board should show cause why they should not be restrained from extending an embargo on exports to Italy to oil, cotton, copper and scrap iron.

This action was instituted by Dr. Philip Giordano, naturalized citizen employed by Il Progresso, Italian (New York) daily paper, and the court order was made by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard.

The incident brought prompt but informal retort from State Department circles that the Munitions Control Board had never issued any such embargo, and had no such intentions in view, since it has all along been agreed that such action would probably transcend the authority of the Neutrality Act to embargo exports of "arms, munitions and implements of war."

**Not in Any Sense an Embargo**

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and chairman of the board, on Nov. 15 in a press statement declared the public was "entitled to know" that certain enumerated articles—oil, copper, scrap iron and steel, trucks and tractors—were "essentials of war" and that their rate of export to warring countries had recently suspiciously increased.

This mere announcement, however, was in no sense the application of a legal embargo. From the outset, the State Department has emphasized that in its attempts to keep America neutral it would seek to restrict exports of abnormal supplies of goods, but conversely would not disapprove continuance of normal trade.

So far as America's trade with Italy goes, if exports of oil, copper, cotton and the like are restricted to what they have been in recent years, they will not seriously interfere with a League boycott. For example, America's petroleum exports to Italy in the last few years have amounted to only 4 or 5 per cent of Italy's total imports.

**Stresses Lack of Legality**

The New York court order, brings into striking relief the cardinal fact that the State Department and Munitions Control Board do not have the legal authority, if they wanted it, to apply any restrictions save moral ones on export shipments to Italy except in a relatively few cases where the Government has financial strings over particular vessels.

The State Department has avoided publicizing this fact, on the theory that the effect of its moral pressure might be lost if it were generally understood that it had no legal club at hand. The weight of expert legal opinion in the capital has been that the phrase "implements of war" covers only to primary war goods, like guns, ammunition, airplanes, and the like. An embargo on these has already been imposed.

The legal action by the Italian-American in New York may defeat

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

# Journalist's Pension Plan Hotly Opposed in Argentina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Journalists here continue in revolt against the pensions scheme which has been proposed for them, and although the Chamber seems favorably disposed toward the bill now under debate, it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that the Executive will intervene in behalf of the profession.

The proposed law has been unanimously condemned by the Spanish and English-language press. The main objection is that the bill was brought forward by a professional minority, consisting chiefly of elements not exclusively dependent on journalism for a living. Another important objection is that large-scale pensions schemes have been a failure in the past and that it is difficult successfully to establish them on an actuarial basis.

There have been few pensions schemes sent to Congress since the Alvear Administration made a laughing-stock of itself with its "pensions for everybody" plan. That was more than a decade ago.

The idea of the Radical Government at that time was to provide a pension for "every manual and intellectual worker." Conservative political opponents described it as a "huge vote-catching scheme." It was planned that 8 per cent of wages and salaries was to be deducted which, with some unspecified state contribution, was to provide the wherewithal to pay the eventual pensions, the amount of which was never exactly specified though estimates were made on a very liberal scale.

International economists at the time described the law as "a wild scheme with no actuarial basis" which undoubtedly would have gone bankrupt at very short notice without the aid of corruption which would have made that period considerably shorter. The fact remains, however, that Congress passed the bill and the law was promulgated. In some cases, for a short time, the 8 per cent was deducted, but, as protests poured in and handling the funds became rather a complicated business, operations were suspended and the money returned. The law was withdrawn by President Alvear after the terrific slating it got from the press. It was shown to be so utterly impracticable that no other course was open to him.

In this connection, a civil servants pension scheme and a railway employees pension scheme became law prior to the enactment of the notorious "pensions for everybody" law. Both of these funds are now on the verge of bankruptcy because they were actuarially unsound, but, as they are guaranteed by the State, it looks as if the taxpayers will have the privilege of paying the piper unless a heavy reduction in the pensions is enforced by law—or by simple decree. Delayed payments and fears for their position have caused many protests from the pensioners of late.


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## *Plant Potatoes, Woman Urges, as AAA Protest*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Walter M. Newkirk of suburban Radnor said today she has sent out 1000 letters inviting people to plant potatoes as a protest against "the AAA and its price fixing."

The letters were invitations to join the "PPP" or "Potato Protest Planters" which she said is a voluntary organization of "liberty loving Americans who are opposed to the triple A that penalizes the forgotten consumer."

She urged potato patches be planted for home consumption, and that they be posted with large signs to "proclaim the protest."

"It's no use asking legislators to do anything about such things," she said. "I have learned not to waste time and postage writing to them unless there is public opinion to support such a campaign. I am setting out to organize a protest."


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# Wife of President Served With Writ In $850,000 Damage Suit

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—The wife of the President of the United States was handed a court summons today when a process server stepped up to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as she arrived at the Commodore Hotel to attend a luncheon of the National Public Housing Corporation.

The subpoena, which is returnable in Queens County Court in 20 days, was accompanied by a complaint charging fraud by the City Housing Corporation, of which Mrs. Roosevelt was a director, in the administration of the Sunnyside Gardens Development on Long Island. This was promoted in 1924 by Alexander M. Bing, president of the corporation, for the construction of one, two and three-family homes.

Others on the original directorate were Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, Arthur Lehman, brother of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer and Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch. Mrs. Roosevelt resigned from the corporation when President Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York in 1928, but the complaint brought by 296 plaintiffs names virtually every person who ever has had a connection with the concern.

The suit involves $850,000 damages and represents the claims of 296 persons who hold 217 of the 536 properties in the Sunnyside Development. It is the sequel to a mortgage and tax strike organized in 1930 by the homeowners when the depression found many of them unable to meet their interest charges. Extensive foreclosure actions followed, about 50 of which are still pending.

## Rearrests Reopen Philadelphia Cases

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4—Warrants for the rearrest of 100 persons discharged by city magistrates during the past two years were issued by Judge Harry S. McDevitt of Common Pleas Court on Dec. 2. Next day 13 of these persons had been rearrested. The charges included carrying concealed weapons, larceny, holdup, and drunken driving.

It had been found by the grand jury, it was reported, that a number of these defendants had been summarily discharged by magistrates, although police were prepared to present prima facie cases against them. The jurors have been studying cases where, it has been alleged, the defendants should have been held for trial or have been punished instead of dismissed.

The rearrests are another step in the probe of the Philadelphia magistracy which was set in motion by the Criminal Justice Association last spring. The August Grand Jury returned indictments against all but one of the magistrates then sitting, charging misdemeanor, malfeasance and misfeasance. The value of the new move would be in obtaining convictions in cases in which magistrates had previously granted discharges, it was pointed out.

## Argentina Regrets Sanctions on Italy

*By the Associated Press*

Buenos Aires, Dec. 3

THE Argentine Foreign Office, in a reply to the Italian note of protest against sanctions, told Italy today: "Weighty reasons impel the fulfillment of a word subscribed in solemn treaties."

The reference was to Argentina's agreement to the League of Nations Covenant providing for sanctions against aggressor nations.

The Argentine Government said it was sorry to have to participate in the sanctions and recognized that they might cause economic difficulties.

## U. S. Not to Put Ban on Secondary Materials

(Continued from Page 1)

its own object, since it throws into relief the essential weakness of the Neutrality Act just prior to the return of Congress to re-draft the law, which expires Feb. 29, 1936. Another big hole in the resolution, as seen here, is its failure to put a ban on private credits to warring countries.

In addition to the Rome-Standard Oil story today and the New York court order, the third of the series of denials and re-explanations came from the office of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and oil administrator, who late last night got out an amplification of a denial made earlier at a press conference.

Somewhat humorously, Mr. Ickes's night statement remarked that his earlier press conference day statement had attempted to clear up a misinterpretation of an earlier statement; but that the second comment had now been misinterpreted!

**Ickes' Angle Is Simple**

The Ickes oil phase of the news was, however, relatively simple. Some days ago Mr. Ickes was asked his views on oil shipments at a press conference and promptly made answer that he felt exporters should co-operate with the Administration. He had not meant, he said yesterday, that an absolute ban should be imposed, but that the State Department's policy of holding down exports to "normal" amounts should be upheld.

All these denials and explanations, it is felt here, would not be roused if there were not some fundamental ambiguity in the situation which makes American policy difficult to understand at a critical moment in world history. This ambiguity, it is believed, lies in the wording of the hastily written neutrality resolution.

**Neutrality Act Not Plain**

The resolution lays down the doctrine of neutrality for the United States, and supports it with an absolute embargo on lethal weapons, but leaves the way open to send the "essentials" of modern war—oil, copper, scrap iron—along with financial credits to warring countries, with the consequent possible building up of a stake in the conflict.

It s under the handicap of such a resolution that the State Department is operating.

Its objectives have been repeatedly stated—to keep America at peace at all hazards; to put no handicap in the way of collective action for peace (the League); and to prevent, as well as it legally can, the building up of a huge war trade which, experience teaches, helps to bring neutral countries into war.

## *Fels Planetarium Offers New Christmas Program*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4—The starry sky just as it was at the time of the birth of Jesus will be seen in the Fels Planetarium in the Franklin Institute on Dec. 18 by the Junior Clubwomen of the Southeastern District of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

A special program, "The Heavens Declare," is being prepared for their visit. It will include unusual lighting effects symbolizing Christmas, and a musical accompaniment based upon Christmas carols.

A new feature in the "Wonderland of Science" section of the institute is a "button-pushing" demonstration of the making of perfume, which will provide visitors with a spray of the perfume. "The Making of Perfume" is also being prepared in time for the clubwomen. Explanations will draw attention to the change of fashions in scents. The perfumes which were Cleopatra's favorites, it is said, would not appeal to modern noses.

## Dr. Luella Miner

Dr. Luella Miner, American educator who passed on at Tsinan, Shantung Province, Dec. 3, founded China's first college for women in 1905, the Women's College of Peiping University. Until recently, according to the Associated Press, Dr. Miner was dean of women and professor of religious education in Shantung Christian University.

An alumna of Oberlin College in Ohio, she began her work in China in 1887 as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a Congregational organization.

Dr. Miner was the author of "Two Heroes of Cathay," "China's Book of Martyrs" and "Textbook of Geology," the last written in Chinese.


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# Ocean Air-Mail Rivalry Seen In Canada and U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

America, with the decision resting with Imperial Airways.

At the conference here between representatives of Imperial Airways and of those parts of the British Empire most directly affected, namely, Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Newfoundland, Canada is said to have strongly favored a route from Ireland direct to Harbor Grace, N. F., thence to North Sydney, N. S., using the latter as the Canadian terminus.

The disadvantages of alternative routes were pointed out by Canadian officials in the light of past experience. The most northern course, via Iceland and Greenland, in addition to its including foreign territory, contains the constant menace of freezing atmospheric vapor which causes ice to form on the wings.

Whether or not Canada will have its way in the choice of routes will depend perhaps on the resumption of the conference in Washington with Pan American Airways and United States officials. It is said that the latter favor a transatlantic service via Bermuda, with the British company flying between the island and Europe and the American company flying between the island and New York. Present restrictions prevent the use of Bermuda for foreign controlled airplanes, but these could probably be removed.

## World Air Routes Test Pilot's Skill Against Obstacles

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Dust storms, sand storms, evening fog, mountains, great heat, great cold, electricity from the atmosphere which charges the metal on airplanes—these are some of the difficulties pilots on the transworld air routes must face.

These varying flying conditions as they exist on the British Empire routes were set forth by Maj. H. G. Brackley, well-known British pilot, in a lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society here recently.

Piloting commercial aircraft on desert routes, the lecturer said, calls for powers of endurance. Long hours are spent at the controls and there are great changes from cool air high up to furnace-like heat on the ground.

**Unlighted Country**

On the African route thought has to be given to airports situated at about 5000 feet above sea level, and when flying over the Sudan a local violent wind known as the "Haboob" has to be treated with the utmost respect. It can be avoided, Major Brackley said, by flying high over it—as it is seldom found higher than 5000 feet—or by going round it. Night flying, however, is generally associated with calm conditions which, he added, was just as well, considering the long stretches of uninhabited and unlighted country.

A difficult section, he stated, is that between the Sudan and Lake Victoria Nyanza where violent storms may occur any evening throughout the year, making radio communication unreliable. This also occurs in the rainy season north of Khartum. Sandstorms are another difficulty with which pilots have to contend, as one of the effects of these is to charge the aircraft with static electricity. Great care must then be exercised when refuelling.

**Must Face Monsoons**

On the India-Australia route the pilot has to deal with monsoons. One of these is the northeast and southwest on the Karachi-Singapore section, and the other northwest and southeast on the Singapore-Australia section.

Before and after the southwest monsoon the pilot has, Major Brackley explained, to decide whether he will fly high in cool air and face a strong head wind, or remain low in disturbed hot air at a temperature of about 115 degrees (Fahr.). During the monsoon low clouds, more or less constant rain, heavy tropical storms, and turbulent conditions are the rule.

Over the Sind Desert in India, he added, the pilot may encounter dust storms, and, from November to February, morning and evening fogs occur at most landing fields. At present, too, night flying has to be by dead reckoning, helped out by checks given by wireless bearings, as beacons are scarce. The final India-Australia sector over the 500 miles of the Timor open sea, with dead reckoning navigation necessary to make Port Darwin at the other end, is, the lecturer continued, considered one of the most difficult portions of the route.

## Air Defenses Get Poised For Florida Maneuvers

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 4 (AP)—Picked planes of the army's general headquarters air force—backbone of the United States' defense against aerial attack—poised on three south Florida fields yesterday

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# *Philadelphia Firemen Play Host to Straying Children*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3—Sometimes it takes a fireman's hat, sometimes a lollipop, or sometimes a slide down the brass pole—but whatever treatment is needed to change tears to smiles on the faces of children lost in the Christmas shopping rush, firemen at the Tenth and Commerce Street station can supply it.

For some years now it has been the established custom for police to lead strayed children to this firehouse, where they have been entertained while waiting for their parcel-ladened parents to claim them. It makes it simple to soothe these grown-ups when they suddenly realize that part of their family has vanished in the enchanted purlieus of toylands. They can be confidently directed to this one address.

But by the time they arrive there the children have very often got into the spirit of the place and are far from anxious to leave. Some of them insist that they have enjoyed themselves better than they did in the department stores.

Boys usually find plenty to amuse them in the fire apparatus itself, but girls are apt to need candy or even an ice cream cone to give the appearance of the world a more rosy tinge. The firemen "chip in" to provide such toothsome supplies. They say they are glad to do it for they really enjoy this business of playing host to wandering guests.

The season opened this year the day after Thanksgiving with as many as 13 children at the fire station at one time. Every one of them, when the time came to leave, would just as soon have stayed a little longer, they said.

## Educators Defend Dr. Becker Against Communism Charge

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec 4—A flood of letters and telegrams from outstanding college and university professors in all parts of the country defending Dr. Carl L. Becker, history professor of Cornell University, against charges of Communism hurled at his high school textbook, constitute the latest development in Washington's school "purge."

Dr. Becker was charged by a local citizens' group with having favorably presented some of the results of Russia's experiment in government. As a result, a special committee was named to make a thorough study of his books and others that the citizens' group held were tinged with Red. The committee expects to submit its report to the School Board on Dec. 16.

The telegrams described Dr. Becker, who is a former president of the American Historical Association, as a leading figure in the study of political thought and branded the charges made against him "ridiculous." No responsible book on modern Europe, they held, could ignore the Soviet experiment.

Among those from whom messages have been received are: Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University; Charles A. Beard, historian and author; Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania; W. T. Root, University of Iowa; Guy S. Ford, dean of the graduate school, University of Minnesota; Charles Seymour, Yale University; Arthur M. Schlesigner of Harvard; Dean George C. Sellery, of the University of Wisconsin; a group of professors at Smith College; F. H. Hodder, University of Kansas; Livingston Farrand, Cornell University; Henry S. Canby, editor of the Saturday Review; William L. Westerman of Columbia University, and Walton H. Hamilton, professor at Yale and at present chief of the consumers' division of the NRA.

## Forum Plan Gains Popularity in Paris, Friends' Aide Says

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3—Growing interest in Paris in the forum plan of discussing problems of the day is reported by J. Mahlon Harvey, a worker at the Friends' Center in the French capital. Mr. Harvey, who has returned to America for several weeks to visit the headquarters of the American Friends' Service Committee here, is the leader of one forum group which conducts its meetings in English.

It is attended, he says, by as many as 50 highly interested people, including visitors from England, the United States and other English-speaking countries.

There is also a larger forum meeting conducted in French which Mr. Harvey attends, but does not lead. Both are sponsored by the Friends' center.

Two other movements initiated by the Friends' group in Paris are concerned with prison work for adults and with juvenile delinquents.

The main work occupying the Friends' group, Mr. Harvey says, is the assistance of Jewish refugees from Germany. The workers are in touch with as many as 2000 in Paris at the same time.

In addition to giving destitute refugees the immediate necessaries of life, the Friends' workers are constantly engaged in procuring transportation and arranging for passport and other formalities, so that they can move to new homes in other parts of the world—especially to Palestine, though many have come to America.

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# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

Gothard tunnel—the main rail route into Italy—a landslide has blocked the tracks for a few days.

## North China—Three-Man Parley Continues

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

In the discussions of three men at Peiping the fate of North China appeared to rest. They are China's War Minister Ho, Japan's General Extracrdinary Doihara, and North China's key overlord, General Sung. For days General Sung has been reported shopping between both sides, trying to get broader powers of local government. Some have said that he was merely using Japan as a lever to extract more and yet more from the Chinese Government. At all events, the latest general opinion reported by the Associated Press holds that General Sung will stick with Chinese sovereignty and swing the balance toward Nanking rather than Tokyo.

If China wins such a partial victory, the new government of the five North China provinces is expected to pattern the semi-independent Inner Mongolian Political Council—which has maintained its Chinese loyalty against Japanese encroachments for two years now.

## French Chamber—Laval Gives Time to Cool Off

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Premier Laval gave the turbulent Chamber of Deputies 24 hours to cool off, after yesterday's riotous session. General opinion reported by the Associated Press still held that M. Laval would win by a close vote tomorrow, on his method of averting clashes between the armed political leagues. He is expected to go his limit in concessions to the Leftist demands, though not to the point of outright dissolution of the leagues.

Some observers claimed that had a vote been taken at the height of yesterday's confusion, the Cabinet might have lost. One deputy caused a sensation by claiming that certain among the armed units had advocated assassination of Leftist leaders, but a government spokesman said that no explicit threat calling for legal action had been voiced.

## Japan—Newest Prince Named

TOKYO (AP)—In accordance with ancient rites, the second son of Emperor Hirohito and the Empress Nagako, born Nov. 28, was named Mashahito Yoshinomiya—"Prince of Genuine Righteousness."

A royal prince of Japan receives his name on the seventh day, after it has been chosen by the learned men of the imperial household through consultation with the lore of the ages. The two characters then are written by the Emperor himself on a sheet of soft white paper and carried with great pomp into the presence of the infant.

## Trade—Japan Beats U. S. in China

SHANGHAI—Japan displaced the United States as largest exporter to China for the first time in history, in figures for the month of October, the Associated Press reports.

**Washington** — The Commerce Department said Japan's displacement of America as leading exporter to China was not particularly significant, since figures for only one month are involved. Nevertheless, the State Department is represented as increasingly dismayed at Japanese capture of American markets.

## Neutrality—Secondary Materials Not Embargoed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—The Administration's immediate neutrality policy was clarified as a result of a series of incidents here. The Government has not and will not embargo secondary war materials—notably coal, oil, iron, steel and cotton. It will do all possible to limit exports of these products to "normal," and will seek an expanded neutrality act when Congress meets Jan. 3.

*Secretary Hull replies to a neutrality court injunction, Standard Oil of New Jersey denies guaranteeing an oil supply to Italy, etc.: Page 1.*

## Reich—Schacht Pledges no Inflation

LEIPZIG, Germany (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht told a convention of Labor Front officials that he would resign as Minister of Economics rather than tolerate currency inflation. "I guarantee you that I will never be a party to such fraud," he said, "and you have Der Führer's word for it he will never permit it."

Tax reductions, he said, are impossible at present, and, on the contrary, "enormous sacrifices must be made yet." But Dr. Schacht pleaded for the preservation of capitalism, asserting that "art and beauty never can be brought into the world unless there are persons glad to spend money for them. Germany will always need many wealthy people," he said.

## Anthracite—Wage and Hour Demands Pushed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Higher wages and shorter hours were demanded in resolutions offered at a convention of representatives of 150,000 anthracite coal miners here. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, attacked railroads for "unfair" practices, and mine operators for uneconomic practices.

## Manitoba Farmers Refuse to Return To Political Arena

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINNIPEG, Man.—United Farmers of Manitoba, at the thirty-third annual convention, turned away from a proposal that the organization re-enter politics as a party. Up till seven years ago, the farmers, not only of Manitoba, but of the entire western part of Canada, exercised an important influence on the political life of the country. At one time they had a considerable number of members in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the provincial governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were popularly called "farmer governments."

Manitoba is now the only remaining Province which is still governed by the agricultural party. The Premier, John Bracken, prior to his being chosen to lead the Progressive Party, which was the official name of the farmers' group, was head of the Manitoba Agricultural College.


### Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

*For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only*

**To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy**

| Steamship | Sailings | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bremen | N. Y'k, Dec. 6, 12 m'dn't | Dec. 6, 1:00 pm | Dec. 6, 8:00 pm |
| Ile de France | New York, Dec. 7, 12 noon | Dec. 6, 8:00 pm | Dec. 7, 8:00 am |

**To Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailings | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mariposa | San Francisco, Dec. 10 | Dec. 5, 4:00 pm | Dec. 5, 7:30 pm |
| Mariposa | San Pedro, Dec. 12 | Dec. 7, 4:00 pm | Dec. 7, 7:30 pm |

**To China and Japan**

| Steamship | Sailings | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Pershing | Portland, Dec. 10 | Dec. 5, 4:00 pm | Dec. 5, 7:30 pm |
| Empress of Asia | Victoria, Dec. 14 | Dec. 9, 4:00 pm | Dec. 9, 7:30 pm |

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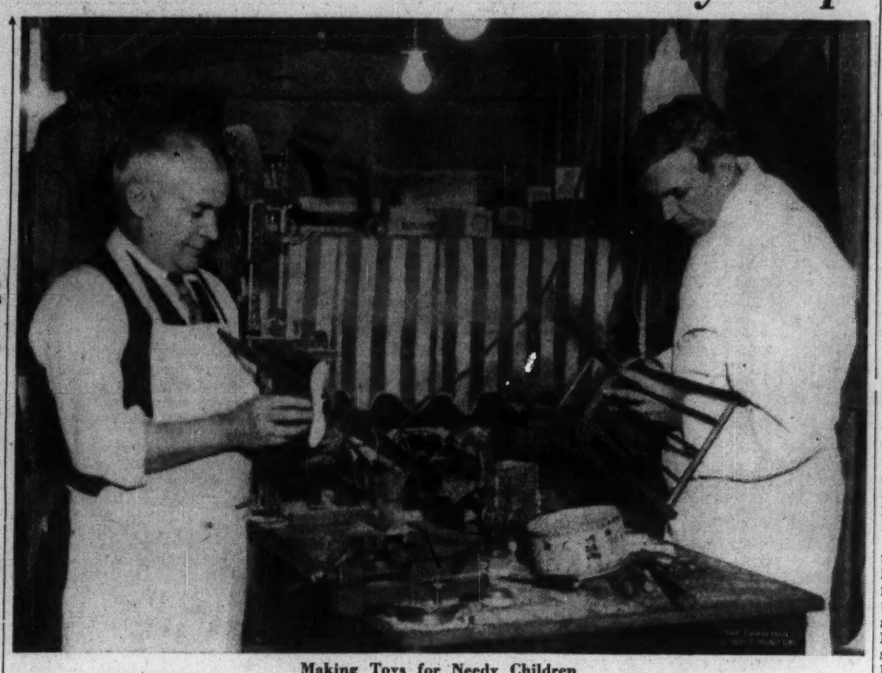
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.


# Pittsburgh Basements Are Turned Into Toy Shops

*Mission organized 41 years ago to prevent any empty stockings on Christmas morning continues its activities in no less than six basement "factories" in the city.*



**Making Toys for Needy Children**
John Harley (Left) and Roy L. Ehmann at Work in the Shop in Basement of Mr. Ehmann's Home in Pittsburgh

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH — Six little basement workshops are filled with the happy din of saws and hammers and lathes these days as they speed into peak production. They are turning out toys and dolls for 20,000 boys and girls who otherwise might be forgotten.

Their "bosses" are men and women who hurry through their own labors in order to put in overtime for the Pittsburgh Toy Mission, organized 41 years ago by George L. Bond to prevent any tiny stocking being found empty on Christmas morning.

**Fun of His Shop**

None is busier than Roy L. Ehmann, district manager for a furnace manufacturer. When his "grown-ups" work is finished, Mr. Ehmann relaxes in the fun of his shop where odd wheels and pieces of scrap magically form themselves into shiny new airplanes and boats and wagons under his busy hands.

While Mr. Ehmann is keeping things humming in the basement of their home at No. 2966 Espy Avenue, Dormont, Mrs. Ehmann is upstairs sewing dresses on the hundreds of dolls that each year find their way to the Dormont address. The borough's Girl Scouts help her collect the cloth for the dresses.

**8000 Toy Carts**

Perhaps the best production record made in the Ehmann workshop to date is the 2000 toy carts assembled there with the help of friendly industrial plants. One factory sent him 8000 wheels and a steel mill provided the axles. But his work is not confined to boys' things. A little paint works wonders in making a doll house look as good as new, and a discarded cheese box can be converted into the finest doll's bed one ever saw.

Nothing is too old or too broken to find some use around the Ehmann home, as their friends have found out long ago, and they now keep a steady stream of broken-down toys pouring into the workshop.

That is the story of this Pittsburgh toy land, and it can be duplicated at least five times in the homes of Frank L. Miller, R. A. Stoner, G. D. Piper, Clyde Phillips and Mrs. C. O. Sargent.

## One Man Financed Bolivia's War Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

erty, "El Salvador," in which he had great faith, though no money to back that faith. He stepped into a British bank one day and asked for a loan. The manager was impressed and decided to back "Don Simon." The initial overdraft obtained on that occasion was the foundation of the present colossal fortune of the Tin King.

Today he is the dictator of a gigantic tin combine, incorporated in the United States, including one company that carries his name, he dominates all production quotas allotted to Bolivia, the second producing country in the world; he controls more other mines in his native country and owns many besides in Africa and Malaya; is the chief director of the Bolivian Central Bank; owner of the Mercantile Bank; has his own oil fields, railroads and controls at least one shipping line on the west coast of South America.

**Seldom in Bolivia**

But "Don Simon" is seldom seen in Bolivia. He prefers to live in Paris, which is recognized as the headquarters of the general staff of his financial and economic empire. There are other offices—in New York, London, La Paz, Oruro and Santiago—but the Tin King prefers to live in Paris. He has an official position there also, because he acts as Bolivia's minister plenipotentiary to France.

All Bolivians are intrigued regarding the fortune of their fellow-countryman, but only guesses can be made "Don Simon" pays income taxes in a dozen different countries and he never encourages publicity. What he pays at home is the secret of the Bolivian treasury. Although seldom seen in La Paz he has full protection there. His power and influence are recognized. If he cared, he could be the maker and breaker of Governments; he prefers to remain aloof from politics.

**Vitally Influenced**

The economic life of Bolivia has been vitally influenced by his activities, his vast interests throughout the country having been the means of enormous impulse to commerce and the source of heavy revenue to the Government. The great care of the welfare of staff and workmen and their families, at his different mining enterprises is well in evidence; splendid housing accommodation, social clubs, churches, hospitals, playing fields and theaters, many of them built high in the Andes Range, testify to the care for his servants.

For himself he has palatial homes at Cochabamba, Oruro and La Paz, in Bolivia. In France he has his palace in Paris, his chateau at Nice and his villa at Biarritz.

Although naturally reserved, Señor Patiño's activities in Bolivia, the United States, Great Britain and France have contributed to make him one of the best-known men in the tin and metal industries. His career, with its extraordinary successes in mining, banking, railroads, farming, finance and diplomacy, has earned for him a unique and inspiring position in these circles in both North and South America and Europe and an exalted place in the esteem and admiration of his native country, Bolivia, and his countrymen.

## Wage Lift Accorded

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America yesterday announced a 5 per cent wage boost for its 15,000 employees.

## Exhibit of Philadelphia's Geology Aids Museum to Increase Attendance

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 — The Academy of Natural Science reports a 10 per cent increase in the number of visitors at its Natural History Museum on the Parkway for the year ending Nov. 1. Various new exhibits are said to account for this increase.

One of the most striking recent additions to the exhibit shows "The Geology of Philadelphia and Its Vicinity."

On a relief map the rocks, sands and soils of the region are indicated by different colors. The map covers more than 100 square miles of the metropolitan area, including portions of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

In the same case are actual specimens of the rocks, arranged according to their field relations. The sedimentary rocks are shown in their normal sequence, with younger rocks lying on top of older ones. The igneous specimens are grouped together at the front of the model.

The relief map itself is cut in two in the middle in order to show the sub-surface structure and the relation of the formations to each other.

It is pointed out that the central section of Philadelphia itself is built upon 50 to 100 feet of sands, clay and gravel, apparently deposited by the waters of Delaware Bay in prehistoric times when that estuary extended as far north as Trenton.

The coarser sands and gravels below this "Cape May formation" are considered by some geologists to have been deposited at an earlier period by the Hudson River which they believe formerly flowed through a gap in the Palisades and over the site of Philadelphia.

### New Name Asked for Avenue

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 3 (AP)—The city council today asked President Trujillo to change the name of Avenue President Trujillo to Avenue George Washington.

# Philadelphia's Transit Habits Disclosed by Traffic Survey

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3—More than one third of the entire population of Philadelphia and its suburbs pours into an area of less than two square miles downtown every morning, it is shown by surveys now completed by the Bureau of Traffic Engineering, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the suburban railroads.

Altogether some 735,000 people converge on the center of the city each morning—and hurry home again at about 5 o'clock.

Automobiles and buses carry the greatest number of them—a total of 360,000. Subways, trolleys and elevated lines serve another 310,000. Trains provide the comfort of spacious seats for 65,000 more.

Automobile traffic peaks are between 8:30 and 9 a. m. and 5 and 5:30 p. m. At these two periods about 7000 cars are carrying approximately 20,000 commuters to or from work.

The rapid transit peak occurs at the same time in the afternoon, but half an hour earlier in the morning. About 57,000 persons ride into the downtown section between 8 and 8:30 a. m., and about 53,000 leave between 5 and 5:30 p. m. Presumably the other 4000 either work later or else stay in town for different forms of entertainment.

Figures showing the number of cars passing on the main arteries into the center of the city are impressive. Down the tree-lined Parkway each morning more than 35,000 automobile passengers get a glimpse of the Schuykill, the Art Museum and the Franklin Institute. Another 33,000 crowd their way down North Broad Street, with William Penn atop City Hall tower extending a visible welcome for four or five miles. Still another 25,000 roll past the timed traffic lights of Chestnut Street from western suburbs.

Automobile traffic was checked by 610 men placed at strategic points and armed with automatic counting devices. The rapid transit passengers were checked at turnstile and the railroad travelers were counted by the tickets sold.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No matter how cold the weather outside, hot water heaters will keep you comfortable in any Great Eastern bus. PORTER AND FREE PILLOWS

Make their Christmas joy complete with the only complete low-priced car

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The Complete Car CHEVROLET A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

AFTER all, Christmas *does* come only once a year. Make this Christmas a memorable one for all the family! Give them a new 1936 Chevrolet—*the only complete low-priced car!*

Their eyes will sparkle when they see the beauty of its new Turret Top Body . . . their pulses quicken when they test the performance of its High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine . . . and their faces radiate satisfaction when they experience the comfort of its famous gliding Knee-Action Ride*.

You will also know that you have given them the *safest* motor car ever built, for the 1936 Chevrolet is the only car in its price range with New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes and Solid Steel one-piece Turret Top, as well as the other exclusive features listed here.

NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES — *the safest and smoothest ever developed*

SOLID STEEL one-piece TURRET TOP — *a crown of beauty, a fortress of safety*

HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE — *giving even better performance with even less gas and oil*

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GENUINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION IN NEW TURRET TOP BODIES — *the most beautiful and comfortable bodies ever created for a low-priced car*

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Not only is this new Chevrolet the only complete low-priced car, but it is also *much more economical* to buy and operate than any other car of comparable quality, so it's an ideal investment.

Your Chevrolet dealer will gladly cooperate to make the surprise complete by delivering the car at any hour you suggest on Christmas day. Visit or telephone him and make the arrangements now!

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AND UP. *List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Michigan. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $20 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, $20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice.*

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CHEVROLET

# Boston Day... Break, PWA, Elections, Weather...

(Continued from Page 1)

today that his investigation of the attempted escape would be ready on Friday. He would make no announcements concerning prison conditions until that time, he said.

Two of the three prisoners who were returned to the prison are in the hospital while the third is confined, but not in "solitary." The prison commissioner said that the punishment of the three men rests entirely in the hands of the District Attorney.

Mrs. Louis D. Richards, widow of the slain truck driver, under an act recently passed by the legislature, will receive $1000 for each year she remains unmarried and $200 a year for each minor child.

Unsettled still today was the question of a reward for William A. McDonald, a lifer and a trusty at Charlestown, who grappled with the five prisoners after they had allegedly struck Richards. Commissioner said that a pardon by Governor Curley could be the only reward for McDonald. As a trusty, he now enjoys all the privileges possible to a prisoner.

Comments concerning Massachusetts' prison system, Page 7.

### *WBSO*—New Group Takes Over Babson Station

Boston radio circles today learned that Station WBSO in Needham, Mass., will shortly be taken over by a new group of backers known as Broadcasting Service Organization.

Formal decision by the Federal Communications Commission to allow the new group to take over physical management from the Babson organization was telephoned yesterday by the attorney for the group.

The new group is headed by George A. Crockwell, James K. Phelan and William H. Eynon, local businessmen. Mr. Phelan, a former radio time salesman, is the commercial manager of the new station.

Immediate changes planned by the new owners are equipment improvements which will improve the signal and the quality of WBSO. A Boston office is planned, and eventually, of course, studios, at a hotel in the Back Bay. Several changes are contemplated in the present studio on Great Plain Avenue, near the Needham-Wellesley line, to permit greater flexibility in program arrangements. WBSO operates in daylight hours on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is considered an excellent wavelength.

### *Green*—He's Confirmed Though Hurley Opposes

Significant political developments surrounded today's meeting of the Governor's Executive Council. Within minutes after he had announced his intention of seeking the gubernatorial office which James M. Curley intends to abdicate in order to seek a senatorial toga, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley voted, for the first time, against Mr. Curley's wishes.

The issue came up when the appointment of Thomas H. Green as Civil Service Commissioner came up for approval. The Lieutenant Governor had urged retention of James M. Hurley in the civil service post. Both the Lieutenant Governor and the Civil Service Commissioner were members of the Democratic wing led by former Governor Ely.

Today, indicating his disapproval of Mr. Curley's action, the Lieutenant Governor voted with the three Republican members of the Council against Mr. Green. The four other Democrats, however, remained with the Governor and the Green appointment was approved.

It is expected that, nevertheless, Hurley will seek Curley's support for his gubernatorial candidacy.

### *Curley*—He Announces Candidacy for U. S. Senate

Massachusetts politicians, even those ordinarily close to Governor Curley, were just recovering today from his sudden announcement last night of his candidacy for the United States Senate. The revelation came at a meeting of St. Alphonsus Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of Rockland.

Until now most of the State House politicians have predicted Mr. Curley's return to the Governor's chair for another term, while the question as to who will succeed U. S. Senator Marcus A. Coolidge in case of his retirement or defeat has been more or less undecided. These same politicians are busy today explaining their mistake.

Equally busy, however, were other politicians, candidates and would-be candidates, some of whom, like "Brer Rabbit," have been laying low and saying very little until they could determine what political timber the Democratic "boss man" had chosen for himself.

Two Hurleys—Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley—were quick to respond to the canditorial call.

The lieutenant governor stated that he would be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination and that a formal announcement would come later.

State Treasurer Joseph L. Hurley also will be a candidate for "higher office," he announced today. If, as many believe, this office signifies the governorship, it should aid tremendously in adding confusion to the Democrat's problems when election time rolls around.

* * *

Today came Governor Curley's expected follow up on his speech last night. Summarized the Governor:

"I have devoted a lifetime to the study of social reform and I am satisfied that I could be more serviceable in Washington than in any other place. . . ." He then turned to his record in the field of labor, in which the Governor is generally conceded to have done his best work. He called attention to the fact that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has publicly stated that more progressive labor legislation was adopted in five months under Governor Curley than in 25 years under other Governors.

"I am going to undertake further labor legislation next session," said the governor. . . .

"If they can find someone better versed in social reform and economic legislation, then they should find him, nominate and elect him. But I don't think they can and I say that without any degree of egoism. And I feel that they will elect me."

* * *

Republican candidate for nomination, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., evidently felt the same way. He said that the Governor's announcement showed the importance of having the Republicans nominate a man who is an energetic campaigner, a consistent opponent of wasteful expenditure and a sane progressive.

"I believe all these things can be truthfully said of me," concluded the present bearer of the famous Lodge standard.

Meanwhile, all eyes were momentarily drawn toward the spectacle of a banquet in which U. S. Senator Marcus A. Coolidge is toastmaster and Governor Curley, guest speaker. Such a spectacle may take place tonight at the Worcester County Democratic League banquet at Worcester. The banquet committee has announced that the Governor has accepted an invitation to speak and that Senator Coolidge is scheduled to act as toastmaster.

Curley's Senatorial candidacy discussed in Up and Down Beacon Hill Page 6

### *PWA*—Bids Sought On $38,000,000 Projects

One half of Massachusetts' $38,000,000 PWA program was advertised for contractors' bids today. Work, it is specified, shall start before Dec. 15. Leading items in the 24 separate projects ready for construction included:

1. Repairs to Commonwealth Pier in Boston. Cost: $819,000.
2. Repairs to Faneuil Hall Market (and Quincy Market): $456,000.
3. Construction of 16 new schools in Massachusetts. Cost: $3,347,650.

Total value of the 24 projects was $18,500,000. They have been approved by federal authorities and by the various local governments involved. When contracts are awarded the work will immediately proceed.

Andrew H. Peterson, PWA chief for Massachusetts, has expedited preparation of plans and specifications for contractors and hopes to have bids in this week and next.

### *Gulf Strike*—Promises To Be Felt in Boston

The strike of longshoremen raging in Gulf of Mexico ports was scheduled to reach upwards to Boston tomorrow. According to Dennis J. Donovan, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, when the Lykes Brothers ship Liberty Glo arrives here tomorrow it will be boycotted.

The same vessel was focal point of local interest when its cargo was kept aboard for six days prior to Nov. 15. At that time the local ILA groups first showed their new and unexpected strength in coastwise shipping by warning Peabody and Lane, local agents for the ship, that any attempt to use strikebreakers in unloading the vessel would cause immediate imposition of boycotts on other ships served by the same agents.

Similar boycotts were placed on Gulf Port boats in San Francisco yesterday.

### *Weather*—Mercury Makes Fast Nose Dive

Boston thermometers went into a nose dive today. Temperatures dropped 10 degrees before noon and weather bureau experts expected them to fall to approximately 8 degrees above zero tonight.

At 8 a. m. the temperature was reported by G. Harold Noyes, meteorologist at the United States Weather Bureau, at 28 degrees. At noon it had fallen to 18 degrees, at 3 o'clock to 16 degrees, and was still dropping.

Skies were clear, but there was a sharp wind from the northwest. It was the coldest day since last February. Tomorrow it will be warmer, Mr. Noyes predicted.

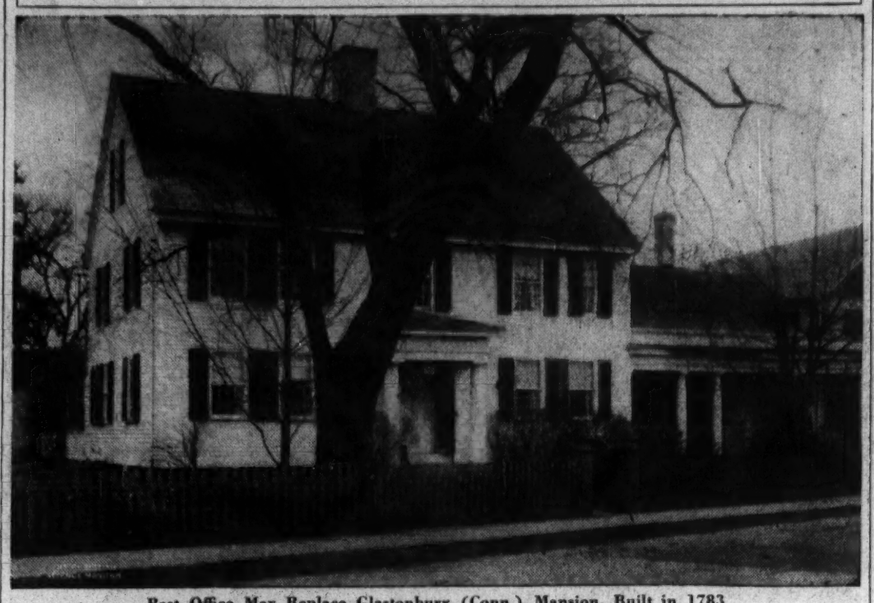
### *Elevated*—Seeks Relief From Repairing Streets

The rumbling wheels of the Boston Elevated cars may shake down plaster from the ceiling and jar the dinner dishes, but they do not, according to "El" officials, cause as much damage to the streets as do the rubber-shod wheels of automobiles. Thus yesterday, in a request to the Legislature that the company be relieved of its obligations to share in the expense of mending streets over which it runs, the "El" stated that its biggest competitors, automobiles and taxicabs, are the principal causes of the deterioration of city streets.

The law, branded by company officials as a relic of the days when the horse-drawn cars actually did dig up the pavement, requires that the "El" bear a portion of the cost of repairing any street on which it operates, even though the street is merely being repaved and no repairs are being made to the tracks. Officials claim that the rescinding of this law would relieve the company of its heaviest maintenance cost.

The company also requested legislation calling for the purchase of "El" bonds by the Boston Metropolitan District to pay for maturing bonds for which the railway is liable.

## 'Progress' Threatens Old Connecticut Mansion



Post Office May Replace Glastonbury (Conn.) Mansion, Built in 1783

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GLASTONBURY, Conn., Dec. 4—The Welles mansion here was already nearly 100 years old when Admiral Farragut sat on the rambling, elm-shaded porch with Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under President Lincoln, and planned the historic battle of Mobile Bay. Today, expanding needs of the community threaten the structure with demolition.

Ironically enough the very Union it played a part in preserving is to be an instrument in its destruction. The Federal Government has purchased the Main Street site for erection of a post office, and unless the house is soon moved it will be razed.

The Welles house has 22 rooms. It was built in 1783 by Samuel Welles Jr. It was his son, Gideon, who became a stanch supporter of Lincoln and served in his war Cabinet.

A town committee is now trying to form a historical society which would remove the house from its present location and preserve it, with antique furnishings, as a shrine of early Connecticut history.

### *Elections*—Nine Cities Name Their Mayors

Voters of five Massachusetts cities today faced the interesting possibilities of new administrations as nine cities elected Mayors yesterday. The cities to have new Mayors are Brockton, Gloucester, Holyoke, Leominster and Chicopee.

Most colorful among former incumbents to be returned to power was Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis of Newburyport, who, exhibiting none of the verbal excesses of former campaigns, swept the city in every ward except that of his rival, Councilor John M. Kelliher, Mayor George J. Bates of Salem who ran unopposed for his seventh term was returned to office again in a very quiet election.

Successful candidates for mayor in the nine cities electing were the following:

Salem—George J. Bates.
Gloucester—Weston U. Friend.
Brockton—Lawrence E. Crowley.
Holyoke—William P. Yoerg.
Newburyport—Andrew J. Gillis.
Leominster—Harold W. Burdett.
Taunton—Arthur E. Poole.
Chicopee—Anthony J. Stonina.
Northampton—Charles L. Dunn.

In the cities of Peabody, Gardner, Quincy and Haverhill "off-year" elections were held for minor city posts, and mayors were not obliged to go to the people for re-election. In a bitter contest in Quincy, Avery W. Gilkerson, attorney, who led the fight which resulted in the ousting of former Mayor Charles J. Ross, was defeated in his contest for City Councilor from Ward Six.

### *Pigeon*—One Alights On Trawler Far at Sea

E. M. Sorenson, radio operator on the Boston steam trawler Kingfisher, now tied up at Fish Pier, would like some information about carrier pigeons. He has one with two aluminum bands around its legs and they bear strange hieroglyphs.

The bird alighted on the Kingfisher yesterday. The ship was 135 miles Southeast of Boston Lightship and plowing through a heavy snowfall when the pigeon took refuge on the deck.

Mr. Sorenson took the bird into the radio cabin. It refused to eat, but seemed contented in the warm cabin.

On its left leg was a band reading R C A S G—215. On its right leg was the legend G H H 341—1296.

Unless it is claimed, Mr. Sorenson will release the bird when the Kingfisher again puts to sea tomorrow.

### *Hull Case*—Woman Tells of Her Dealings

Ida Graham, testifying today in Suffolk Superior Court in the trial of John C. Hull and Andrew Jensen Jr., Boston brokers, on charges of larceny and conspiracy to steal $40,000, stated that in return for $11,000 paid to the defendants, she received 15 shares of United States Rubber stock and 15 shares of "some other stock." Although she made several demands for the return of the remainder of her money, Miss Graham declared that she never got it.

Her testimony was in answer to examination by Assistant Attorney General Henry P. Fielding, who is prosecuting the case in Suffolk Superior Court before Judge Joseph Sheehan. It was expected today that the trial would be brought to a close sometime next week.

### *Rescue*—Two Men and Boat Saved by Coast Guard

Rescue of two men and boat off Block Island last night was reported to Boston Coast Guard headquarters today.

The ship, the small motor cruiser J. Battiva, was sighted late yesterday, leaking badly and sinking with distress signals flying. The Coast Guard patrol boat 190 took Emanuel Robello and George Beckworth, both of Stonington, Conn., off and then towed the J. Battiva into the Great Sal. Pond (Block Island).

In the calm water of the inlet the motorship was anchored and repairs started.

### *Bail*—Straw Variety Gives Man Four Months

Stephen Assante of the West End, in Suffolk Superior Court, before Judge John M. Gibbs this morning, pleaded guilty to going bail for someone while not a registered bondsman and to going bail for more than five persons in a year.

Assante was sentenced to four months on each charge, and he will serve both terms concurrently.

### *Endurance*—Law to End Such Contests Is Proposed

Recommendations for laws prohibiting endurance contests, such as marathon dances and walkathons, were awaiting the next legislative session today. The recommendations were made by a special recess commission of three members, including Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety; Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, state commissioner of public health, and Richard K. Conant, former commissioner of public welfare.

Noting that endurance contests have apparently passed their period of popularity, the report of the commission takes into account the fact that the recent passing of prohibitory laws in other states might encourage promoters to attempt to revive interest in such shows in Massachusetts.

The report also advised more stringent regulation of automobile camps, stating that some have been permitted to continue in unsanitary condition.

### *Gamble*—State Lottery Issue Again Raised

Gambling, it appeared today, would feature this year's legislation even as it did the last. Increased imposts on horse and dog racing have already been proposed, and other forms of gambling are also expected to be asked to contribute their share of revenue.

Meanwhile, Representative Raymond F. O'Connell of Westfield, has once more filed his bill providing for a state lottery to raise tax funds. Mr. O'Connell's bill, it may be remembered, was defeated last year. And considering the growing disappointment with gambling in general, observers today were inclined to feel that Massachusetts citizens are even less ready to welcome a state lottery now than they were last year.

### *Carney*—Noncommittal On Governorship Reports

Joseph P. Carney, local RFC head, leaned back in his office chair today, smiled and admitted that "there's a lot of buzzing lately among my Democratic friends about my running for Governor." But Mr. Carney denied he had thoughts on the subject himself, and no plans. "It's too far away," he insisted.

Mr. Carney has enjoyed rapid advancement in Democratic ranks since he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts a little more than two years ago. He was made ERA director and, just a year ago, RFC head.

### *Sentenced*—Election Law Violator Found Guilty

The first sentence for violation of election laws during Boston's city-wide council and school committee contests last month was meted out this morning by David Johnson of West Medford by Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court. Johnson pleaded guilty to having voted on Nov. 5 under the name of Harry Brown in Precinct 9 of Ward 9.

Last July, Johnson received a suspended sentence of six months on an automobile larceny charge. Today, Judge Gibbs revoked the suspension.

### *Milk Fund*—Mayor Plans to Name Committee

Mayor Mansfield announced today that he will form a milk fund committee to supplement the Welfare Department in providing milk for undernourished children. The committee, he said, will be modeled after the New York committee which stages athletic events to raise funds needed. No appointments to the committee have been made, the Mayor said.

### *Submarines*—Tests Made Off Cape Cod

"Periscope off the port bow" is the warning the deck watch will be sounding on incoming liners next week, as they approach the vicinity of Highland Light on the top of Cape Cod, en route to Boston. "Hard a starboard" is the likely order to helmsmen so the vessels will swing off from the vicinity.

Such recollections of World War days when German submarines appeared off the Cape, attacking merchant vessels are due to new submarines which will be in those waters for two weeks, for a series of trials.

A few weeks ago the new submarine Porpoise was given such tests. Today comes news that the submarine Shark, 1400 tonner, recently built at Groton, Conn., at a cost of $2,770,000, and due to be delivered to the United States Navy in January next, will be put through its paces in submerged tests on the outer and the inner courses, including submerged speed trials. Radio warning is being flashed to all ships to keep a sharp lookout for periscopes and requested vessels to avoid as far as possible the "measured mile" courses off Provincetown.

# Textile Workers Executives Meet; Plan 1936 Program

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4—Determined to halt wage cuts and the piling up of machine loads since the NRA went out, the executive board of the United Textile Workers of America went into emergency session today at the Bible House in New York City.

The board will have before it the International Textile Union's 1936 program for the worsted, woolen and silk industry calling for the adoption of a uniform wage scale. Adoption of the wage scale would be the first step toward an anticipated restoration of labor conditions under the old NIRA.

Before leaving here for the meeting, Thomas F. McMahon, president of the national organization, indicated that the textile industry faced a general breakdown. He said:

"Reports reaching my office show conclusively that there has been a general breakdown in the textile industry since the Supreme Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act was unconstitutional, and the workers are determined that a halt be called.

"Wages have been decreased and machine loads increased in all parts of the country. Usually when this period of the year comes and there is snow and ice on the ground workers hesitate in taking any drastic action but they are indicating to me that they are fast reaching the end of their endurance.

"There is, however, a condition in the South that brings new hope to the other textile workers of the country. Below the Mason-Dixon line the workers are perfecting strong organization. They have reached the point where they will not be exploited and used as a lever to regulate northern industries. They are uniting with their northern brothers and sisters in a nation-wide movement for stability and equalization of conditions."

# *What's Going On in the Arts*

### Sears Gallagher

DOLL AND RICHARDS are exhibiting aquarelles, etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. The work of the artist is well known in Boston, for he is one of the venerable band of natives who have painted the New England scene for many years.

There are many water colors depicting in bright or quiet color scheme the poetic charms of Mount Washington and Mount Adams and the tumult of the surf which beats about Monhegan. Mr. Gallagher is free of any pretense or eccentricity. His style is simple, thoughtful and pleasing. He manages to convey spaciousness, tone and movement in surprisingly few washes of color. His palette is conventional.

The etchings are divided among views of city buildings, rustic scenes and compositions of seamen. Mr. Gallagher handles aquaforte with an appreciation of the values inherent. He understands how to evince beauty from the line, and how to assemble the lines so that they convey a genuine sense of atmosphere. One feels the cool dampness, the wetness and wind. The dark areas are properly balanced against the light, there is a sense of depth and density. The surf swells, the light changes. Mr. Gallagher also employs the drypoint line sparingly, only when it can add appreciably to the quality with its velvety, luminous blackness.

### Number Ten Gallery

Florence M. Alexander is exhibiting at the Number Ten Gallery, Newbury Street. A large number of oils are portrayals of outdoor scenes of California and Maine. Within her small range the painter manages to achieve a fresh and naturalistic depiction. D. A.

### The Dance—New York Notes

MOST of the dance events for the next week in New York have already been announced in this column. They are: Marina Yurlova's recital of Spanish dances at the Town Hall, afternoon, Dec. 5; a Christmas folk-dance ball at the West Side Y. W. C. A., on the evening of the same day; Sophia Delza in the third of a series of lecture-recitals sponsored by the Rebel Arts Dance Groups at their headquarters; Miss Delza in a solo recital at the Y. M. H. A., Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, Saturday evening; same evening, Miriam Winslow and her dancers at the Washington Irving High School; Sunday evening, Yvonne Georgi in her second recital of the season at the Guild Theater, and Angna Enters in her third, at the Masque. (What ever became of Miss Enter's "Greek Cycle" that was to have resulted from her first Guggenheim Fellowship studies?) Tuesday, Hanya Holm with her group conducts the lecture-demonstration at the New School for Social Research, and Wednesday, Dec. 11, Martha Graham and her group will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

This is not a week of major events. But would that Boston could offer a similar busy calendar. Next week we approach it in slight degree, with two dance events in Symphony Hall—Miriam Winslow and her dancers appearing with the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington on Monday evening, and Argentina bringing new compositions and costumes on Tuesday evening. Same evening, Hans Wiener and his group in one of his popular programs, at the Melrose Auditorium. M. L.

### Marion Kerby

LAST night in Jordan Hall Marion Kerby, singing character-actress, gave a program of Exaltations and Southern Mountain Songs, to the competent accompaniments of Lloyd Browning. Miss Kerby divided her program into four sections, placing in the first a quartet of Kentucky Mountain Songs which included "Lovely Nancy," "My Horses ain't Hungry," "Old Pea Patch" and "Go 'way from My Window." The remaining three sections contained "fiddle tunes," Exaltations, Lullabies and Rhyme-songs.

To one whose background is rooted in the South as exemplified by Tennessee, Kentucky and the Mississippi Delta, Miss Kerby's program must give especial delight, but even an austere Bostonese northerner could not fail to be charmed by her unusual collection of songs. Although the student of folklore might recognize the antecedents of a number of the songs Miss Kerby offers, and no doubt many in the audience recognized others as songs similar to those upon which they as children had been "raised," the knowledge could but enhance the individual enjoyment of each offering.

Miss Kerby's voice is a dusky contralto, well adapted to the Negro dialect, particularly when spoken. Her few words in explanation of source are skillfully chosen and fuse well with the actual presentation itself. The artist touched upon the fundamental subject of rhythm in "De Hoe-cake" and one listener hoped for an illustration of the old pat-and-tap song such as may be found in "Eb'rybody Who Is Libin' Got Tuh Die," but possibly that was requiring too much of one whose talents are already numerous.

As response to insistent demands for encores, Miss Kerby gave one of her amusing monologues and an extra song, thus completing her conquest of a distinguished audience. G. M. S.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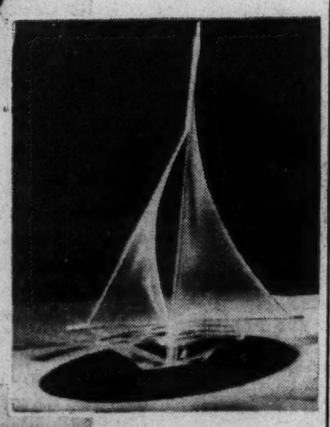

Ships—the vogue for mantel and table pieces—The Boat here has crystal hull and opaline sails, in white or blue. $1.95. The crystal mirror reflector. $1.

Copper Whistling Tea Kettle—when the water boils at tea time—the canary sings to let you know it's ready. A perennial favorite at $1.

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Two mirrored glass candlesticks tied with red ribbon and 2 red candles to match. Brighten the Yuletide table for $1.95 complete.

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# Nine New Revenue Measures Favored by R. I. Committee; Minority for State Income Tax

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Nine new sources of tax revenue which could be tapped to bring in an estimated $5,100,000 of revenue annually have been recommended to Governor Green by a Committee on Ways and Means appointed by the Legislature earlier this year. Imposition of the new taxes is recommended only when the State finds the additional revenue necessary and reaction to the proposals this week indicates that none of the nine could be tapped without long and bitter debate.

As important as the majority committee report was the dissenting report submitted by Senator Russell H. Handy of Lincoln, a member of the commission that made the survey and the author of the legislative bill that created the inquiry board. He assailed virtually every proposal recommended by the fellow board members and, instead, recommended a state income tax which, he believes, could bring in $7,000,000.

**An Independent**

Senator Handy is the Senator Borah of Rhode Island. He is a Republican in name and an independent in practice, criticizing his own party as often as he criticizes the Democrats.

The first of the nine proposals recommended in the majority report is for a retail sales tax estimated to bring in additional annual revenue of $1,500,000. Such a sales tax already has been debated at length by various civic bodies in Rhode Island and faces the unalterable opposition of Chambers of Commerce and other business groups. Opponents argue that Rhode Island is small and business would be driven over the State line to Massachusetts and Connecticut if such a tax were approved.

The second proposal calls for an additional tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline. This, the committee believes, would bring in an additional revenue of $1,000,000. Rhode Island now has a state tax of two cents a gallon in addition to the federal gasoline tax. Various automotive groups immediately attacked this proposal, the R. I. Truck Owners' Association declaring that such an additional levy on motor fuel would deprive the State thousands of dollars worth of business and would defeat its purpose by cutting down gasoline-tax revenue.

**Other Proposals**

The other seven proposals and the revenue which they might bring in, according to the commission's report are as follows:

3. Tax of two cents on every pack of cigarettes and 10 per cent on the selling price of other tobacco products—$1,500,000.
4. An increase from $4 to $5 in the tax rate on corporate excess and on intangible property taxed locally—$400,000.
5. Imposition of tax on unincorporated business, similar to present tax on corporate excess—$140,000.
6. Tax on soft drinks—$250,000.
7. A tax on bank and trust company shares—$160,000.
8. Tax of 10 per cent on all places of amusement—$250,000.
9. Allocation to the State of one-half of the "breakage" fees in calculations on pari-mutuel wagers at race tracks, "breakage" fees which now go to the track—$100,000.

**State Tax**

The majority report also urged that the State tax on cities and towns, repealed earlier this year by the Legislature, should be placed in force again whenever the State was faced with financial difficulties.

These majority recommendations were approved by Zenas W. Bliss, chairman; Representative John E. Meade of Providence, Joseph W. Lewis of Providence and Frank J. Payan of Providence.

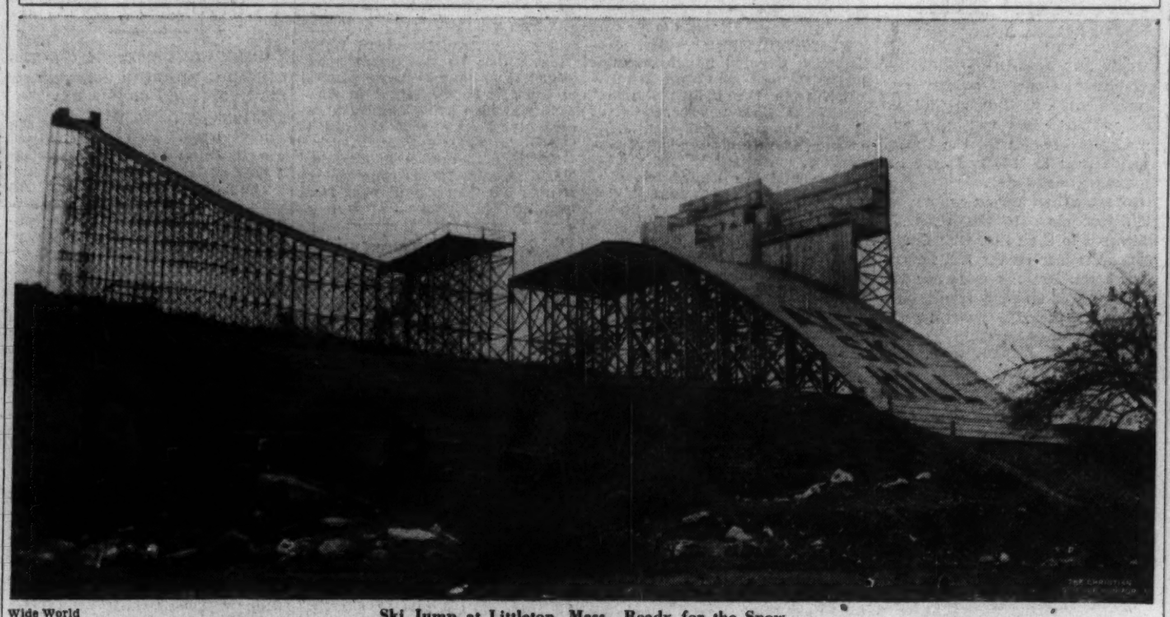
In his dissenting report, Senator Handy pointed out that his purpose in filing the resolution with the Legislature was to seek methods of relieving real estate taxpayers. Nothing in the majority report, he said, indicates any relief for the small home owner.

He denounced particularly the retail sales tax, which he said would rest most heavily on those least able to pay, and the tax on tobacco which he said was simply a form of sales tax.

Instead, Senator Handy proposed that when the State needs additional revenue it should draw up an income tax, similar to the federal income tax, but with larger exemptions for those persons in the lower brackets.

"Before any move is made to penalize the taxpayers of the State with additional demands," Senator Handy declared, "I believe the State and all its subdivisions should convince the taxpayers that every possible means has been utilized to drain off all extravagances, waste and inefficiency. It is my opinion that the state budget can be pared without loss of efficiency."

## Sport of the Alps Comes Close to Boston



Wide World

**Ski Jump at Littleton, Mass., Ready for the Snow**

**The 80-Foot Tower Makes an Impressive Height, Especially as It Looks Without a Blanket of Snow on the Ground and Draping Its Skeleton**

This 350-foot slide will soon resound to the squealing crunch of descending ski jumpers as the new Ayer Ski Hill, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, begins its first year of operation. The tower is 80 feet high, and Massachusetts may look for some mighty thrilling ski meets after a good snowstorm has transformed the landscape as well as the slide's surface. The trestle jump was constructed at Littleton, Mass., by the Eastern Professional Ski Association and will be the mecca of many a ski party in the coming winter.

# Rural Connecticut Shows GOP Trend In Local Elections

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 4—With the re-election of Mayor Stephen L. Smith, Democrat, in Meriden Tuesday, for his second two-year term, Connecticut completed its town and municipal elections for 1935.

Smith defeated his Republican opponent, Frank C. Quinlan, by a plurality of 699 votes.

**Democrats Hold Cities**

While the striking victory of the Socialist administration of Mayor Jasper McLevy in Bridgeport, who swamped all opponents to win his second term, is the high light of the election season, the returns elsewhere seem to indicate clearly a drift toward Republicanism in the small towns and small cities, continued Democratic strength in the large urban areas.

Hartford switched from a Republican to a Democratic administration, overwhelmingly. New Haven and Waterbury, which with Bridgeport complete the list of cities of 100,000 population, returned Democratic mayors for another term.

**Meriden Stays Democratic**

Meriden, while it remained Democratic, elected a smattering of Republican aldermen for the first time since 1927. Three Republicans will sit with 17 Democrats on a board which for six years had been solidly Democratic.

Most surprising, perhaps, were results in three small cities, all of which rely on textile mills as their main industry. Putnam returned its Republican Mayor by a greatly increased plurality. Rockville elected a Republican administration by the largest vote in history. Willimantic named a Democrat by the scanty margin of 80 votes as Mayor, but gave him a Republican Board of Aldermen and Republican officials to work with.

**Local Issues**

While party spokesmen are pointing to these results as evidence of a swing against the Roosevelt New Deal, neutral observers see these city elections decided on local issues almost entirely. Here and there Republican orators blamed the high cost of living on the Washington Administration, but it was a secondary issue at best.

More clearly the Republican gains in the small cities, following earlier gains in the small towns in October, apparently indicate the waning hysteria of the depression years. It is considered "normal" for Republicans to hold ascendancy in rural Connecticut and the smaller urban centers. That Republican votes are mounting here again may reflect only the belief that the worst is over and politics as well as business returning to an even keel.

## Australians United On Traffic Control

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PERTH, W. Aust.—An amending act to the traffic control legislation in this state has been the subject of debate and the proposals brought forward by the Government have found more than usual support from the Opposition, thus expressing a recognition that reforms were overdue.

E. H. Angelo, in the Legislative Council, spoke on the amending act and showed from official figures how motor traffic had simply drifted from control, and pedestrian safety was a matter of only casual regard in many parts of the state and in the city of Perth in particular. Mr. Angelo's statement disclosed that traffic fatalities had increased from 42 to 69 a year since 1927 and injuries had increased in the same period from 320 to 971. The accidents rose from 2310 to 3123.

Mr. Angelo quoted his averages as 52 killed and 570 injured annually. Members were loth but compelled to accept his figures. When it is considered that the state's total of motor vehicle registrations is only about 25,000, the accident list is the more deplorable.

**Hoover to Speak in St. Louis**

PALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 3 (AP)—Herbert Hoover will give the third address in his series of talks on major political issues at St. Louis, Dec. 16. The former President will speak before the John Marshall Republican Club. The date of the fourth and last address was not announced.

# 'Bossy' Gillis Is Mayor Again; Credits Silence and His Wife

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 4—Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, who has just been returned to office as Mayor of Newburyport, seaport city of the renowned eccentric "Lord" Timothy Dexter, becomes another of the men, famed in fiction and fact, who was smart enough to take the advice of his wife.

The garrulous red-headed gasoline station proprietor, who has proved the worth of his "Silence Is Golden" campaign tactics, admitted today that Mrs. Gillis was the "woman behind the throne."

**Silence Is Irksome**

At the same time, however, Mr. Gillis said that Newburyport was not to be "petticoat governed." Showing signs that his silence campaign has become irksome, Mr. Gillis revealed in early plans that he was going to be what his nickname "Bossy" implies—"Boss."

Among the important reforms in Newburyport's administration by "Bossy" Gillis is a city industrial planning board to which he plans to appoint his election rival, Councilor John M. Kelliher.

Newburyport, faced with the problem of industries pulling up stakes, is going to offer inducements for manufacturers to remain through this new board, he said.

The administration of relief has drawn the fire of Mr. Gillis and he has announced that Relief Commissioner Fred M. Kneeland is to go. Superintendent of Highways James H. Ronan is also slated for removal.

Beyond hinting that his friends would be remembered Mr. Gillis had no immediate plans except a Christmas party for the poor children of the city. He debated whether he would revive the Asbestos, the weekly newspaper that involved him in many libel suits during its former stormy days of publication.

**"Haves" vs. "Have Nots"**

"Bossy" Gillis's political tactics which wafted him to national fame a few years ago were the old story of the "haves" versus the "have nots."

"Bossy" was a "have not," and wanted the plot on the corner of State and High Streets in Newburyport as the location for a filling station. But High Street, which might be likened to Boston's Beacon Street or Commonwealth Avenue, objected. The zoning laws protected them and the zoning commission refused to issue a permit to operate a gasoline station on that site.

**He Runs for Mayor**

It was after these refusals that "Bossy" determined to become mayor of the city himself and change the rules to suit himself.

At the outset, when he was elected mayor in 1928, he was faced with a hostile city council which, sticking with the embattled residents of High Street, still refused to give him the permit for a fling station, without their consent he resorted to operating a station without a license and also cut down several valuable shade trees. For these offenses he was brought to trial and served two months in the Salem jail. He conducted the mayoral office by telephone from Salem.

During his career as Mayor he acted as a judge of beauty contests, tried a turn in vaudeville, took a trip to New York to see Mayor James J. Walker and indulged in numerous pranks while occupying the supposedly dignified office of Mayor.

Apparently Mr. Gillis has grown wiser with the years and now that he is proprietor of three filling stations and on the way to prosperity, it is evident that he has passed into the "haves" column.

## Kentucky's Repeal Vote Held Legal by Court

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 4 (AP)—The Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that Kentucky's prohibition repeal amendment, ratified by a large majority at the Nov. 5 election, was constitutionally submitted to the voters.

The decision removed a legal barrier raised by drys to prevent Gov. Ruby Laffoon from declaring the State dry amendment officially repealed. The State's highest court, with only one of the seven justices dissenting, overruled contentions of drys that the repeal amendment covered two subjects, repeal and reinstatement of local option, instead of one as required by the Constitution.

## WPA Wage Scale Refused

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 4 (AP)—Fifteen hundred WPA workers who quit their jobs in this federally-administered city yesterday refused to accept new wage scales offered by the New Deal agency. Under the scale proposed, workers on WPA projects would be employed five instead of four days weekly and receive $7.50 instead of $6.05.

## Rhode Island Issues 150,962 Car Plates Noting Tercentenary

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4—Automobile and truck registrations in Rhode Island reached a new high record for 1935, surpassing even the figures for the boom years of 1929 and 1930, the State Division of Motor Vehicles has announced.

Until Nov. 30, a total of 150,962 pairs of plates had been issued. Only a few more are expected in the month of December. This figure represents an increase of 4 per cent over the total registrations in 1934.

Applications for 1936 automobile plates also are running far ahead of earlier years, the state division has announced. Until the end of November, 16,000 applications had been received.

The Rhode Island license plates for 1936 observe the State's tercentenary. At the top is the inscription, "1636 Rhode Island 1936" and at the bottom, below the numerals, is the line "300th year."

## Shore Is Sun's Playground

Sunburn is more easily acquired on the seashore than inland.

# PWA Aided Building Industry, New Hampshire Director Holds

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4—Whatever of criticism may be offered against the New Deal in this State, commented Director Harold J. Lockwood of the Public Works Administration recently, New Hampshire people should not forget that PWA has proven an effectual stopgap to building stagnation in the State for more than a year.

"Moreover," he said, in giving statistics showing projects in process or completed, "it has been the salvation of the building trade, which otherwise might have slumped into serious decline."

As a result of this assistance, Mr. Lockwood is convinced that educational facilities have suffered no serious handicap in the Granite State. In fact, he states, it was his firm belief that "PWA has done much to overcome the lack of other financial resources in making up needed educational advances." During a period when it was virtually necessary, he added, "the PWA has forestalled a serious decrease in construction work and has made possible much-needed new schoolhouses, as well as additions and repairs, that but for this assistance might not have been considered for several years."

Mr. Lockwood called attention to the fact that under the original plan of the PWA, three new high schools were erected in this State, and under a subsequent setup there has been brought to a construction stage nine other secondary school buildings at an estimated cost of $1,150,000, of which $515,000 will come from PWA in non-repayable grants. Appropriations from funds on hand or to be raised by special levy will be met by local communities in which the buildings are erected.

"It should be borne in mind," he said, "that the PWA has meant something more than material giving. It has fostered an industry that provided work and wages to many men employed in the building trade and offered an incentive for others to repair or build in those localities where these new schools were erected."

**All Cities Owe State**

As a result of the State's relief expense, every city in the State this year will owe balances to the State Treasury in the distribution of state taxes. In other words, the condition that was foretold by the State Tax Commission, resulting from an orgy of spending and the unprecedented high tax rate of $31.70 per thousand, has come to pass.

Crediting to the cities and towns the amount of taxes within these municipalities collected by state authorities, and charging the tax levies they pay to the State, only 10 small towns out of the State's 235 political subdivisions have balances due them from the State Treasury. These sums total but $6885.69.

Balances due the towns for railroad and other taxes collected by the State amount to $757,848.43 and the total balances to be paid to the State by municipalities reach the aggregate of $749,007.26. Payments to the State by some of the cities are: Concord, $7819.39; Manchester, $117,032.56; Nashua, $62,628.28.

State Treasurer Charles T. Patten credits relief expenses in New Hampshire for this about-face in tax credits.

## Employment Figures

With some misgivings, Commissioner John S. B. Davie of the New Hampshire Labor Bureau reports in his twenty-first quarterly survey a considerable decrease in employment in the State. Much of this is in a measure due to the closing of the Amoskeag plant at Manchester.

Commissioner Davie finds, however, that "by eliminating consideration of this plant, labor conditions and employment would not show any great difference from the report of Sept. 1. In fact, conditions in two of the largest cities give the Labor Department cause for much satisfaction in that Concord and Nashua show an increase in employment.

"Wood and stone industries," Commissioner Davie states, "showed marked improvement since the previous survey, and a striking increase over conditions of a year ago. Of 800 industries reporting," he reports, "61,663 persons were gainfully employed on Sept. 1, 1935, as compared with 57,190 at work in the same plants a year ago."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BOSTON

# Child Exploitation Foreseen On Way Back in Massachusetts; Schools and Unions Give Alarm

Threatening to undo—in a single sweep—all that the New Deal has achieved in three years, Massachusetts industry, relieved of NRA restrictions, has started to absorb nearly 10,000 children between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

This action, anticipated in three sources representing consumer, labor and education, today was hailed alike by the first two of these as "a dangerous trend back to sweatshop conditions that Massachusetts virtually wiped out only after a quarter of a century of bitter struggle."

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, deplored the prospective exploitation of child labor as:

1—Depriving high-school graduates, now idle, of their earned right to fit into industry.

2—Encouraging parents to take away from their children the privileges of an average education.

**Going to Legislature**

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the local branch of the American Federation of Labor, and Margaret Wiseman, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers League, today proposed to strike while the iron was hot. Labor, said Mr. Watt, will demand again that the compulsory school age be raised from 14 to 16 years. It will carry another battle into the Legislature this winter to obtain ratification by the State of child labor laws now operating in 24 states.

Economic flarebacks from child labor exploitation will be sufficient, said Mr. Watt, to wipe out practically all the progress in wages and prices made in industry under the NRA. They will even re-create, he insisted, the basis for another depression.

**Low Wage Opportunity**

The Consumers League today dispatched investigators into industry to find out how seriously child labor was being exploited since the NRA went out. Reports do not indicate, Miss Wiseman said, that Massachusetts industries have thrown their doors wide open to child exploitation—yet. The ounce of prevention, however, is needed, she added, with low wages suddenly pushed within reach of industry, freed of NRA restrictions.

Reports are already trickling into Miss Wiseman's office on Beacon Hill indicating that ridiculously low wages are being offered to youngsters bearing work certificates furnished by local school authorities. One girl was offered $5 a week on a sewing job, working seven hours a day, provided she worked free for one week as an apprentice.

Typical of other reports was that of a $5-a-week job offered to a 16-year-old schoolboy by a chain store organization.

Mr. Watt reported that various industrial houses, closed by the NRA, are reopening with the new opportunity of exploiting child labor. A slipper firm, in Fitchburg, he said, is charged with reopening on a $4-a-week basis, using children operatives.

**Business Standards Affected**

It is only a question of time, the labor expert declared, before these exploiters will inflict heavy penalties upon decent business—unless halted.

What machinery has Massachusetts to prevent the comeback of child-labor exploitation? "Very little," said Miss Wiseman. "Absolutely none," said Mr. Watt.

Both referred to the minimum wage law in the State as a fizzle, "lacking any semblance of enforcement." With only four investigators, the Minimum Wage Commission cannot adequately cover the more than 10,000 minors who will soon be rushed into industry, Mr. Watt said.

**Problem of Wage Control**

When youngsters obtain jobs, they must first obtain work certificates from the local school authorities, who are supposed to check up on the type of work they go into and the conditions. Education, labor and consumer representatives agree that no check whatever has been kept on wages.

With such wages uncontrolled, they said, industry faces the same depressive conditions of five years ago—unstable markets, bad competitive practices and subnormal wages. Mr. Watt described the situation as extremely dangerous.

**For Industrial Stability**

"The child labor factor," he said, "is fundamental to most industrial problems. Where labor is particularly sensitive, it is usually due to the hiring of minors, thus depressing wages. If we can rid Massachusetts industry of child exploitation, we will have taken a long step toward industrial stability. This requires a higher than usual display of intelligence on the part of our legislators."

He alluded to the failure of legislators to set the compulsory school age at 16 years, a battle that labor has initiated for several years as defensive machinery against just such a situation as that which has now arisen. The Commissioner of Education declared himself as solidly behind labor in this effort.

## Agreement Reached In Maine Truck Case

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 4 (AP)—An equity action to prevent the State of Maine from buying $42,000 worth of trucks and snow removal equipment was dismissed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice James H. Hudson on agreement between the principals.

The action alleged a member of the Governor's Council was connected with the sale.

Acknowledging receipt of the agreement, Justice Hudson said that because "all matters in dispute between all parties to the proceeding have been satisfactorily adjusted" he was dismissing the complaint without costs.

The agreement was that the order of the Portland Tractor Co., Inc., from the state highway commission for five trucks and snow removal attachments to cost $42,000 should be reduced to three trucks. The plaintiff, the Eastern Tractor & Equipment Company of Portland, was to be given an order for one and the Four Wheel Drive Company of Portland, which was not involved in the court action, an order for one.

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

*Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.*

**Change in Schedule**

**Connecticut**

New Haven—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Generally fair tonight and Thursday; much colder tonight with lowest temperature near 10 degrees; continued cold Thursday; moderate to fresh northwest to west winds.

**Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut:** Generally fair and much colder tonight; Thursday fair.

**New Hampshire:** Fair and much colder in the south portion; Thursday fair.

**Vermont:** Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not so cold Thursday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Strong northwest winds diminishing and becoming westerly, snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 29 | 28 | Minneapolis | 18 | 12 |
| Bermuda | 62 | 60 | New Orleans | 50 | 48 |
| Chicago | 20 | 20 | New York | 24 | 24 |
| Denver | 26 | 26 | Norfolk | 36 | 34 |
| Helena | 16 | 16 | Philadelphia | 28 | 28 |
| Jacksonville | 36 | 36 | St. Louis | 22 | 20 |
| Kansas City | 22 | 22 | San Francisco | 50 | 60 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 52 | Washington | 30 | 30 |
| Miami | 54 | 54 | | | |

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 4.
B—Minimum, Dec. 3.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 5:47 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 6:20 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

# Up and Down Beacon Hill

**Curley for Senate**

Governor Curley's sudden announcement that Beacon Hill no longer charms him politically and that he is heading for the United State Senate in 1936 had even his intimates dazed today.

Not more than a week ago several politicians close to the Governor whispered to the writer that Curley planned to stay on the Hill for another term. But the Governor has the happy, or unhappy faculty—according to the side taken by the prognosticator—of pulling political rabbits out of his hat when least expected.

Evidently the Governor made up his mind suddenly and then decided to let everyone in on the secret while speaking at Rockland last night. Most of the time, however, the Governor is careful to see that when he makes an important announcement there is no competing news that will push him into a secondary position on Boston front pages. This time he missed. The prison break was the big news.

**Real Political News**

Yet the announcement is of paramount importance to the State politically. It opens the dam for the Democratic compaign flood, held in check awaiting the Curley decision.

When the Governor returned from his Hawaiian vacation, he said he would confer with Democratic leaders before making his next political movement. But no general conference of political leaders has been held, as far as can be ascertained, although the Governor is known to have consulted several of his more important followers.

What made the Governor decide on the Senate for his 1936 goal is not entirely clear, although it has been his ambition to wind up his political career in the national upper legislative chamber.

Perhaps Curley, with his ear close to the ground, has heard a rumbling which would shake him politically if he sought another gubernatorial term. A try at a new post might be more successful than an attempt at re-election. Furthermore, it is possible that a Republican attack on his gubernatorial record would not be as effective in a senatorial campaign. Some voters, antagonized by the Governor's Beacon Hill record might be convinced that he would be a fine senator.

* * *

**Who'll Succeed Curley?**

The Governor's announcement at the meeting last night of the St. Alphonsus Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of Rockland reiterated the early year Curley statement that he would run for the United States Senate, which had been ignored in later soothsaying.

The Cruley Senate shot probably will start a wholesale loading of campaign weapons among the Democrats. Political observers have long declared Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, would run for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, if the Governor sought the Senatorial seat now held by Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg.

Hurley, who having served three terms as Treasurer must step out, is definitely a powerful figure, with a well-developed state organization. It is understood that he is endeavoring to gain control of the Democratic pre-primary convention by obtaining pre-convention promises from prospective delegates.

This movement may create Curley frowns, for the Governor, of course, will want control of all the convention strings. Nor has he probably forgotten that Hurley threw his support to Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole rather than to Curley after several ballots at the 1934 convention.

**Another Hurley**

Another Hurley, Joseph L., the Lieutenant Governor, is placed in a ticklish position as a result of the Curley announcement. The question is, will Curley keep his early promise to support "Joseph L." for Governor in 1936. "Charles F." appears definitely the stronger candidate, but if Curley could dictate a "Joseph L." election, he might be able to retain control of the State through his present running mate.

Yet, there is no absolute certainty that "Joseph L." would continue to side with Curley. Originally he was an Ely-Walsh man, and he might very readily return to that fold upon election.

On the other hand, the Lieutenant Governor might be content with re-election. But such a move probably would cause another Democratic clash. Thomas H. Buckley, state auditor and national Administration critic, it is understood, is looking upstairs to the post of assistant chief executive.

* * *

**Relief to Republicans**

Republican gubernatorial candidates probably breathed a few sighs of relief over the Curley move. Curley is regarded by most persons the most powerful Democratic figure, and his jump into the Senate fight clears the field a little.

On the other hand, perhaps some of the Republican candidates have been hoping that Curley would run for re-election. They have plenty of ammunition for the Curley gubernatorial record. Such a candidate as Charles F. Hurley, in a less sensational position, has not engendered the opposition that Curley has.

Curley's decision to run on a social security platform was not a surprise. The Governor gave an inkling of this recently when he said that the issue now was the completion of the social security program.

Perhaps, the Governor will include social security law improvements in his annual message to the Legislature. It appears that he has definitely dropped the "work and wages" issues. Undoubtedly, it is a wise move for he has not fared too well with the 1935 program.

* * *

**May Change His Stand**

There is still time for the Governor to change his mind. The later Curley statement might well be that "a general demand that I remain in Masssachusetts as its chief executive has developed and I cannot turn my back on my friends."

Edgar M. Mills

# New National Consciousness in Canada Pointing to Independence, Pastor Says

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINTHROP, Maine, Dec. 4 — "Growing national consciousness is paving the way for Canadian separation from the British Empire," says the Rev. David Jack, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

"The same consciousness will prevent any movement toward uniting Canada and the United States. I cannot conceive of Canada linking herself up with the United States, from observations made while serving a pastorate in Ontario."

Citing national consciousness as the most significant trend of the times in the Dominion, he said he believed separation from England would be made without force of arms, and that it would come as natural political evolution.

He deplored the present effort of Orangemen in Ontario to outlaw the teaching of French as a primary language in the public schools. He declares that he does not believe 3,000,000 persons could be deprived of their native tongue.

Canada has vast agricultural resources, particularly her wheat fields, which, he says, produce excellent early-summer crops planted in the fall. He said that in comparison, Maine cannot be called an agricultural state, with the exception of Aroostook County.

"Men go to church in Canada," Mr. Jack said. In his congregation of over 300, 50 per cent were men, most of them farmers.

## Paid Vacation Granted To 1300 Singer Workers

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 4 (AP)—Employees of the Singer Manufacturing Company hereafter will be given a week's vacation with pay each year and will receive compensation for seven legal holidays.

George M. Eames, general manager of the Bridgeport factory, said 1300 workers would be benefited here by the plan. Heretofore only salaried employees received vacations.

# Flood Control Cost In Vermont Put At $2,500,000 by CCC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps reports nearly $2,500,000 already has been spent on the Winooski River flood control project in Vermont, where work is being concentrated now on a dam at Waterbury.

The first allotment of $901,000 for the project was authorized by Congress March 31, 1933, and the second, of $757,180, on June 19, 1934.

An additional $1,238,000 was made available from the emergency work relief fund authorized April 8 this year. The CCC and army engineers still have available for the Winooski Valley work $453,752.

The Vermont project had been sought since the New England floods in 1926 took a heavy toll in lives and property.

The project has included construction of a dam at East Barre, channel improvement above Middlesex, and construction of a dam at Wrightsville.

# Cooking Class Proves Culinary Skill, Prepares Hot Lunch for Fellow Pupils

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUBURN, Maine, Dec. 4—In the Walton school the domestic science class gets the chance to prove whether the instruction is practical or not and, the proof of the pudding being in the eating, the pupils vote that it is just about the best course in the school.

Nearly 150 children stay at the school for their lunch, and the principal, Galen I. Veayo, reasons that a hot dish, served at a nominal price, might be welcomed by some of the pupils coming from a distance, so last year he organized a cafeteria service which was so successful that it is being carried on this year on a larger scale.

Hot meat with mashed potatoes and cocoa, is a typical meal. Or, instead of the cocoa, a vegetable might be served. One day the lunch might be entirely of vegetables. Sandwiches, or bread and butter and dessert are brought from home.

The girls do the buying and go to school early to prepare the meal. An automatic cooker takes care of it during the morning. They plan for variety, and, because a dish is served one day, is no reason for having it appear on the table the same day of the next week.

One boy volunteered the information that he was doing better work since having a hot lunch at the school. Another lad, proffering a half dollar as advance payment for a week said, "My dad says it's cheaper for him to buy my lunch here than it is at home."

The pupils earned money to buy dishes and the very small profit that accrues from the lunches is used to replenish. Ruth Libby, domestic science teacher at the school, plans the meals.

After the lunch is served, the pupils clear up in record time, actually begging the privilege of washing dishes.


*Bright Gift Ideas for Children*

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Gifts

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BED JACKETS—KNIT SUITS

These are just a few of our gift suggestions, nice everyday things that are both beautiful and practical.

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*Edinburgh, Scotland*
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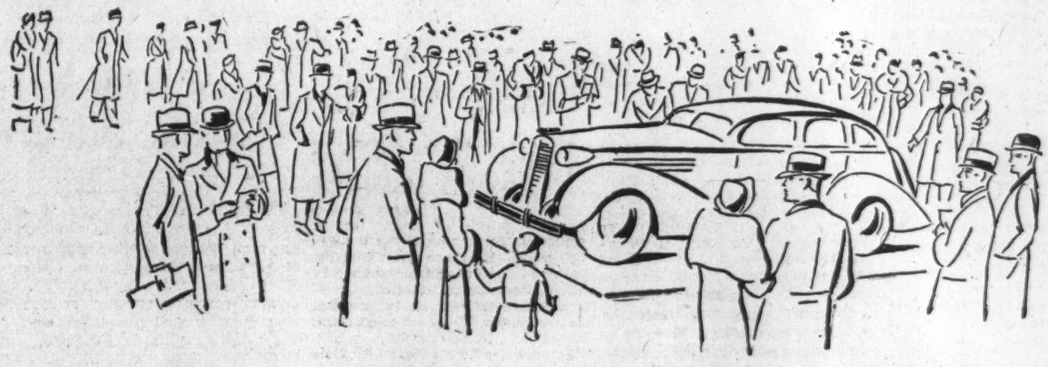
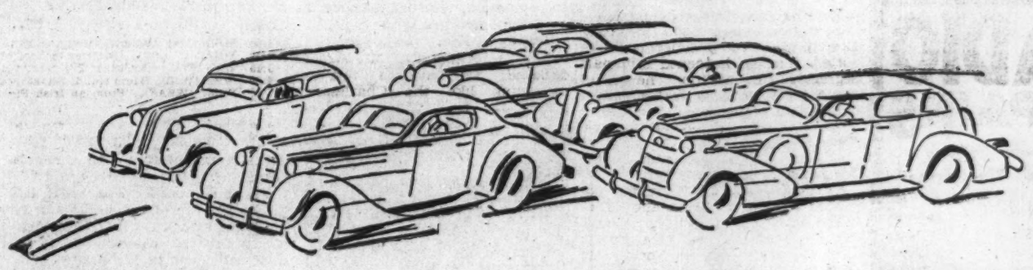
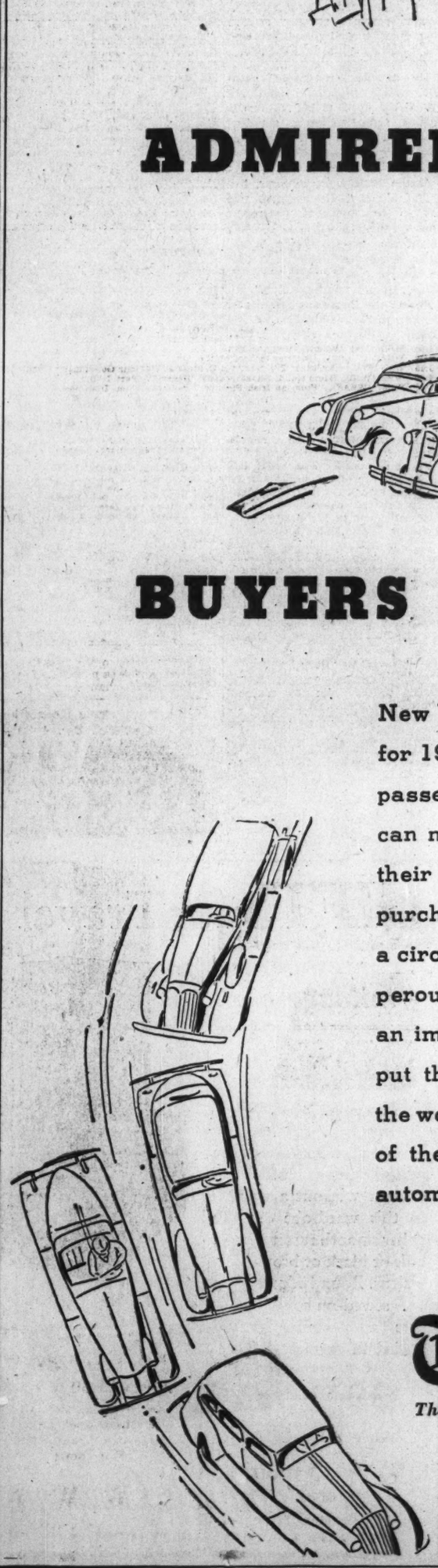


ADMIRERS by the million



BUYERS by the thousand



New York's millions may sincerely admire the new models for 1936, but of sheer financial necessity the buyers of new passenger cars are limited to thousands. New automobiles can most successfully be sold in New York by advertising their special merits to the families whose incomes make the purchase of a new car not only possible, but probable. With a circulation of over 300,000, concentrated among the prosperous, progressive familes in the market, The Sun deserves an important place on New York schedules. The Sun will put the story before people with the money to buy, before the women as well as the men. It reaches the better sections of the city and covers the car-buying suburbs, where an automobile is almost a necessity.

The Sun

*The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising*

NEW YORK

# Charlestown Riot Emphasizes Norfolk Prison Experiment; Curley Offers Penal Program

The attempted jail break at Charlestown State Prison yesterday and Governor Curley's resulting demand for abandonment of the 132-year-old prison, brings the much-harassed Norfolk Prison Colony into public view once more.

The Governor, in recommending abandonment of the Charlestown "bastille," so-called, proposed that a maximum security prison be erected at the Norfolk Prison Colony, a plan favored in the past by such penologists as W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippine Islands, and Lewis Parkhurst, who recently conducted a prison investigation for Governor Curley.

**Norfolk "Experiment"**

The Norfolk "experiment," considered a model prison by penologists, is based on humane treatment of prisoners, with liberal privileges extended to the first offenders and others whose records rate such treatment. It is also built on the theory of rehabilitation, rather than punishment of prisoners.

The basis on which Norfolk was founded brought a smashing attack against the prison administration by Francis X. Hurley, former state auditor. The attack arose over several minor disturbances including several small jail break attempts, which, however, were not accompanied by the violence of the Charlestown prison riot during which two prisoners and a civilian were killed.

**Cited as Example**

During the ouster proceedings against Howard B. Gill, former superintendent of Norfolk, the Charlestown State Prison was held up as an example, inasmuch as no riots had occurred there. The contention was that a prison like Charlestown, where discipline was severe and prisoners were closely confined, was the type in which prisoners should be incarcerated.

The Charlestown break yesterday appears to refute the claims of these Norfolk foes. In fact, there have been several other breaks from Charlestown since the Norfolk discussions. Thus the Norfolk champions feel today they have ample proof that leniency does not tend to produce more prison break attempts.

**Governor's Program**

Under the Governor's proposals, the Norfolk plan of allowing first offenders more leniency and rewarding good behavior would be continued. But the habitual criminal, the hardened type which menaces prison discipline and is apt to cause prison riots, would be housed in a maximum security prison, built according to modern penology and made escape-proof.

W. Cameron Forbes, in a report to Governor Ely, during the Gill proceedings, recommended this type of prison. His report recommended that "Charlestown be done away with in its entirety, the buildings razed, the property sold and the money used for the construction of a proper punitive establishment at Norfolk. In general, there should be a receiving institution, where all prisoners should undergo their period of observation and tests.

**New System Proposed**

"They would then be incarcerated in an intermediate establishment, with punitive cells, solitary confinement, etc., on one side and the freer colony system of Norfolk on the other. Beyond the colony system of Norfolk is the farm system, which lies outside of the walls and which is a still further step toward freedom and reward for good conduct.

"After prisoners have passed through the first test, they should move into the intermediate place, where they could be told that according to their own efforts and their own behavior they could be promoted to the colony system. They would be continued in the intermediate state, or they could be confined in the more secure cells. In that way everybody would have immediately before their eyes an opportunity of bettering their condition if they behaved themselves."

**Up to Legislature**

Governor Curley, in his plans for a $2,000,000 program for a maximum security prison at Norfolk, has this system in mind. The Legislature must approve the expenditure, which it refused to do during the 1935 session, when the Governor included the proposal in his annual message.

Lewis Parkhurst, who made a study for the Governor, has proposed a somewhat different setup. He also recommends razing Charlestown State Prison, which he characterized as a medieval fortress as out of date as the harsh penology theories it represents. He declared it had been condemned as unfit for use 50 years ago, and yet almost a third more prisoners are housed in the prison than it was built to hold.

**Parkhurst Plan**

Mr. Parkhurst proposed a receiving station within five miles of Boston, where the prisoners could be sorted and the hardened criminals segregated. In addition, he would use Norfolk, as is, for first offenders and minor criminals. For hardened criminals he proposed that the Concord Reformatory be equipped for them, or a new maximum-security prison be erected.

It appears that the Governor has placed both the Cameron and Parkhurst plans into a melting pot and brought forth his own idea, for he plans a new prison at Norfolk, as well as an addition at Concord.

## Old Time Fire Horses to Gallop Again

Photo Savage

**Thunder of Hoofs on Pavements to Supplant Gasoline**

In the days of the "Alert and Eveready Volunteer Fire Department" and the era which immediately followed, there were few things of more vivid picturesqueness on the streets than the beautifully gaited fire horses galloping to conflagrations. It was a sight which thrilled and delighted all spectators.

In an effort to revive that aspect of pre-motorcar life, the Annual Horse Show of the 110th Cavalry at the Commonwealth Armory will exhibit an old-fashioned fire engine, drawn by three charging black horses. With harness gleaming, and heads high they promise to be an interesting attraction. The show opens tomorrow night and runs through Sunday.

# Bay State Prison Reforms Vital To Crime Prevention

"The price that Massachusetts pays for a defunct prison system" embraces the comments made today by prison and juvenile delinquent experts in connection with the Charlestown prison break.

The five-man break for freedom, said Herbert C. Parsons, former Probation Commissioner, emphasizes the need for prison reforms long projected in Massachusetts but persistently turned down by "economy-minded" legislators.

If such reforms, he said, obtain more popular backing as the result of the prison break of yesterday, the beating up of one guard and the killing of an innocent truck driver will hold at least some recompense for the state. Two of the five, long-term criminals in the break were also killed.

Following Mr. Parsons' lead, various civic agencies, the Child Council included, took up the cry for a more efficient prison system founded on the plan of segregating vicious criminals from youthful first offenders, a practice forced by "overcrowded state institutions." Public officials have admitted the need for a new prison in Massachusetts.

"But, unfortunately," Mr. Parsons declared, "we have to wait for something like the Charlestown prison tragedy to shock the State into action. And even that may not result in the desired reforms unless we obtain the active backing of the public."

Mr. Parsons classified the Charlestown prison as the "horrible" example of "what not to do in building new institutions." Frequently condemned by correction commissioners and penology experts, this prison is still used as the seat of capital punishment, the threat of which, Mr. Parsons declared, had no deterring effect upon the five desperadoes who made the dash for liberty.

Desperadoes of this type, the prison expert added, are harbored side by side with young men who have never been in prison before. The five prison breakers were hardened criminals serving sentences of 10 years and up. Their ages ranged from 22 to 32.

That the state prison should hold youthful criminals who will kill to obtain freedom was considered by Mr. Parsons as a complete indictment of crime-prevention machinery.

In a state that pays $24,000,000 a year to suppress and punish criminals, he said, it is a crime in itself that Boston is the only sizable city in the United States without a juvenile court to cover its entire district. Boston has a juvenile court, but it covers only a small section of the city. Seven municipal courts, untrained in handling juvenile cases, cover the remainder of the city.

Mr. Parsons admitted that crime prevention and the prison system were feeling the brunt of legislative economies. This, he said, despite the fact that the average cost for convicting a man of felony is $1500, compared with the $50 expense of making a complete study of one youthful delinquent for rebuilding character.

## The Monitor's Radio Guide

### Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 990kc-WBZ-303m | 890kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Spotlight Revue: soloists; orchestra | Al Pearce and his Gang; variety | Flash Gordon" Baseball school | Hits and Encores; shopping talks |
| 5:15 | | | |
| 5:30 "The Singing Lady" | Tom Mix sketch | "Jack Armstrong" | and recordings |
| 5:45 Little Orphan Annie | Clara, Lu and Em. | Dick Tracy sketch. | Og, Son of Fire |
| 6:00 News; "Supper Show" | Evening Tattler | News Service | "Buck Rogers" |
| 6:15 "Mr.-Mrs. Magoogie" | News; speaker | Sport comment | "Bobby Benson" |
| 6:30 News; features | Talk; recital | State House talk | Report; "Vanished |
| 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news. | Sketch; story | Vocal program | Voices"; sketch |
| 7:00 "Easy Aces" sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Myrt and Marge" | News Service |
| 7:15 Healy Stamp Club | "Uncle Ezra" | Hawaiian music | Fisher's Or.; solos |
| 7:30 "Lum and Abner" | Studio chorus | Kate Smith; orch. | Eddie Dooley |
| 7:45 "Paradise" sketch | Musical Moments | Bonke Carter, news. | Phil Scott's Orch. |
| 8:00 "Rendezvous"; soloists; vocal trio; orch. | "One Man's Family"; dramatic sk. | Cavalcade of America; drama. | Master of Mystery; dramatic sketch. |
| 8:15 | | | |
| 8:30 "House of Glass"; | "N. E. Parade" | Barnes and Allen; | Boy from Ireland. |
| 8:45 sketch; orchestra | Three Merry Men | Ted Husing; orch. | Golf lesson |
| 9:00 'John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors'; | Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen and company; soloists; orchestra | Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; orchestra. | Stevens's Orch.; "Horse Sense"; |
| 9:15 | | | |
| 9:30 "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch | | Ray Noble's Orch.; C. Boswell; trio. | "Sinfonietta"; or. News Service |
| 9:45 | | | |
| 10:00 Address, Alfred P. Sloan Jr. | Frank Crumit; soloists; players; or. | Over the Heather. Gluskin's Orch. | Special sporting program from Boston Arena, Gerry Harrison |
| 10:15 | | | |
| 10:30 Hollywood Gossip | Barrere Woodwind | Dramatized news | |
| 10:45 Male quartet | Ensemble recital. | Spotlight Revue | |
| 11:00 Reports; news; | Forecasts; news | News Service | Abe Lyman and his orchestra |
| 11:15 Rines's Orchestra | Sports; music | DeLange's Orch. | |
| 11:30 Al Donahue and his | Joe Reichman and | Anson Weeks's Or. | Claude Hopkins & |
| 11:45 orchestra | his orchestra | Jan Garber's Or. | his orchestra |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

***Up to Luncheon***

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour; high lights of Chicago International livestock show; soloists; orchestra.

***After Luncheon***

1:15 WEEI (WEAF), Talk, Anning S. Prall, FCC head.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry IV, Part I "B."
5:15 WEEI (WEAF), "From an Irish Fireside": Padriac Colum, Irish poet.

***Dinner and After***

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour: Pat O'Brien, in sketch; Billy Hause, comedy; Helen Howe; Artells Dickson.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra concert.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Josephine Antoine, soprano; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "America's Town Meeting": "Has the New Deal Promoted or Retarded Recovery?" Senator Hugo Black; Mervin K. Hart.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), "To Arms for Peace"; address; Elisabeth Rethberg; sketch; Deems Taylor; concert orchestra.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Helen Jepson; Ramona; King's Men; soloists.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists; piano duo.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), Console and Keyboard: organ and piano recital.

***Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts***

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

## Western Australia Scans Oil Leases

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PERTH, W. Aust.—In the Legislative Assembly attention has been focused upon mining concessions granted to various financial interests as allowed under the Mining Act, as many prospecting areas have produced several complaints that the legitimate prospector is being squeezed out of his field as a result of such grantings.

It was quite natural therefore that questions should be raised concerning the areas allocated by the mines department, for the purpose of prospecting for likely oil-bearing lands. When the Minister for Mines submitted details of the holdings there was considerable surprise at the areas alienated and the interest that had been directed, allegedly mostly by speculators, to the possibility of Western Australia producing flow oil in commercial quantities.

## Boston Events

### Tonight

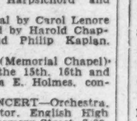
**Theaters**

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director, 8:30.

"GHOSTS" (Colonial). Alla Nazimova in Ibsen's play. 8:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

**Movies**



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Sylvia Sidney and Melvyn Douglas in "Mary Burns, Fugitive." Fenway: 1:44, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Paramount: 10:24 a. m., 1:12, 4, 6:48, 9:36. "$1000 a Minute." Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Paramount: 9:09, 11:57 a. m., 2:40, 5:33, 8:21. Tomorrow: Mary Astor and Barton MacLane in "Man of Iron." Also Alice Faye and Bebe Daniels in "Music Is Magic."

UNIVERSITY—"Smilin' Thru." 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. George Arliss in "The King's Vacation." 1:35, 5, 8:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Henry Fonda and Rochelle Hudson in "Way Down East." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Harmony Lane." 2, 5, 8.

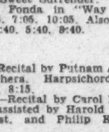
METROPOLITAN—James Cagney in "The Frisco Kid." 11:17 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Neptune's Daughters." Sevitzky's orchestra. Elida Ballet.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Three Marx Brothers in "A Night at the Opera." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 1:25, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:10. Tomorrow: "Thanks a Millions," featuring Dick Powell, Ann Dvorak, Fred Allen, and others. "Guard That Girl," with Robert Allen and Florence Rice.

EXETER—"Case of the Lucky Legs." 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Way Down East." 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Tomorrow: Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Doctor Socrates." Also Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy."

SOUTH STATION—"The Voice of Experience." Major Bowes; sports picture; "Hermits in Crabland"; "Crater of the Moon."



FINE ARTS — Parisian operetta "La Crise est Finie" (the depression is over) featuring Albert Prejean. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

TREMONT — Marta Eggerth in "Unfinished Symphony." 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Wednesday's Child." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:38, 5:35, 8:35.

MODERN—"Crusades." 10:58 a. m., 2:27, 5:58, 9:29. Claire Trevor and Ralph Bellamy in "Navy Wife." 9:38 a. m., 1:09, 4:40, 8:11.

MEMORIAL—Barbara Stanwyck in "Annie Oakley." 10 a. m., 12:24, 2:26, 4:28, 6:30, 8:30. Preview: "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," featuring Ronald Colman. 9:58 p. m.

BOSTON—Edward Everett Horton in "His Night Out." 10:50 a. m., 1:46, 4:42, 7:28, 10:16. Stage: Ben Bernie. Tomorrow: Lionel Barrymore in "The Return of Peter Grimm." Also "Sweet Surrender."

UPTOWN—Henry Fonda in "Way Down East." 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also "The Last Outpost," 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

**Music**

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Putnam Aldrich and Alfred Zighera. Harpsichord and Viola da Gamba. 8:15.

STEINERT HALL—Recital by Carol Lenore Wolfe, soprano, assisted by Harold Chapman, accompanist, and Philip Kaplan, flutist. 8:15.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE (Memorial Chapel)—Concert of music of the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries. Malcolm E. Holmes, conductor. 8:15.

SOUTH END ERA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holden, conductor. English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

**Other Events**

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Dramatic readings by Paul Dietz. Selections from "William Tell"; Goethe's poems, Shakespeare and others. Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge. 8:15. Free to the public.

WEST ROXBURY ERA DRAMATICS — Roslindale Community Theater in "The Wedding Day." Also Roslindale Community Orchestra, Louis Ruggiero, conductor. Fidelia Hall, Rockland and Washington Streets. 8.

BRIGHTON ERA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Theater in "The Dean's Dilemma." Brighton High School Center, Warren Street near Cambridge Street. 7:30

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Illustrated lecture, "Exploring Beyond the Stratosphere," by Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 8.

CITIZENSHIP LECTURE—First of three. Wadie Shakir on "True Leadership and Effective Followship." Tyler Street Municipal Building. 8.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING—Dinner and entertainment by the Women's Division of the Boston Chapter, St. Clair's Russian Room, 169A Tremont Street. 6:30.

HODGSON KENNARD COMPANY—Special exhibition of the famous Jonker Diamond, 726 carats, continues through Dec. 7. Hotel Ritz-Carlton. 10 to 5.

**Tomorrow**

TUFTS COLLEGE—Musicale. Goddard Chapel. 2:30.

MUSIC TRAINING—Folk songs and community singing. Cary Memorial Hall, Lexington, 2.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "The Constitution and the Federal Government," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING—Moving pictures of coal being stolen in Pennsylvania anthracite fields where law is not being enforced. Free to public. 80 Federal Street. 5:30.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE—Fifth annual exhibit and bazaar. Old World crafts and Christmas gifts. 190 Beacon Street. 10 to 10.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Print Galleries" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

VOSE GALLERIES—Exhibit of Portraits by John LaValle.

# *G. O. P. Campaign in Maine Hinges on Brann's Decision*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Dec. 4—As the political campaign opens, nationally, the Republican candidacy situation in Maine remains almost as much a problem as the selection of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Only two candidates have announced their intention to run for the governorship in the June primaries—Blin W. Page and Clyde F. Smith, both of Skowhegan, and bitter personal opponents. The one is a banker; the other a member of the Governor's Council (elected by the Legislature), something of a political power and a manufacturer's agent for road materials and machinery.

Banker Page was a candidate for the governorship in 1934, running well behind Alfred K. Ames, whom Governor Brann defeated. Because of this, because he is not too well known, and because bankers are in some quarters not thought to make strong candidates for political office in Maine, his candidacy is not looked upon as a particularly strong one.

**Chances Minimized**

Mr. Smith, likewise, has not capturned popular fancy as the Republican standard bearer. He has been called too politically-minded.

Recently, efforts have been made to induce Harold H. Murchie of Calais to enter the primary race. Mr. Murchie is counsel for a power company in the eastern end of the State, and formerly president of the State Senate, where he wielded great power. These efforts, however, have failed, and the only candidates who have definitely stated their intention to run are the two Skowhegan men.

**Baxter Is Boomed**

Former Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Portland is frequently spoken of as a desirable and probably successful dark horse could he be persuaded to enter the primaries. Mr. Baxter is well-known in Maine for an admirable record as Governor and for both public spirit and public service. Since his retirement from the State capital, his only political venture was to consent unsuccessfully for the nomination as United States Senator, a post to which Wallace H. White of Lewiston, incumbent, seems likely to be renominated next June without opposition.

There is one other name that is frequently mentioned as a Republican candidate for the governorship, and that is the name of William N. Campbell of Sanford. Mr. Campbell's sole political experience consists in having ardently supported Governor Brann for re-election in 1934. To this end he not only wrote a letter of indorsement for Governor Brann to read from every political platform in the State, but he is reputed to have contributed considerable sums of money to the Democratic side.

**Situation Complicated**

Thereby enters the curious element in the situation. Mr. Campbell will not declare his candidacy; and the reason is assumed to be his unwillingness to oppose Governor Brann should the latter attempt the unheard of thing and go out for a third term. The question naturally hinges on the Governor's decision as to whether he will run again or not. If he does run, Mr. Campbell, it is believed, will not run; if he does not run, he will have much to say about the success of the Republican candidate against the Democratic aspirant; for without question, Mr. Brann could throw sufficient support to Mr. Campbell to elect him. But Mr. Brann intimates that he will not make up his mind about a third term until Jan. 1. Consequently, Mr. Campbell can not make up his mind until that date.

Here is a paradoxical situation, the most 'available' Republican candidate for the highest office in the State waiting for a starting signal from the leader and possible gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party. It is not long to wait until Jan. 1 for this modern Alphonse and Gaston team to make up its mind about candidacies.

**Pending Changes**

It is not impossible that in the ensuing six months however that the entire political complexion may change and new faces appear. The Administration at Washington might take a hand in the Maine situation, and by the restoration of Governor Brann to favor, perhaps by insistence that he run for a third term as the most influential Democrat in the State, set about winning Maine for its influence upon the nation.

It is not at all certain that Mr. Brann could be elected for a third term; but with the disorganized condition of the Democratic Party in Maine, it seems clear that if he could not be elected, then neither could any other Democrat. To preserve the "As Maine goes" tradition, Administration pressure may force a Brann candidacy; and if it does, Republican chances, in the light of present party candidacies, will be materially lessened.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Imported Kid Gloves in white, pink, pigalle. The smocking detail is $5
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# Canadian Tariff On Gasoline Hit By Six Provinces

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Dec. 4—A strong plea for removal of the tariff on gasoline was made to the Canadian Tariff Board by six provinces at the conclusion of the board's investigation of oil and gasoline prices. After listening to arguments on both sides the board asked that the contentions be submitted in writing.

The plaintiffs—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—contend that the Canadian oil companies do not require the 2½ cents per gallon protection on refined petroleum oils in order to compete successfully with United States concerns and that the consumer of oil and gasoline is being charged excessive prices as a result of the duty. Counsel for the provinces all contended that the onus was on the oil companies to justify the present tariff and insisted that the companies had failed to do so.

**Data Given on Surplus**

The Imperial Oil Company, the chief defendant, represented by Leo McCioskey, its vice-president, said that the total capital invested in the company was $77,000,000, and that after paying dividends down through the years it now had a surplus of $82,000,000, and in 1930 before the tariff was raised to its present level it had a surplus of $75,000,000.

Mr. McCloskey contended that the dividend payments should not be taken as a yardstick of the prosperity of the company's Canadian business as a good part of the earnings were made outside of Canada in world trading.

During cross-examination R. T. Graham, representing Saskatchewan, suggested that the dividends were all earned as a result of the company's Canadian operations, whether directly or not.

**Aid for Farmers Urged**

Mr. Graham also compared the financial position of Imperial Oil with that of agriculture in western Canada, appealing to the tariff board on the latter's behalf.

He argued that the companies had not kept their pledge to the Government not to increase prices by reason of the tariff, in which case they ought not to have the tariff; and that if they had kept their pledge then evidence showed they did not need the tariff. His final suggestion was that the duty should be removed to "see how it works."

Judge George H. Sedgewick, chairman, said that the board will endeavor to prepare its report on the matter in time for the preparation of the next budget when tariff changes may be made.

# Old Indian Necklaces Dug Up in Arizona

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Tucson, Ariz.

**SEVERAL Indian necklaces of turquoise and coral, as well as inlays, pendants and other articles of personal adornment, dug up from where they had lain buried a thousand years or more, have been presented to the University of Arizona museum here.**

**Papago Indians working on a road near the village of Santa Rosa, in the desert southwest of here, accidentally excavated an olla, or earthern vessel, which was evidently the jewel case of some ancient princess or medicine man. One necklace of drilled coral was over three yards long. Another was of coral, jet and turquoise.**

# Council of Churches Calls for Permanent Neutral Legislation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—A call for the enactment of permanent neutrality legislation is made today by 25 official heads of the major denominations of the country in a letter to President Roosevelt strongly supporting his "purpose to prevent the United States from becoming involved in the war in East Africa" by discouraging trade in war materials with belligerent nations.

The letter, which was made public by Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, of the Federal Council of Churches, holds that if it is impossible under existing neutrality legislation to prohibit the export of such materials to the warring nations, "American citizens should, in the interest of peace and through patriotism, voluntarily relinquish their right to engage in such transactions." The churchmen stress, however, that it is not enough for the United States to keep out of war, and that neutrality should not be regarded "as a substitute for international cooperation by the United States with other nations for the establishment and maintenance of world justice and peace."

"It is our firm belief," the letter continues, "that the great majority of the people of our respective churches are in accord with your efforts to preserve the peace of the United States. . . .

"We hope that when the present neutrality law expires, legislation will be enacted providing for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, loans, credits and basic raw materials other than food, to nations engaging in military conflict."

# Liquor Sales Climb, Church Study Shows

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—A big increase in the number of places selling alcohol since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is reported in a new textbook on prohibition, just issued by the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches. The study is called "To Drink or Not to Drink?" and says that the number of retail liquor establishments has increased from 177,000 at the inception of prohibition to 438,000 today. Of these latter, 207,000 sell any kind of alcohol, it says.

The volume undertakes to give both sides of the liquor question. It was prepared for the use of students enrolled this year in Congregational Sunday schools and is largely in the form of questions, one of which asks a comparison of the potential menace to society represented by an intoxicated man in an automobile and one driving a horse and buggy.

Another question is: "Does alcoholic liquor make a person happier?" after which it quotes Dr. Haven Emerson, nationally known physician and now of the Columbia University faculty, who holds that alcohol reduces resistance to infection, endurance, accuracy and rapidity of muscular action. This, in turn, is followed by quotations from Dr. Hugo Munsterberg, formerly of the Harvard University faculty, who is of contrary opinion.

# Two Cities Lead In Democratic Convention Race

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — Two cities—Philadelphia and Chicago—appeared today to be leading in the race for the Democratic national convention that will renominate Franklin D. Roosevelt next summer.

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced that the Democratic national committee will meet here Jan. 7 or 8 to select the city. He said he understood that San Francisco was ready to submit a bid if it thought it had any chance of getting the convention, and that Kansas City and St. Louis also planned to place themselves in the running.

**Chicago Seeks Both**

Chicago has announced its intention of inviting both parties to take advantage of its midwestern hospitality as they did in 1932.

To the Republicans, geographic location looms up as of more importance than to the Democrats this year, though it is not so important to either party as it was before the days of the radio.

As chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Farley said today that the choice of a city "doesn't make any difference, politically." He added, "the convention, I assume, will go to the highest bidder, if that city has the proper facilities." By "proper facilities" he means chiefly, hotel accommodations and an adequate convention hall.

**Philadelphia's Chances**

Philadelphia, the Democratic chief admitted, would be looked upon more favorably as the 1936 convention city for the party if the Democrats had won the recent mayoralty election there. Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania's Democratic Senator, is working hard to get the convention for his State. And since party leaders are confident that President Roosevelt's personal strength in Philadelphia is greater than party strength, there is no indication that November defeats for the Democrats there will entirely put the city out of the running, if the money put up by backers there talks loud enough.

Mr. Farley would not comment on reports that President Roosevelt himself has indicated that he would like to get his renomination in the "City of Brotherly Love."

**Convention City**

Historically, Chicago has outrun Philadelphia as a political convention city. Records show that Chicago took the lead above all other cities when it entertained its seventeenth convention three years ago. Baltimore has had 16; St. Louis, six; Philadelphia and Cincinnati, four each; New York, Kansas City, Cleveland, two each.

The Democratic leader continued to display optimism over the 1936 outlook. Despite ominous results from the new-deal straw vote, now being taken by the Literary Digest, he reiterated his belief that the Democrats will carry as many states in 1936 as they did in 1932.

**Other Farley Predictions**

Other political predictions made by Mr. Farley today were these: That former President Hoover will continue to dominate the Republican Party, whether he is a candidate or not; that Senator William E. Borah will not be nominated by the Republicans; that President Roosevelt could carry Kansas against Gov. Alfred Landon; that Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska will be supported by the national Democratic organization in accordance with views recently expressed by the President, which have caused considerable dismay among the local Democratic organization in Nebraska.

Mr. Farley continued his silence on questions concerning his offpredicted retirement from his Cabinet post.

# Tammany Hall Balks At Economy Budget

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—New York City's 1937 budget is before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for signature following its adoption by the Board of Aldermen at the figure of $545,541,842.26, unchanged from the total which was handed to it by the Board of Estimate 20 days ago.

Approval was promised on the report of the Democratic majority in the lower chamber that it did not care to subject the board "to any charge of an endeavor to cripple the government of the city" by any reduction or eliminations.

Representatives of Tammany Hall, whose overlordship of city affairs brought municipal finances to the precipice of default three years ago, find much to criticize, however, in the Fusion executive's financial management which has restored the city's fiscal equilibrium. They served notice on the Mayor that the Aldermanic majority will oppose any plan to reduce city salaries or impose payless furloughs to meet the $6,500,000 deficiency which the comptroller has estimated will appear next year in the bankers' reserve fund.

# Film Prize Committee Organized by Critics

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Another motion picture prize committee was organized today to give an opinion of what's best in the movie world's productions. Thirteen New York critics formed the organization, after indicating dissatisfaction with the yearly prize bestowed by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

The 13, banded under the name, "The New York Film Critics," said they would designate soon the best picture released during the year, the best male performance, the best female performance, and the best director.

**National Cash Register**

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—National Cash Register's gross domestic orders for November totaled $2,362,525 as compared to $1,185,250 for the like month last year. The figures show an increase of 99.3 per cent over November 1934.

# President Hears Georgia Farmers On Mortgage Rates

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt's calling list was devoted today to a delegation of fellow Meriwether County farmers, who wanted to talk about lower mortgage rates. The Rev. W. G. Harry, mayor of Warm Springs, arranged the meeting. Mr. Roosevelt readily invited the group to visit him at his Pine Mountain cottage.

Asked by newspapermen yesterday for identification of the bankers who proposed that the nation could stand a debt of $55,000,000,000 to $70,000,000,000 to meet the depression crisis of March, 1933, the President suggested that a reading of financial journals of that period might be worth while. He said he had a list himself of the bankers and some letters, but he had no intention of making them public.

Questioned about a convention city for the Democratic national convention, he said he had not even thought about it and assumed several cities would bid.

Asked if he were a candidate for re-election, he smiled broadly and quickly replied that the National Committee would select the convention city and the convention would select the Presidential nominee.

Mr. Roosevelt stopped along the roadside while driving to exchange questions and answers with the newspapermen. He appeared in the best of spirits.

The President is taking advantage regularly of the opportunity for swimming and driving his open car. He drives at a very moderate speed. He said in a recent speech at Arlington, Va., that examples are better than preachments.

# More Equal Sharing Of National Income Stressed by Hopkins

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4 (AP)—Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, in an address here last night, asserted the issue in the country was "whether or not great masses of American citizens are to get a minimum share of the national income."

"In its simplest form," he said, "it represents the conflict between those who believe the wealth of America can provide decent living for all and those who believe that some force has ordained that we shall have millions dwelling in wretched poverty."

Mr. Hopkins taxed opponents of the Administration's relief activities with indulging "in high-sounding talk" behind which "lies a determination to do nothing and let the unemployed, the sick, the handicapped, shift for themselves.

Discussing "the vague generalities" raised in opposition to the Administration and its efforts, Mr. Hopkins said "one favorite smoke screen is that the Administration is trying to develop some imaginary collectivist system."

"I know of no member of the Administration," he answered, "who believes that our economic system should be thrown overboard. Every one of them believes that it offers the best method of providing a decent way of living for all America."

# Merit System Tops List of Objectives For Women Voters

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — Merit system in public service appointments, a better food and drug law, and neutrality legislation aimed to keep the United States out of war, will be "the big three" in the 1936 federal legislative program of the National League of Women Voters.

The league will seek in the coming congressional session, according to announcement by Miss Marguerite M. Wells, president, extension of the merit system throughout the federal service, to include all postmasters and others in emergency and newly created agencies under civil service. League members believe, Miss Wells said, that legislation to establish the merit system and eliminate spoils practices must be passed if standards of public service are to be raised and waste and inefficiency eradicated.

"In urging some form of neutrality legislation," Miss Wells said, "the league membership will be guided by a study now being made of various neutrality proposals. Foremost, it is anxious to support a neutrality measure designed specifically to keep the United States out of war, but which definitely will not obstruct peace efforts of other nations.

"The league already has started its work for favorable action by the House on the pending Copeland food and drug bill, the passage of which we believe will be a concrete benefit to the much discussed and neglected consumer. We believe the question at issue is whether our laws shall give people the protection they need, or whether legislation shall be prevented by those who are unwilling to sacrifice their own convenience or interests to the welfare of the general public."

**Birth Control Advocated**

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The first public meeting of the American Birth Control League here in seven years was on record today with a recommendation that birth control information be provided for mothers of families on relief. Estimates based on the size of Carnegie Hall, where the meeting was held last night, indicated about 2500 persons attended.

# Full Opportunity For Youth Called Aim by Williams

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Coming back to his home city to make his first speech since he was appointed National Youth Administrator, Aubrey W. Williams, often described as No. 1 assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, declared "there is nothing wrong with the youth of America—the fault lies in the structure of the social order."

Mr. Williams said there are 23,000,000 youths between 16 and 24 and that 7,000,000 of these are unemployed or are in families suffering from lack of employment. He said that the main task is not to furnish jobs for these young people. He believed it would be unwise to attempt to "crowd 7,000,000 young people into industry at the present time" and "crowd out" men and women already employed.

**Child Labor Amendment**

He said he regarded the proposed child labor amendment a step in the right direction and urged Alabama to ratify it.

On the other hand, he said, the purpose of the youth administration is primarily to fit youths into the American scheme of things.

"For the great bulk of our people," he said, "there is no equality of opportunity. They start off with nothing, and the great bulk end up with nothing."

Mr. Williams said the solution for present economic distress is not in going back to a "self-contained economy." On the contrary, he said, "we must produce, and produce, and produce."

**Educational Program**

The National Youth Administrator outlined briefly the program under which he said the Federal Government will assist high school and college youths in obtaining educations. He added, however, that "there is no thought of starting a youth movement in this country. I hope that whatever we do will be cast in the crucible of Americanism."

There will be no attempt to interfere with the management of schools and colleges where the program is being carried out but simply an effort to aid the youths by paying the bill while the institutions do the rest, he said.

"To my way of thinking," Mr. Williams said in conclusion, "this is one of the five or six most important things that our great President has done, to say 'America is interested in what is happening to these young people, and I want to try to do something for them.'"

# *Mrs. Roosevelt Stocks Up on Christmas Toys*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has stocked up here on calico toys to fit into her Christmas shopping list.

"Just some toys for the grandchildren," she said on her visit to the Christmas sale for the blind.

She bought a pink dog, and carried it away unmindful of the pink leg that obtruded from the too-small paper bag; a clothes brush for $1, paid to a blind man inside the door; and some cloth potholders.

"For the new White House kitchen?" she was asked.

"No, I think they'll go in somebody's stocking," the President's wife replied.

# *Mark Twain First Editions Exhibited at Philadelphia*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3—From his first published article in Harper's Magazine in 1866, to his philosophical volume "What Is Man?" written in 1898 and published in 1906, nearly all of Mark Twain's major writings are represented by first editions in a centennial exhibit now on view in the Library Company of Philadelphia's main building.

The exhibit, which includes letters, pamphlets and examples of the crossed signature using the names Mark Twain and Samuel Clemens together, fills a double line of display cases. It is arranged in chronological order.

**Typesetter**

Near the beginning is an unusual portrait of Clemens at the age of 18, when he was working as a compositor for the Philadelphia Inquirer and was also making unsuccessful attempts to supply rhymed obituaries to the Public Ledger.

To the large collection of material owned by the Library Company have been added books and letters loaned by private collectors. Among the latter is a manuscript of "A Tramp Abroad," which is loaned by J. Hampton Barnes, Philadelphia attorney.

**Grinning Helmet**

Seldom seen elsewhere is a copy of "1601" or "Conversation as It Was by the Fireside in the Time of the Tudors." This is shown both in typewritten form and as reprinted in the quarterly magazine, Two Worlds.

In a copy of "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," the author has written in ink below the frontispiece, drawn by Dan Beard, that the grin on the face of the helmet at the left "is a source of particular joy to me."

**In the Humane Cause**

Among the pamphlets are two which show Mark Twain's love of animals. "A Dog's Tale" was written for the National Anti-Vivisection Society of Great Britain and "A Horse's Tale" for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

One letter of special interest was written to his Londorr publishers, Chatto & Windus, in connection with the publication of "Huckleberry Finn" in 1884. The author requested speedy printing and distribution of the book in order to forestall pirated editions. Many of his works were published first in London, to take advantage of certain copyright laws in other countries.

**News of Rescue**

Explanatory cards give the main facts concerning each exhibit. It is explained, for instance, that the 1866 Harper's article "Forty-Three Days in an Open Boat," was the result of Samuel Clemens's presence at the rescue of 15 survivors of the ship Hornet, which was burned in the neighborhood of Hawaii. It was he who carried the news of this event across from the shore where the survivors landed, to the main island community.


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Note flatness of diaphragm and reduction of hips and hollow back.

"NEVASPRED" takes care of two most difficult points of the figure, hips and diaphragm; corrects hollow back.

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Madame Alston Corsettere

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The Finest Georgia Halves
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Large, Select
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Pour boiling water over pecans in the shell and let stand covered for several hours. The meats can easily be made to come out whole and free from any bitter taste.

PECAN MEATS
SMALL SIZE. Just right for cakes, cookies and candies.
5 lb. lots ..... $2.75
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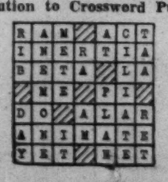
Any or all of these nut meats will be packed in one pound fancy gift boxes at an increase of ten cents per pound. Five pound lots may be all one kind, or assorted kinds, provided that not less than one pound of any one variety is ordered. In this case you can obtain the five-pound price that we quote for each particular item.

All Nuts Shipped Postpaid First, Second and Third Zone.

THREE MOUNTAIN CO.
18 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.


**Solution to Crossword Puzzle**

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Large Native Pecan Halves
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10 pounds, large size ..... $4.50
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NOVEL—USEFUL
Made in one piece. Holds one to eight books. Chromium coil fastened to ebony black half ball. Price: Atlantic States $1.15. Central States $1.20. Postpaid in U. S. Elser-Je Realt, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 1712, New York City.

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Perhaps he doesn't care. But, he does know when his shirt is ironed to suit him. That's why we specialize in shirt ironing. We know we can suit you, Mr. Man!
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Men's Christmas Gifts
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Scintillating Silk Christmas Lingerie
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Now, be honest without yourself. Wouldn't you rather have nice lingerie than anything else for Christmas? Then why not GIVE it? These lovely garments meet most exacting specifications . . . tailored or lace trimmed. The famous "Her Majesty" line. You know it! Sizes 32 to 44.
LINGERIE - SECOND FLOOR
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# 'River of No Return' Is Forced to Give Up Its Title

*National Geographic Society Expedition through the Salmon River and its mile-deep gorge is successfully completed with many additions to knowledge concerning the history of this area and its prehistoric population.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho.—The hazardous trip down the Salmon River, by natural scientists of the National Geographic Society, ended at Lewiston, recently after a 350-mile trip through rugged Central Idaho in a specially constructed scow, which successfully encountered the huge boulders and roaring rapids of the "River of No Return."

Prehistoric Indian picture writings, deep red in color, painted by an unidentified tribe of Indians, decorate rocky walls of the mile-deep gorge of the Salmon and appear almost the full length of the canyon, said Maynard Owen Williams, official photographer of the expedition.

**On Canyon Walls**

Hunting scenes with men pictured on horseback and animals resembling dogs, coyotes, buffalo and moose are painted on the canyon walls. The paintings were photographed and will be studied by experts in Washington, D. C.

The area traversed by the expedition has an historical background beginning with the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Northwest in 1805. The granite rock, known as Idaho batholith, through which the Salmon River cuts its way, is similar to that of the Coeur D'Alene region, source of most of the State's mineral wealth. The rushing current has cut through several thousand feet of lava flows and deep into older formations beneath. The canyon's great depth, 6000 feet in places, permitted study of formations more than a mile below the original surface of the main body of granite rock.

**Excellent Subjects**

The forests and flowers of the region provided excellent subjects for the color cameras.

Co-leaders of the expedition were Dr. Phillip J. Shenon, a native of Salmon City, and Dr. John C. Reed, both of the United States Geological Survey, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Dr. A. W. Fahrenwald of Moscow, dean of the Idaho state bureau of mines and geology, who was a member of the expedition, studied the mineral deposits encountered.

D. Worth Clark Jr., Representative in Congress from Idaho, accompanied the party on the trip.

**Comforts of Home**

All the comforts of home were to be found in the duffle on the 32-foot scow, built especially for the expedition. A heating stove for the tent, a large cook stove in which Dave Chard, chief cook, baked his famous sourdough bread; a gasoline stove for preparing hurry-up meals; a complete radio sending and receiving set, were among the comforts aboard the sturdy scow. It was equipped with a sweep at each end to be used for guiding the craft through the many narrow channels between huge river boulders.

The first settlement encountered after leaving Shoup was at Riggins, 175 miles dow the river, at the junction of the Salmon and Little Salmon Rivers. The trip was continued on down the river to its junction with the Snake River, and from there to Lewiston, Idaho, where a royal welcome was given.

**Exploring the Secrets of the Salmon River**

Left—A Section of the Gorge. Upper Right, Left to Right—Dr. Philip J. Shenon, Dr. John C. Reed, Geologists of the Expedition, and Maynard Owen Williams, Photographer. Lower Right—The Expedition Leaving Salmon River

## High School Adds Courses by Mail

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 3—With a view to adapting curriculums more closely to the needs of individual students without increasing taxes, the North Plainfield High School has introduced a system of supervised correspondence study which is attracting increasing attention from educators.

As the result of an arrangement with the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, 23 students in North Plainfield are taking specialized courses, not hitherto in the curriculum, ranging from Diesel engines and radio to advertising and automobile mechanics.

The lessons are prepared in Scranton, thus obviating the necessity of adding a qualified instructor to the high school faculty, but regular teachers supervise the study and forward papers to Scranton for correction.

Approximately 150 high schools are using the supervised correspondence study system and for two summers there have been conferences on the subject at Columbia University.

## Federal Aid in Development Of Natural Sciences Urged

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—A permanent Government - supported agency, to put the achievements of natural science to practical use in improving the American standard of living was urged today by the Science Advisory Board in a report submitted to President Roosevelt by the chairman, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Fifteen leading natural scientists, who have served on the board for the last 28 months, officially concluded their work by recommending that $100,000 be set aside each year for the support of a permanent natural science advisory board.

**Cost Government Nothing**

The report estimated that the board's services during the past 28 months would have cost private industry at least $250,000. The Government received the advice free and operating expenses of the board were paid from a $50,000 grant by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Grants-in-aid for research projects which would hold definite promise of contributing to social welfare are recommended by the board. Recommending that $3,500,000 be set aside for scientific research by non-governmental institutions during the next two years, the report states that at present there are many developments which a relatively small amount of financial support would open up to large sections of the population.

"In the evolution of our national life we have now reached a point where natural science, and the research which has discovered and released its powers, cannot be left to accidental application," the report said. "Its relations to our social welfare are constantly growing more intricate and intimate."

**Place in Government**

In outlining the place of natural science in Government, the report says, "There is no need for the Government to embark upon comprehensive programs in invention or industrial development. There are, however, numerous scientific services of such wide scope and universal utility that no agency except the Government is competent to handle them adequately.

"There are other scientific services which are essentially supplementary to non-scientific governmental activities. There are also fields of scientific or technical development which hold evident promise of benefitting the public, but which are not proper or practical fields for private initiative. In these three categories and in this order of importance lie the proper scientific activities of the Government."

In the first category the board cites weather forecasting, topographic mapping, development of scientific and technical standards, mineral surveys and statistics, safety codes, patents, soil science, improvement of crops and livestock, national scientific museums, and engineering work relating to flood control, water works, and aids to nevigation. In the second category are scientific aids to national defense and development of standards for the purchase of supplies for Government bureaus. The third includes such activities as those of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

## Fish Racket Gets Blow in New York By Jailing Leaders

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Racketeering in the fish industry in New York, said to be the greatest market for sea food in the United States, has got a strong jolt from the law in the sentencing of Joseph Lanza and two of his henchmen by Judge Julian W. Mack in the federal courts for violation of the antitrust laws.

Lanza got two years in jail and a fine of $10,000, which was the heaviest prison term ever imposed here in an antitrust case. Joe Lappi and Louis Palermo were sentenced to prison for one year and six months, respectively, and Emmanuel Lippman, treasurer of the Brooklyn Fish Dealers' Association, was fined $500 and sentenced to six months in jail.

Fines ranging from $100 to $2000 were assessed against 27 individuals, 25 corporations, the Fish Workers' Union of Greater New York and vicinity and the Fish Credit Association. All the defendants had either pleaded guilty or been convicted under indictment.

The passing of sentence on these individuals, corporations and associations brings to an end a 2½-year campaign by the Federal Government and William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of the Department of Public Markets, Weights and Measures, against racketeering in the fish industry.

## Child Labor Ban Pressed at Albany

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3—Ratification of the child labor amendment was urged on the executive committee of the New York State Federation of Labor by Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner, today, as one of eight points he asked the federation to embody in its legislative program, The other points were:

(1) State-wide regulation of fee-charging employment agencies (2) Regulation of the hours of labor and working conditions in hotels and restaurants. (3) Provision for special compensation for employees suffering from industrial illness. (4) Enlargement of the definition of employee, as contained in the payment-of-wages sections of the labor law, to include all wage earners. (5) Enactment of a law making officers of corporations or associations jointly and severally responsible for payment of wages. (6) Regulation of labor agents and so-called private detective agencies supplying strike-breaking services. (7) Preservation of the ground gained by the last Legislature in labor and social laws.

## Motors Group Got Fat Bonus To Pad Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

Fisher, $124,218; John Thomas Smith, $125,212; Richard H. Grant, $118,802; James D. Mooney, $118,306; William A. Fisher, $110,568; Albert Bradley, $98,253; Ormand E. Hunt, $98,003; Charles W. Wilson, $98,018; Charles T. Fisher, $78,840, and John J. Schumann, $71,631.

**Wanted Report Withheld**

The commission disclosed that the Eureka Vavüum Company had asked it to hold confidential gross sales of $2,487,168 for last year, of goods costing $842,000 with a gross profit of $1,644,459 and a net profit of $318,684.

The Consolidated Paper Company reported under what was described as a similar request gross sales of $9,701,879 of goods costing $7,161,255, and gross profit of $2,540,624. The Berghoff Brewing Company made the same request regarding a net loss of $103,022.

**Other Business Secrets**

Other salaries made public today included:

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates—H. Lee, Boston, president, $42,610; J. L. Richards, Boston, trustee, $26,750; W. E. McKay, Boston, trustee, $23,530.

Corn Products Refining Company—George M. Moffett, New York City, president, $144,750; Frederick T. Fisher and George S. Mahana (C. Q.), vice-presidents, New York City, $121,500 each, including profit sharing.

General Printing Ink Corporation—R. W. Brown, vice-president, New York, $46,198; C. M. Choate, same, Chicago, $25,300; F. H. Farmsworth, same, Chicago, $20,999.

Federal Knitting Mills Company—Herbert G. Goulder, Cleveland, president $37,454; Louis C. Selden, Cleveland, vice-president, $22,181.

Crane Company—John B. Berryman, Downers Grove, Ill., president, $40,416; Herbert W. Seymour, Chicago, vice-president, $16,070; P. Ralph More, Chicago, vice-president, $15,491.

Fairbanks Company—George M. Naylor, New York, president, $22,700; gross sales (1934), $1,035,823 and gross profit, $287,458 including subsidiaries.

Stock ownership, in Cannon Mills Company—195,563 shares of common, 19.56 per cent of that class, held by Charles A. Cannon, president, with salary of $28,636.

## Travel on Subways Gains in Philadelphia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4—An average increase of 200,000 passengers per month for the four months beginning July 1, is reported for the Broad Street subway by Charles C. Davis, director of city transit. He attributes this gain, he said, partly to better industrial conditions and partly to the trend away from surface lines to the newer subways. The Broad Street subway was opened in 1928, but extensions have been added since.

If the present rate of increase keeps up, the line will be carrying 54,000,000 passengers annually by July, 1936. As soon as the annual total exceeds 52,000,000 the city is to receive 2 cents per passenger from the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which operates the subway trains, in addition to the regular $900,000 annual rental.

October receipts are reported as $205,408, an increase of more than $8212 over the same month last year. The net operating income for the month was $87,513, leaving $12,513 after rent was paid to the city.

## *Music Accorded Major Place In Franklin Museum Plans*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3—The establishment of a Music Section with Guy Marriner, pianist, composer and lecturer at its head, is announced by Henry Butler Allen, director of the Franklin Institute.

Mr. Marriner has already won the praise of music experts from Vienna, Berlin, Rome, London, Amsterdam, Cologne, New Zealand and Poland, for the fortnightly lecture-recitals which he has been giving in the institute.

**Step in Progress**

In announcing Mr. Marriner's appointment as associate director in charge of the music section, Mr. Allen declared that it marked "another step forward in the institute's program of greater service to its members and visitors."

Mr. Marriner himself commented on the establishment of the music section as follows:

"The action of the Franklin Institute in this instance is an enormous and important step and it is grand to think that Philadelphia leads the way in this country. Our possibilities at the institute are unlimited.

**New Epoch in Art**

"It seems to me the beginning of a new epoch for art, for while we recognize the fact that scientific developments are going ahead in every part of the country, we can in Philadelphia actually bring them before the public to allow every man, woman and child, and what is more important, those children who are inventors in embryo, to see in operation and draw inspiration from the latest developments in the field of natural science.

"The establishment of the Music Section at the Franklin Institute, it seems to me, is the first recognition by a scientific institution that natural science and art are indispensable to each other, for were it not for the contributions of natural science to art we would not be where we are today.

"Look at the instruments—piano, all forms of wood wind and brass and strings, the organ, the radio, the sound reproducing instruments. No matter in which field you look you find natural science has made enormous contributions. Composers may have been ahead of their time, but it took the world of natural science to show what these composers did."

## General's Arrest Confirmed

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 4 (AP)—Official sources have confirmed that Gen Filiberto Villarreal "and four or five others" are under arrest here charged with furnishing arms and ammunition to rebels in the State of Morelos.


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*Strained Vegetables* that give Baby the choice of the garden

Here are foods that are better for Baby—and better for mothers, too. In Gerber's Strained Vegetables natural food values are conserved in a degree impossible in home preparation. Vegetables are specially grown. Picked fresh. Cooked with air excluded. Strained extra-fine. Exclusive new Shaker-Cooker process shortens cooking time, preserves fresh flavors, cooks every particle uniformly. Babies thrive on these exceptional foods—and mothers are saved tedious work.

*Strained* Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, or variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, rolled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

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*Fremont, Michigan*

For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ont.

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*9 Strained Foods for Baby*

FLORIDA FRUIT
*An Ideal Christmas Gift*
INDIAN RIVER—TREE RIPENED
*(We do not ship color-added fruit)*
Grapefruit, Oranges and Tangerines, mixed or separately

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These prices are f.o.b. Miami. The express charges are $2.00 on 90-lb. box, $1.00 on 45-lb. box, and 60c on 23-lb. Complete price list of fancy boxes containing crystallized fruits, jelly and pecans, mailed upon request.

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# Japanese Demand New Deal In Shanghai Settlement Rule; British Domination Charged

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—More strongly than ever before, and in tones which are being heard by all sections of Shanghai's polyglot community, Japanese residents here are demanding a "new deal" in management of the affairs of the Shanghai International Settlement.

While it is impossible to disassociate the Japanese complaints of uneven representation, extravagance, maladministration and other things from the generally stronger tone of Japanese policy in China, the Shanghai situation represents a local involvement with special points quite different from the national pressure into China—like it in attitude perhaps, but supported in the views of most observers by much more valid wrongs in which American and other "minority nationalities" here more or less share.

**Oppose Electoral Plan**

Four general major points of criticism are raised by the Japanese, who say, first, that the election system (based on taxpaying) is obsolete and undemocratic, that the Shanghai Municipal Council personnel is overwhelmingly British in nationality and oligarchic in functioning, that administration costs are too high, with excessive salaries and many "luxuries," and that the settlement budget, especially as regards education, is not divided equitably among the various national communities.

Obviously the election system is not democratic. There is no pretense of suffrage based on anything except property holding. The 1931 census showed 18,478 Japanese residents to 622 British and 1608 Americans; now the Japanese claim almost 30,000 divided, roughly, two thirds in the settlement proper and one third among the northern extra-settlement roads. By a convention of years' standing the Shanghai Municipal Council has nine members—five British, two Japanese and two Americans.

**"Too Many British"**

In October, 1934, the council personnel included 417 British, 22 Americans and 22 Japanese, excluding the police in which the Japanese are well represented and the Americans almost not at all. The Japanese say that in the present council staff there are well over 400 British and only slightly more than a score of Japanese, and that only three of the Japanese receive appreciably high salaries while the bulk of the highly paid posts are filled by British subjects.

Among the "luxuries" are cited high salaries and the maintenance of a paid Russian detachment of 311 men, in the so-called "Volunteer Corps," who receive close to $100,000 yearly in wages alone. The municipal orchestra which has been maintained at great expense has been under fire but it is to be reorganized, at less cost.

**Comparison of Salaries**

Salaries of high officials in many instances run from $10,000 to $15,000, recent average exchange, and an example of Japanese figures of comparison may be seen in the Japanese charge that a British deputy commissioner in the International Settlement receives almost twice as much as the mayor of Tokyo.

Perhaps the most telling of the many Japanese points, in the view of most observers, has to do with the council's education policy. Japan is the only Asiatic country save Turkey which has made any appreciable strides toward universal education. Virtually every child in Japan goes to school and the Japanese in Shanghai likewise want their children to go to school, but the so-called "public schools" of the settlement are British operated, along British lines—which to a people like the Japanese, who make their indivisible Emperor and State a cardinal article of faith, means that no Japanese children can here attend any but Japanese private schools.

**Refund to Japanese**

The Japanese are better off than the Americans of Shanghai in that the council does make some refund of taxes for the maintenance of private schools which are almost equally necessary to both nationalities.

The Japanese receive $128,000 (Chinese currency) out of a total of $169,000 appropriated by the council for all noncouncil schools; the Shanghai American School, on the other hand, is maintained wholly from parents' fees and private subscription. It happens to be located in the French Concession but that is merely a detail, not affecting the fact that Americans pay taxes in the settlement for maintenance of schools attended by some 1500 foreign children, mostly British, while simultaneously keeping up their own school. The total educational budget of the council is more than $2,000,000, about half of which is for constructon of new schoolhouses.

To alter these features of the present situation, the Japanese ask for certain changes which can be made without alteration of the Land Regulations under which the settlement is governed, as well as proposing some things entailing changes in the Land Regulations which would require acquiesence by the National Government.

**Education Budget**

Among changes in the first category asked by the Japanese are provision for a more equitable division of the council's education budget, general reduction in British personnel for a more equitable division of positions, abolition of the Russian detachment of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, general economy in settlement administration, more Japanese councilmen, and greater publicity on municipal affairs.

(At present even the meetings of the Shanghai Municipal Council are closed to press and public, though a belated and closely-edited summary of proceedings is issued through a Press Information Office.)

A special series of articles, impartial and factual in nature, has recently been published by the American-edited Shanghai Evening Post which editorially supported several of the Japanese complaints and which remarked:

"We are in the midst of rapidly changing times, and the settlement impresses us as being in a position where it must choose between voluntarily changing with the times or possibly finding itself compelled to change involuntarily, and more drastically than would otherwise be the case. . . . Some changes which the Japanese want may not be for the general best interest. If so, the Japanese themselves should be open to reason. Our belief is that the settlement may yet find itself indebted to the Japanese for the providing of some real hitherto lacking, initiative toward needed changes. And the best way to capitalize such initiative for the general welfare will be to meet the Japanese as friends in this matter. . . ."

**Position of Chinese**

Of course the Chinese position in all this cannot be ignored, but for the time being it is not a conspicuous feature of the situation. Some years ago three Chinese were admitted to the council and this number was later increased to five without changing the foreign total. The Chinese were not pleased even then, as they paid well over half the settlement taxes yet could be outvoted almost two to one, but since the events in Manchuria of 1931 Chinese attention has been directed elsewhere.

It is felt in some quarters, however, that if fair complaints from whatever quarter are persistently ignored by the council—which has a considerable talent for overlooking such things—the Chinese may suddenly join in pressure for a "new deal" and perhaps work with the Japanese against the other foreign powers.

Within the next few weeks it is believed that the Japanese will again formulate their demands in concrete form for presentation before the next annual meeting of settlement ratepayers.

# Tree Nurseries Started in China On Wide Scale

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—Ruthless cutting of timber has been widespread in China for years, involving even the stately "guardians" of Imperial tombs, and part of the general demoralization into which many parts of the country have fallen. But with more settled conditions and increased control of officials and people, the National Government is checking this practice at various points. Kiangsi Province in particular is now the scene of a comprehensive reforestation program linked with both the revival of the lumber business and flood prevention work.

Kiangsi is a mountainous province whose southern portion is crossed by several mountain ranges abounding in forests which formerly provided a large source of revenue, annual exports running to around $3,000,000 a year. During the Communist occupation logging exports almost stood still. There has been heavy competition from foreign timber, and Kiangsi logs as at present produced are too small to be of much use in either Chinese or foreign-style houses.

The Kiangsi Provincial Department of Reconstruction has accordingly abandoned the previous practice of looking for saplings growing wild in the mountains and transplanting them—a practice which never worked well—and it has made strenuous efforts to lay out nurseries and increase the number of seedlings.

A circular order issued early this year to the various hsien, or districts, required officials of each district to maintain a nursery of a minimum stipulated size, in which a sufficient number of tree seedlings must be raised to meet the requirements of China's Arbor Day each year.

According to reports from local authorities, 61 out of the 71 districts have now laid out nurseries of the required size or larger, and in addition seven central nurseries are to be laid out under direction of the provincial government.

More than 10,000,000 seedlings were planted this year. The people have been ordered to conserve forests by refraining from cutting trees or starting bonfires.

## Lumber 'King' Collapses Before Fascist Council

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 3 (AP)—Carlo Feltinelli, "lumber King of Italy," died while being examined by a Fascist council on a charge of violating the rigid campaign for sanctions reprisals.

Signor Feltinelli, who was a grand officer of the Crown of Italy, had 800,000,000 lire investments (about $6,480,000), many of which were in his wife's name in Swiss and Swedish banks, against wooded properties in Austria, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Summoned before the council Signor Feltinelli pleaded he was innocent of the accusation of realizing on his investments abroad. But Government informers testified he had offered 60,000,000 lire to settle the case.

Confronted with this formal accusation, Signor Feltinelli collapsed in his chair.

## A Man and Wife in the News

**Shih I. Hsiung**
Playwright

**"Black Plum Blossom"**
Poet

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

A little gentleman in a brown silk robe to his heels tripped off an English liner a few days ago to march straight onto the front pages of New York City newspapers, quite a feat for a playwright in any language, let alone Chinese. But Shih I. Hsiung is an unusual person. By breaking theater tradition in Broadway, he promises to figure in the news for some time to come.

Demurely at his heels in true Oriental fashion, and quietly well behaved as befits a properly brought-up Chinese wife, Dymia, or "Black Plum Blossom," Hsiung is a poet in her own right. She is credited with two books of poems.

Mr. Hsiung has come to direct his play "Lady Precious Stream" which has been running for 18 months in London. Since his direction passes all bounds in the American theater he is, in himself, an answer to all the disappointed playwrights who have seen their tragedies rewritten with "happy endings" or have had their stellar roles transformed from girls of 18 to mature women.

In China, Mr. Hsiung says, a playwright must be of the theater. He fulfills this requirement. Like his countrymen, he began as a child to act. Now when he writes, he not only establishes the speeches of his characters, but he creates them to the least consequential gesture of the hand.

**Author Is Dictator**

No Chinese actor, according to Mr. Hsiung, "makes his own role." He must play the part as the author dictates. That is the revelation which is waiting for the cast to play "Lady Precious Stream" in New York City. Every move which they make on the stage will be directed by the author. The villain will grin and the heroine will smile, move and speak exactly as the author has dreamed his characters.

Mr. Hsiung will not try to slow down the action to the more measured tempo of Peiping or Canton. He knows that American audiences will not stay contentedly before the footlights for more than two and one half hours. Hence the play, which took five hours in native Chinese, is pruned, cut and speeded to fit the western world.

The playwright is not anticipating difficulties in New York City. He said his English cast was eager to follow his wishes. They are Morris Harvey, Esme Percy, Louise Hampton, Leon M. Lion, and Carol Coombe.

Indeed, Mr. Hsiung comes most cheerfully to the United States because when he first translated his play into English, he offered it to a certain managerial group in New York City and was told a Chinese play simply would not go. When London audiences proved their interest in "Lady Precious Stream," Mr. Hsiung says he got three cablegrams asking for the rights to the play. He replied, "It is already sold to Mr. Gest." Under the Gest management, it will have its first performance, probably before Christmas.

**A Prolific Writer**

Mr. Hsiung's "best English friend is Sir James M. Barrie." There is a bit of the Barriesque about the modest retiring manner of the writer from the Orient. But given an audience, he makes a speech as pithy, witty and compelling as it is original.

"Shih," it appears, in English is "Comfort and Ease." The Hsiung's have left five children at school in China and before they see them again they will return to London where Hsiung will direct another of his plays, "Western Chamber." He has written four plays and has translated into Chinese "Hamlet," "Merchant of Venice," "King Lear" and "Romeo and Juliet," having some difficulty with English blank verse and finally putting it into lines of five and seven syllables.

Mrs. Hsiung's trim figure trips after him to lectures and luncheons, receptions and dinners. Since she has been only a few weeks in an English-speaking country, and at present "understands a little," but speaks almost none, her husband is given to interrupting conversations to interpret for her, to which she responds with a beaming smile.

## Old Carranza Exile Reported on His Way Back to Mexico City

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F. — Considerable agitation has been caused in this city by the news that one of Mexico's most famous political exiles, Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, who figured prominently in the Carranza regime, is on his way back to Mexico. Rumor has it that he will head a new political party, and that his decision to return has been influenced by the new liberal policy of President Cardenas.

The President issued a communication some weeks ago saying that he would do nothing to prevent the return of political exiles provided they agreed not to become a source of agitation and upheaval.

Among the other exiles who immediately announced their intention of returning are Gilberto Valenzuela, former Generals Roberto Cruz and Iturbe, as well as Don Adolfo de la Huerta. Many more, belonging to the same period, are said to be contemplating a prompt return to Mexican soil as soon as they are certain that they may do so with safety.

The formation of a new political party has been the subject of comment ever since a declaration was made public some days ago by Emilio Porter Gil, former President and head of the National Revolutionary Party. Portes Gil said that the N. R. P. would in no way oppose the formation of independent political parties.

## Canadian Employed Top Million Mark; Best Since 1930

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Dec. 4 — Employment figures for Canada have topped the million mark—attaining a higher level on Nov. 1 last than in any month since Dec. 1, 1930. According to reports furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the 9482 firms making returns, the pay roll lists mounted to 1,012,103, compared with 997,300 on Oct. 1 last, reflecting an increase of 14,803 persons and raising the index to 107.7 as compared with 100.2 on Nov. 1, 1934.

The advance, says the bureau, is decidedly larger than that recorded in the period in any of the five previous years in which the indicated trend of employment has been favorable; in the remaining years for which statistics are available, industrial activity had declined at that date, in most cases substantially.

The most important improvements have occurred in logging, highway and building construction, mining, retail trade and manufacturing as a whole. Within the last-named group there were especially pronounced increases in iron and steel, contrary to the usual seasonal movement in the years since 1920.

Textiles and some other industries were also more active, while the food and lumber divisions released large numbers of persons as the season's work drew to a close. Transportation, railway construction, communications and services showed contractions, as is customary in the autumn. Sharp increases were shown in bank clearings, common stock prices and speculative trading.

# Danzig Decrees Unconstitutional, World Court Says

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4—The National Socialist regime in Danzig received a severe rebuff today when the Permanent Court of International Justice decided that certain modifications of the Danzig penal code to bring it into line with Germany's National Socialist penal code are not consistent with the terms of the Danzig Constitution.

The World Court ruled that under the new penal system inaugurated by the decree of the Danzig Senate, justice no longer depends on the written law but on the judges' concept of what the law should be, interpreted in accordance with "sound popular feeling."

The court held this to be a very elusive standard. The decrees, it declares, transfer to the judge the important function which under the Constitution is reserved to the law. The court therefore decided that the decrees are not in accord with the constitutional guarantees for fundamental rights of the individual.

As the Danzig Constitution is under the protection of the League of Nations, it will be necessary for the Senate to comply with the World Court's ruling.

The Court's judgment was given by nine votes to three. One of the dissentients, Count Michal Rostworowski of Poland, arrived at the same conclusion as the majority, but on different grounds. Hiruichi Nagaoka of Japan opined that the question of the constitutionality of the Senate's decrees could only arise when a judgment had actually been delivered applying them. Dionisio Anzilotti, the Italian member, considered that the Court should have refused to give an opinion.

## League Report Found Senate Discriminates Against Constitution

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—Greater freedom for the Danzig press and a reconstruction of the general laws of the city in line with the constitution were recommended by Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, to the League of Nations Council, in his capacity as rapporteur in the matter of petitions claiming that the present Danzig Senate wrongly exercises discrimination. The Council approved Mr. Eden's report.

Following petitions from Socialist and Roman Catholic sections an international committee of jurists was appointed in May to consider the rights and wrongs of the case.

The petitioners claimed that the constitution, which declares that "all nationals of the Free City shall be equal before the law," has been violated in favor of National Socialists.

The Roman Catholic petition complained of laws regarding scholastic associations, the Center party of incidents during elections, and the Social Democratic Party of alleged misapplication of the press laws.

The Danzig Senate replied that the constitution is being upheld in its entirety.

Mr. Eden, in his report, declared that it is clear that the High Commissioner in Danzig has not received the collaboration he is entitled to expect from the Senate. He said that the fundamental rights provided by the constitution, such as freedom of the press, appear to have been severely restricted, and suggested that the League Council have the right to require that in the future the laws regulating the matter will be applied in the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Eden recommended that the Senate should take the necessary measures to remedy the state of affairs revealed by petitions, and that the Council should request the Senate to submit, through the High Commissioner, at the Council's next Session, a report on the action taken by the Senate in the direction recommended.

## Ethical Union Votes For Women Leaders

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3—Women were made eligible to become "leaders" in Ethical Culture Societies, by a resolution approved here by more than 100 delegates to the Assembly of the American Ethical Union, meeting at the Rittenhouse Square headquarters of the local society.

The resolution was introduced by Dr. John L. Elliott, senior leader of the New York Ethical Culture Society. It calls for an annual appropriation for the training of women as leaders.

Robert D. Kohn, former president of the American Institute of Architects, in the course of round-table discussion, urged an open-minded search for merit in all social and economic systems, "even Fascism."

"Fascism in its policy of putting able men in authority," he declared, "should be a lesson to us in the United States, where 80 per cent of government servants are commonplace and the average intelligence of Congressmen is low beyond belief."

## Relief Jobs Go Begging

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4 (AP)—Fifty thousand Ohioans, offered Works Progress jobs, have failed to report for duty, J. Otis Garder, deputy WPA director, said yesterday. Half that number has been absorbed in private industry and the other half did not report because of physical inability, lack of transportation or failure to receive the notice, he estimated.

## More Books Sought For Ship Libraries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 — To lighten the leisure moments of lighthouse keepers and seamen, the Philadelphia branch of the American Merchant Marine Library Association has started a drive to collect about 15,000 more books. On Dec. 2, the opening day of the drive, more than 1000 volumes were received.

The office of Charles Davis, Philadelphia dispatch agent for the association, is located in the Bourse Building. Books are being received here and at special receiving stations in public buildings and railway stations.

Last year nearly 25,000 books and thousands of magazines were placed aboard ships calling at Philadelphia, and distributed to lighthouse keepers in this territory. Many of the volumes have traveled all over the world.

# *Feudal Conditions in Ethiopia Like England Before Conquest*

**By Major E. W. Polson Newman**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ADDIS ABABA—What one sees in Ethiopia today is practically what took place in England before the Norman Conquest. The only real difference is that the Ethiopians are black instead of white, and speak Amharic instead of English.

One day I passed a Ras, or feudal chief, riding into the capital at the head of his private army, and accompanied by a retinue of slaves and retainers. He was coming from his estates in the country to pay homage to the Emperor, and he smilingly gave me a salute which I returned. This was a member of the Ethiopian aristocracy, around which prevails a medieval system with a social life based on slavery.

**Many Slaves**

Although a Christian country, something like one fifth of the population are slaves. They are employed in practically every Ethiopian home. The poor have slaves as well as the rich, and even the priests indulge in this practice, which is upheld by the church. All Ethiopians consider fetching and carrying lowering to their dignity, and even private soldiers leave this work to slaves. But there are many cases where slaves are treated as members of the family, and favorite slaves are known to give orders to paid servants. One master recently found his slaves hiring porters at the railway station to carry his luggage.

Domestic slavery, however, is insignificant when compared with the cruelties connected with slave-trading and slave-raiding. Although slave-trading is forbidden by law, people transfer their salves nominally as gifts, payment being made through a series of intermediaries who may be servants or personal friends. If, however, the transfer is found out, it may result in the release of the slave.

**Slave-Traders**

Another form of trade is carried on in men who have just been caught as slaves, and have to be sent off to an unknown part of the country as a protection against escape. As distances are very great, this means the employment of professional slave-traders whose work is of two kinds.

There are small caravans of children which travel from north to south and vice versa, some of which pass dangerously near the capital. Then there are the caravans of captured Negroes from the Sudan borders, some of whom are ear-marked for the coast. It is estimated that at least 1000 slaves pass through Ethiopia every year, and cross the European-ruled colonies and the Red Sea on their way to Arabia.

Slave-raiding, according to information from various sources, is chiefly confined to the western lowlands inhabited by Negro tribes which have no means of resisting the Ethiopian raiding parties. These bandits shoot up the villages at night, disposing of the older people and carrying off as slaves the younger natives of both sexes. The captives are then taken north in caravans, which travel only at night, and are either sold in Ethiopia or exported to Arabia. Although the Emperor has made plenty of edicts with a view to wiping out this trade, the only result is that business is done under cover of the wattle huts instead of in the market place. As the Ethiopians strongly dislike the hot and unhealthy climate of the lowlands, they lose no time in collecting slaves for sale on their return journey to Addis Ababa.

While slave-raiding in some parts has decreased owing to the consequent lessening of the population, in other regions it is a common practice to pay taxes with boys and girls, and to sell children in exchange for rifles. Indeed, in some districts the power of the slave-raiders is so great that the local governors have not the means of breaking up the slave-raiding bands in accordance with the Emperor's instructions. When troops are sent from the capital to deal with the matter, their efforts are often useless owing to local opposition and corruption.

Another evil is that of kidnaping. While young boys are known to be caught even in Addis Ababa, girls are often taken away when gathering fuel or drawing water. Although long terms of imprisonment and heavy fines are inflicted for this offense, it is well known that kidnapers can usually obtain their release by a distribution of money in the right quarter.

In the capital, however, there is less slavery than formerly. As the possession of a motorcar is sufficient proof of a man's importance, there is less need for him to have a display of slaves whose upkeep in the city is much more expensive than in the country districts.

**Slow Progress**

But throughout Ethiopia, slavery forms an essential part of a medieval system, and is upheld by a church whose influence carries great weight. And there are no prospects of any real improvement as long as the Government remains centuries behind the times, and there are no proper road communications. When it takes a month or more to travel any ordinary distance it is not surprising that the capital has little control over what happens elsewhere.

But there is another system in Ethiopia almost as bad as that of slavery, which imposes on the "gabars," or serfs, the most oppressive conditions. This system is applied chiefly to conquered tribes whose territories are governed and policed by Ethiopian officials and soldiers.

These unfortunate people are nominally free and live on their own land, but they become the temporary property of their over-lords in numbers varying according to the importance of their respective masters. They are then called upon to supply food, fuel, labor to the utmost limit of their resources, with the result that they cease to have any object in improving their position.


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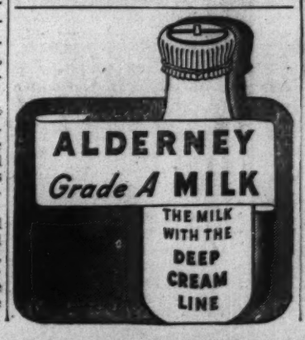


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# Livestock Show Enthusiasm Indicates Farm Betterment

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—If a great agricultural revue like the International Live Stock Exposition which culminates the harvest season here is an indicator of farm business conditions, there is every evidence of betterment. In numbers of exhibitors, in the quality of the 12,500 or more head of live stock, and in attendance, the thirty-sixth "International" is making records.

The stock show expects to outdo the automobile show in attendance. The first three days registered more than 130,000 and the biggest Monday attendance in this show's history was checked. Since Monday is not a "city folks" day, but rather one in which the majority of attendants are supposed to be farmers, this is believed significant.

**Corn Grew Tall**

A splendid growing season in the Middle West, which has given many farmers more corn to the acre than they can remember, combined with a improved farm income, have encouraged many a rural family to pile into the old car and drive to the city to see the latest models of cattle, sheep, hogs.

For styles in livestock change with progress in the art of animal husbandry, and up-to-date farmers regard a visit to the exposition as a matter of good business, just as an automobile manufacturer would consider it essential to study the best-selling models of his competitors.

**Give Credit to Nature**

Yet, in spite of this atmosphere of good cheer, the stock farmer is by no means all for the Administration. Many of the leading exhibitors here are men of means who have city business interests as well as stock farms. This type of stock man, when asked how government policies have affected the returns from his 1000-acre farm, will reply, as one did, "Nature was good to us this year."

But not much criticism is heard at the exposition. One gets it only if one draws it out.

**Farm Sets Tempo**

The unhurried rhythm of the farm sets the tempo. Hour after hour, "blueblood" cattle and horses are led into the large oval judging ring, three or four classes being judged at one time. Hour after hour, spectators sit in the grandstands watching the ever-changing farm pageant below them.

The horse entries this year, 45 per cent larger than last, are indicative of the improvement in the business of breeding draft horse thoroughbreds. The stately aristocrats of the working world, massive-limbed Percherons, Belgians, and Clydesdales step into the ring, their shining arched necks bedecked with dainty ribbons.

**Blue Ribbons Mean Profit**

In other parts of the amphitheater, sheep growers gather around the sheep-judging ring, and swine growers around the hogs. Quantities of prize ribbons are bestowed, for each breed has its champion and reserve champion. And every prize ribbon is a business asset to the exhibitor. Exhibiting in a Chicago exposition is expensive, but many breeders find it pays—if they win.

Canadians as usual are playing an important part here. The list of British Empire winners so far is topped by the Prince of Wales, whose two-year-old shorthorn bull, Bampton Orator, was judged best in the shorthorn classes. Eight shorthorns from the Prince's High River ranch in Alberta were entered.

## Winner of Corn Crown At Live Stock Show Is Champion of AAA

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—A couple of young farmers from opposite sides of the corn belt won two of the coveted championships of the Thirty-Sixth International Live-stock Show yesterday.

William Carr Lentz, 35, Jeffersonville, Ind., was crowned the 1935 "corn king" only a short time after Cleo Yoder, 19-year-old Iowa youth, strutted proudly from the steer judging ring lugging the ribbon of the grand championship for "Pat's Blue Ribbon," a velvety black Aberdeen-Angus steer.

The tray of Johnson City white-dent corn entered by Mr. Lentz was declared the best of the 13,000 samples submitted by farmers from 35 states. It was his first international championship. He farms 393 acres of land in Clark County, is married, has two children, and is a firm believer in the principles of the AAA.

Mr. Lentz will reign as "corn king" until his successor is named at the show next year.

A firm believer in the federal agricultural program, the new "corn king" said he believed the AAA has "done a wonderful thing."

For the fifth consecutive year, Purdue University walked off with another of the exposition's principal awards when "Purdue Model V" was chosen grand champion barrow.

The new king was no pretender to the throne of the pig world, Prof. W. W. Smith of the University explained. For "Purdue Model V" was full brother to "Purdue Model IV" who won the 1934 championship. He is a chester white and had taken top honors in both light and heavy weight barrow divisions before the grand championship ribbon was draped on his pen.

## New Prison Group Elects

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—John J. Hannan, president of Wisconsin's board of control, was chosen chairman yesterday of the new Association of State Prison Officials which seeks new ways of eliminating idleness in penitentiaries. George Leadbetter, Maine Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Dr. Walter Thayer, New York Commissioner of Correction, were among those named to the executive committee.

# *Juvenile Granges Supply Flow to Adult Bodies*

*Farmers long ago recognized value of the youth movement in guiding the boys and girls of the farms in the right direction. Slow at first, the growth mounted till today there are more than 1,000,000 young grangers.*

***Helping the Farmer Help Himself***
*Last of Six Weekly Articles*

By Herbert B. Nichols
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Farmers today are applying to farm children, knowledge gained afield that even 100 proof seed must be cultivated as well as sown.

Therefore members of the National Grange, today celebrating the sixty-ninth birthday of their order, renew the invitation to farm boys and girls from 14 years up to join with them in becoming true Patrons of Husbandry. For those younger, Juvenile Granges have been established.

Long before "youth movements" were heard of in Europe, the Grange focussed attention on guiding farm youth in wholesome paths of endeavor, leading them to assume gradually, their responsibilities as prospective farm leaders of tomorrow.

**Grange Influence Is Wide**

From the potato hills of Maine to the cotton fields of Dixie and westward to the citrus belt of California, Grange youths take an interest in rural affairs, learning the fundamentals of farm business, how to get along with each other, and what honor, true patriotism and morality mean. They are finding out too, how to gain happiness right where they are.

The movement was slow at first with granger mothers and dads doing most of the pushing, but today those whose activities come under the wing of the Grange, constitute a veritable army of more than 1,000,000 American boys and girls. In nearly all their activities they take the initiative themselves. Organization in the Juvenile Grange is patterned after the senior order with similar officers and a certain amount of ritual.

**How Youngsters Organize**

Membership is open in every community where there is a working subordinate Grange and 13 or more girls and boys between 5 and 14 years. In organizing, the children select a matron and apply for a charter.

Adult Grangers recognize in the Juvenile Grange the organization's "fountain of youth." A farm fraternity, like a lake, cannot dry up or become stagnant if a stream of pure water continually flows into its midst. As long as the Grange has a stream of farm boys and girls pausing before its altar for obligation and instruction, and as long as it holds these youths through their mature years, it will continue to live and be of service to mankind.

Grangers are extremely proud of their juvenile movement. Praise the wonders of Washington, or boast of New York's skyscrapers or any material resources of the country, they say, but don't forget to point to the children as our country's greatest glory.

**Youth, Base of Glorious Future**

"We believe America's development of its youth to be the first and foremost foundation to greatness and a glorious future. Let it never be forgotten that last year there were more boys and girls in high schools in the United States than in all the rest of the civilized world."

To harvest this youthful energy and put it to work for good, is the aim of the Grange.

In a recent issue of the National Grange Monthly, which devotes considerable space to "What Juvenile Granges Are Doing," the following was reprinted from the Child Welfare Magazine:

"Lost—A Boy.

"Not kidnaped by bandits and hidden in a cave to weep and starve and raise a nation to frenzied searching. Were that the case 100,000 men would rise to the rescue. Unfortunately the losing of the lad is without dramatic excitement.

**Lost by Many**

"The fact is, his father lost him. Being too busy he could not sit with him at the fireside and answer his trivial questions during the years when fathers are the only great heroes of the boys.

"His mother lost him too. Being too engrossed in teas, dinners, club programs and outside interests she left him to his own devices continually.

"The church lost him too. Being so much occupied with sermons for the wise and elderly who pay the bills, and having great care for dignity the minister and others were unmindful of the human feelings of the lad and made no provision in sermon or song or manly sport for his boyishness and so the church and many sad-hearted parents are now looking earnestly for the lost boy."

**Few Farmers Lose Boys**

The fact is, however, few farmers lose their boys in this way. Kindred interests attract them both during the son's early life, and many a boy has brought home blue ribbons from the grange fair when the best his dad could get was a red one. Some of the finest poultry, baby beef, and farm produce shown at recent New England fairs, for instance, were raised by farm boys and girls.

The Juvenile Grange, too, has a way of discussing real questions. For instance, with all the world watching Italy as she marches on Ethiopia, there are mighty serious talks on the subject of war in grange halls. Young people as well as old are doing their own thinking these days, and while they are as courageous as the generations preceding them, they want to know just what war is all about before they are persuaded it is right to fight for the fatherland."

H. Armstrong Roberts — Grange Puts Each Harness on Its Proper Peg

**Farmers' Mandates Won**

One of the recommendations set before the nation's legislators in Washington during the recent special session, demanded that the Senate go ahead with the investigation into munitions activities during the World War and also pass a neutrality act aimed at keeping America out of any foreign war entanglements.

Both of these mandates from the farmers, delivered through the legislative program of the grange, played a significant part in the formation of public opinion on this subject.

Meanwhile, an ear cocked at the door of juvenile meeting, finds youth asking, "Who is it wants this war, anyway? Why? Is any war ever right if it isn't in defense of our homes and loved ones? Does anyone make money out of war? Can't nations get together like people and settle their arguments without fighting? Isn't it better to work toward eliminating the causes that make it necessary to fight for your country?"

**Correcting Bad Habits**

Another service the juvenile grange renders, concerns the correcting of bad habits. At about the age when temptation assails, and sinister arguments would creep in suggesting that "it's part of being grown up—to smoke," or "it's smart to take a nip of strong beverage," the grange gets in some good work, teaching the youth to bring the question right out in the open and investigate thoroughly.

Before you start anything, especially if its going to become a habit, find out what it will do to you, or for you, if packed in your life kit. Will it help you develop strong, upstanding character? Will it help you hold high ideals throughout life? Will it be a friend to you at all times and help you to be clean?

"If it won't stand this examination," says the Grange Juvenile Handbook," cast it out of your thought as useless baggage and a handicap to success."

**Little Grangers Find Home**

There are a few small grangers less fortunate than other "brothers" and "sisters" who find themselves wards of the grange because of circumstances over which they have no control. Such is the case of Mrs. Kate B. Ellis's girls at Good Will Farm. These 15 young charges are given a home and a mother's care in the grange cottage just north of Waterville, Maine.

For almost 40 years this project has been maintained by Maine granges whose contributions each year have been sufficient to keep the cottage in good repair, provide needed equipment from time to time, supply all clothing for the girls and otherwise minister to their needs.

During the winter of 1913, after being in use 15 years, the cottage was destroyed by fire, but the grange members of Maine immediately rallied to the need and built a new cottage which was dedicated a few months later and has since served continuously.

**Student Granges Expand**

The most recent division of grange activity is the "Student Grange," founded following an annual meeting in Cleveland in November, 1927.

These student granges have become the training school for grange leadership in land-grant colleges and universities. In many ways this branch of work is outstanding. Rural students enrolled in agriculture or home economics courses are training for responsible positions in their respective fields of work.

While the theoretical and practical aspects of the technical subjects are the main objectives of study, the student grange works to develop the individual student's leader ability and teach him how to apply his learning.

University chapters are to be found in a dozen states with an approximate membership of 2000 college men and women.

It is the intention of the parent organization to instill into these men and women recruited from rural areas, the principles of a sound program that will bring to the American farmer and his family, equality for agriculture, contentment in the rural home and an appreciation of country life.

**Not Limited to America**

Nor is grange work with young folks limited to America. A few years ago Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Midgley of Worcester, Mass., went to the island Syra in the Grecian archipelago to teach Armenian refugees there how to organize in community groups and how to teach their children to make things grow and to understand and overcome the difficulties and problems of the farm.

In one town a former orphanage boy of about 14 was found who had taken up a farm allotment under the refugee commission provisions for his mother and sister. Notwithstanding his age, the boy was recognized as a leader in that section; his gardens acknowledged to be the best in the village; his silkworms gave maximum production and he was getting highest prices for his products.

In addition, he was exerting a fine moral influence all around him, was making a home for his mother and sister, and was standing for all things good and wholesome in a new town yet in the making—a boy only 14 years old.

## Wallace Challenged To Debate on AAA

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 3 (AP)—On the heels of his withdrawal by request from a forum panel named to discuss an address by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Milo Reno, national president of the Farmers' Holiday Association, has invited Mr. Wallace to debate him "at any time or place in the Middle West."

James Lecron, Mr. Wallace's secretary, said his chief would not accept. Mr. Reno, a militant AAA critic, had been invited to sit on the panel, but withdrew at request of forum officials. He will reply to Mr. Wallace's speech at a forum meeting, Dec. 30.

Secretary Wallace, after addressing a "home town" audience last night, left for Ottawa, Ill., to make another speech. "Our objective should be increased balanced production of those things which we really need and want," he said at the forum last night, "at a price low enough to pass that increased balanced production into consumption, but at a price high enough to keep that increased balanced production coming, without undermining our natural resources, and without destruction of the essential liberty of the democratic process."

# North Carolina Baptists Seek Social Reforms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ASHEVILLE, N.C.—The 1935 North Carolina Baptist State Convention, representing a membership of approximately 500,000, stepped aside from what might be termed "purely routine" business to adopt a report bristling with innovations. In other words, the convention gave itself to the study of social justice problems, as well as the everyday machinery of its own denomination.

The innovations came when the committee on social service and civic righteousness, headed by the Rev. E. MacNeill Poteat Jr. of Raleigh, handed in its report, which was adopted.

Here are the things to which the convention, attended by several thousand messengers, went on record as opposing.

1. The use of national guardsmen to suppress strikes.
2. Statutes "which virtually deny political groups the use of the ballot."
3. The "apparent abridgement of the right to the act of habeas corpus by prisoners for alleged political crimes."
4. The application of "gag rule" against political agitators.
5. "Inhuman and brutal treatment as it has been indulged in by some penal institutions and detention camps."

The committee also protested the "militarization of our youth" by the establishment of R. O. T. C. units in the high schools.

Further, it was recommended—and the convention approved—that provision be made for a study of society's obligations to former inmates of penal institutions, "with a view to the presentation of a plan dealing vigorously with this problem."

Baptist churches, each a separate unit in self government, constitute the largest denomination in North Carolina, especially in the rural districts.

**Winnipeg Electric Co.**

WINNIPEG (AP)—Preferred shareholders of the Winnipeg Electric Company approved a plan for consolidation of it and affiliated utility companies. The subsidiaries will be amalgamated with the parent company, and operations will be carried on under one administration.

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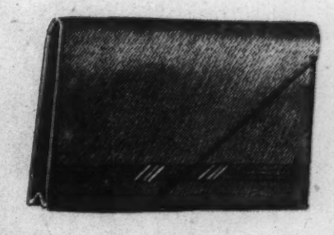
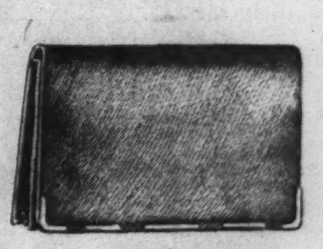
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# One Conference Game Is Left In The Southwest

**Southwest Conference Football Standing**

| | W | L | Pts For | Pts Agst | P C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Methodist | 5 | 0 | 77 | 20 | 1.000 |
| Texas Christian | 5 | 1 | 129 | 46 | .833 |
| Rice | 3 | 3 | 71 | 81 | .500 |
| Baylor | 3 | 3 | 41 | 75 | .500 |
| Arkansas | 2 | 4 | 67 | 83 | .333 |
| Texas A. & M. | 1 | 4 | 57 | 70 | .200 |
| Texas | 1 | 5 | 63 | 130 | .167 |

**Games This Week**

Dec. 7—Southern Methodist vs. Texas A. & M. at College Station and Texas Christian vs. Santa Clara at San Francisco, Calif.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 4—Southern Methodist University's galloping Mustangs, scintillating before the eyes of the nation, were at the top of the Southwest Conference football race this week, following a sensational 20-to-14 victory over Texas Christian University's air-mad Horned Frogs, Saturday, at Fort Worth. With only one Conference game remaining on its schedule, and that with the hapless Texas A. & M. College Farmers, the Mustangs virtually clinched the title by knocking the Toads from the list of major undefeated and untied football teams of the country.

Four of the Southwest Conference elevens concluded their schedules last week, but the curtains will not be drawn over the race until Saturday, when the Mustangs clash with the Aggies at College Station in a Conference combat, and the Horned Frogs journey to the Pacific coast to meet Santa Clara at San Francisco, Calif., in an intersectional battle.

**Aggies Defeat Texas**

The Southwest last week was the battleground for all the elements making up an interesting weekly football card. Thanksgiving Day, the fighting Texas Aggies defended the Kyle Field tradition at College Station by defeating the Texas Longhorns, 20 to 6, and the Arkansas Razorbacks broke a "jinx" by downing Tulsa, 14 to 7. The Longhorns have defeated the Aggies but once on Kyle Field, and that time 12 years ago. The Razorbacks had not beaten Tulsa since 1926.

But the biggest surprise of the week came when Baylor's Golden Bears, stomped and caged by Texas Christian, Southern Methodist and Texas, startled the Rice Owls with an 8-to-0 victory. Conceded little chance of victory, the Bears placed the lid on an already disappointing season for the Houston eleven. It was the third Conference loss for the team which was generally regarded as the strongest eleven in the Southwest at the start of the campaign, and threw the Owls into a tie with the Bears for third place in the standing. Both Texas Christian and Southern Methodist hold victories over last year's champions.

Even with the sudden twist of developments, the interest of the Southwest, nevertheless, was turned toward Fort Worth, where the Mustangs proved without a doubt their superiority in that section. It was a smooth-working eleven that punctured what hopes a pass-crazy team of Texas Christians had. Entering the fray generally considered as the outstanding contest ever played in the 21-year history of the Southwest Conference with two of its star players, J. C. Wetzel '36, tackle, and Harry A. Shuford '36, blocking fullback, on the bench with injuries, and therefore doped to be defeated, the Methodists whipped through the Christian line with the fury of a Texas cyclone.

**Neither Team Lets Down**

There was never a letdown on the part of either of the two elevens, and a host of the game's well-known critics—sports writers, coaches and officials—more than have ever assembled in the Southwest—were able to scrutinize Southwest football at its peak.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 spectators, the second largest crowd to ever witness a football game in Texas, saw these two 10-time winners battle. A larger crowd would undoubtedly have been present had there been either seats or standing room available.

While the stampeding Ponies will be the heavy favorites to win from the Farmers this week, the power of the many-times-beaten Aggies must not be underestimated, critics believe. The Texas Aggies have won only three games this year—only one in Conference competition—but are regarded as having a team with more potential strength than any team in the Southwest. An Aggies victory, surprising as it would be, is not considered impossible. If such happens, the Mustangs and the Christians will tie for the championship. The game will be played on the Cadets' home field, a strong factor to be considered by an Aggie opponent.

Despite their defeat last week, Texas Christian's air-minded Froggies will be the favorites to win from Santa Clara, fans in this section believe.

### Patanelli Leads Michigan

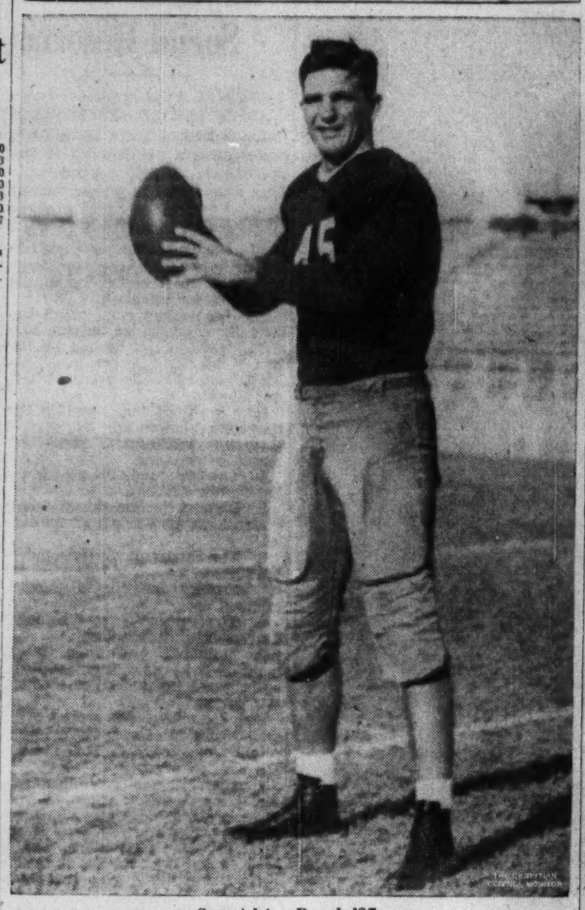
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Matthew L. Patanelli '37 of Elkhart, Ind., has been elected captain of the 1936 University of Michigan varsity football team. Patanelli has been regular varsity end for the last two years.

### Debolock Is Captain

ST. CLOUD, Minn. (AP)—John Debolock, Aurora, Minn., fullback, was elected captain of the 1936 St. Cloud Teachers College football team at the annual gridiron banquet. Debolock, a three-letter winner in football, will be a senior next year.

## Great Forward Passer



Sam Adrian Baugh '37
Texas Christian University Quarterback

# Growing Sentiment May Return Grid Goal Posts to Goal Line

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Growing sentiment for restoring goal posts to the goal line may develop into an organized demand by football coaches at the rules committee meeting in February, Chick Meehan, Manhattan mentor, said today.

"With a few exceptions the art of field-goal kicking and drop kicking has been lost ever since the goal posts were moved back to the rear boundary of the end zone," said Meehan.

"Professional football leaders kept the posts on the goal line—where they belong—with the result that the pros play a more spectacular game.

"The colleges moved the uprights back so as to remove the danger of players colliding with them head on or suffering other forms of injury. I don't think there has been a goal post casualty—major or minor—in pro football.

"Sandbach's performance for Princeton against Yale was remarkable. His 15-yard field goal actually amounted to a 25-yard boot and his five perfect extra-point kicks traveled 15 yards. Bring the posts back and fellows like Sandbach and Monk Moscrip of Stanford will restore a lost of the thrills that have been lost."

Declaring that the pro game is growing in such proportions that it may surpass the intercollegiate sport in public interest, Meehan also proposed colleges adopt another detail of commercialized football.

"When a play is carried over a sideline the ball, in pro football, is brought in 15 yards," he said. "In college football it's brought in only 10 yards. That extra five yards is virtually tantamount to bringing the ball in to the center of the field.

"It doesn't put a premium on running plays to the short side and permits the right side of the line to work with freedom of action.

"I am in a position to know that many coaches throughout the country are going to propose legislation for these two changes.

"I'm not the leader in this movement, but I'll be on the firing line when the coaches' rules committee meets."

## Two Backs Dominate All-Mountain Eleven

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 4 (AP)—Two of the greatest backs who ever raced to touchdowns in the Rockies dominate the Associated Press All-Mountain Conference team for 1935.

Any all-star team from the wide-flung mountain circuit would have looked ridiculous without these two stars—Bill (Kayo) Lam, Colorado University quarterback, and Kent Ryan, Utah State halfback.

Lam, Ryan and Alex Drobnitch, Denver University guard, were the three most popular players among the coaches and football writers polled in selecting the team.

Colorado University, co-champion for the second successive year, won five places; Utah four, Utah State, which tied for the title with Colorado, one, and Denver University one. The all-star lineup:

Ends—Thornley Swan, Utah, and Del Ritchhart, Colorado.
Tackles—Fred McKenzie, Utah, and Walter Driskill, Colorado.
Center—Harold Roberts, Utah.
Guards—Alex Dorbnitch, Denver U., and Dave Murphy, Colorado.
Quarterback—Bill (Kayo) Lam, Colorado.
Halfbacks—Kent Ryan, Utah State, and Del Mar Larsen, Utah.
Fullback—Eddie Wagner, Colorado.

Every expert voting in the consensus nominated Ryan, one observer commenting that only "a series of Red Granges" could have kept the brilliant 184-pound Irishman off the team. He won the Conference scoring championship with 60 points in seven league games.

Lam, 154-pound tap dancer and orchestra leader, capped his collegiate grid career by stepping to a new modern ground-gaining record of 1043 yards.

### Southwest Conference Football Scores

| Rice | | Texas | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38-St. Mary's (T.) | 0 | 38-Texas A. & I. | 6 |
| 10-L. S. U. | 7 | 6-L. S. U. | 18 |
| 27-Duquesne | 7 | 12-Oklahoma | 7 |
| 14-Creighton | 0 | 19-Centenary | 13 |
| 0-S. M. U. | 10 | 19-Rice | 28 |
| 28-Texas | 19 | 0-S. M. U. | 20 |
| 41-Wash. (D. C.) | 0 | 25-Baylor | 6 |
| 20-Arkansas | 7 | 0-T. C. U. | 28 |
| 17-Texas A. & M. | 10 | 13-Arkansas | 28 |
| 6-T. C. U. | 27 | 6-Texas A. & M. | 20 |
| 0-Baylor | 8 | | |
| 201 | 95 | 138 | 174 |
| **So. Methodist** | | **Arkansas** | |
| 39-Denton | 0 | 51-Ark. Frosh | 0 |
| 60-Austin | 0 | 12-Kan. State T. | 0 |
| 14-Tulsa | 0 | 7-T. C. U. | 13 |
| 35-Wash. (Mo.) | 6 | 6-Baylor | 13 |
| 10-Rice | 0 | 7-L. S. U. | 13 |
| 18-Simmons | 6 | 51-Ozarks | 6 |
| 20-Texas | 0 | 14-Texas A. & M. | 7 |
| 21-U. C. L. A. | 0 | 7-Rice | 20 |
| 17-Arkansas | 6 | 6-S. M. U. | 17 |
| 10-Baylor | 0 | 28-Texas | 13 |
| 20-T. C. U. | 14 | 14-Tulsa | 7 |
| 264 | 32 | 203 | 109 |
| **Baylor** | | **Texas Christian** | |
| Southwestern | 0 | 41-Howard Payne | 0 |
| Simmons | 0 | 28-Denton | 11 |
| 6-Tex. A. & I. | 0 | 13-Arkansas | 7 |
| 13-Arkansas | 6 | 13-Tulsa | 0 |
| 2-Okla. City | 0 | 19-Tex. A. & M. | 14 |
| 14-Texas A. & M. | 6 | 27-Centenary | 7 |
| 0-T. C. U. | 28 | 28-Baylor | 0 |
| 6-Texas | 25 | 14-Loyola | 0 |
| 20-Centenary | 0 | 28-Texas | 0 |
| 0-S. M. U. | 10 | 27-Rice | 6 |
| 8-Rice | 0 | 14-S. M. U. | 20 |
| 122 | 75 | 252 | 65 |
| **Texas A. & M.** | | | |
| 17-Austin | 6 | | |
| 25-Sam Houston | 0 | | |
| 0-Temple | 14 | | |
| 6-Centenary | 7 | | |
| 14-T. C. U. | 19 | | |
| 6-Baylor | 14 | | |
| 7-Arkansas | 14 | | |
| 10-Rice | 14 | | |
| 20-Texas | 6 | | |
| 125 | 97 | | |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# Southern Gridiron Coaches Debate On Two Rule Changes

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4 (AP)—An assertion by Frank Lane, Big Ten football official, that the game as played this season was just "glorified basketball," and that the "slow whistle" and attendant lateral passing had made blocking a "lost art," has stirred debate among southern coaches.

Some take the view that the "slow whistle" and lateral passing have brought about an increase in injuries.

William A. Alexander of Georgia Tech, whose team utilized the lateral pass about as often as any team in Dixie, disagrees with Lane's views entirely.

"It has been a very interesting season," he says. "There has been good blocking and good tackling. The slow whistle keeps the game and does not cause injuries."

Heartley (Hunk) Anderson of North Carolina State agrees with Lane that laterals should be permitted only behind the line of scrimmage and is of the opinion the slow whistle has resulted in additional injuries. He does not believe blocking has become a "lost art."

"The slow whistle," he says, "encourages roughness and piling on, but the largest increase in injuries has been on teams where adequate coaching is not provided.

"Good blocking is needed and you must have it even though you are passing, throwing laterals, and what not. Blocking today, at least some of it, is just as good as it was in the past. It is needed just as badly."

Bill Britton, Tennessee's head coach, says he is heartily in favor of going back to the old rule by which the referee calls the ball dead when the player's forward progress is stopped."

Disagreeing with the slow whistle, Coach Bernie H. Moore of Louisiana State says he has seen at least one very fine back slowed down this year "and possibly knocked out of an all-America possibility" by attempting a lateral after being tackled.

### Crowley Signs New Contract

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Jack Coffey, graduate manager of athletics at Fordham University, announced last night that Jim Crowley had been re-engaged to coach the Fordham football team for three years more. Crowley took over the coaching reins in 1933 at a reported salary of $11,000 a year. It was said the new contract, which runs through the 1938 season, calls for an increase in salary.

### National Hockey League

**American Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 6 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 13 |
| Rangers | 4 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 10 |
| Detroit | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 6 |
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 4 |

**Canadian Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 5 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 24 | 11 |
| Montreal | 5 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 11 | 11 |
| Canadiens | 3 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 7 |
| Americans | 2 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 5 |

Results Dec. 3

Chicago 3, Boston 1.
Montreal 3, Canadiens 2.

### International Hockey League

**Eastern Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 7 | 0 | 3 | 23 | 18 | 14 |
| Syracuse | 4 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 19 | 9 |
| Buffalo | 4 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 8 |
| Rochester | 2 | 0 | 7 | 22 | 32 | 4 |

**Western Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 6 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 13 | 12 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 23 | 10 |
| Windsor | 3 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 27 | 6 |
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 0 | 6 | 25 | 34 | 6 |

Results Dec. 3

Rochester 3, Windsor 1.
London 2, Buffalo 0.
Cleveland 1, Pittsburgh 0.

### Thacher and Palmer Win

*By a Staff Correspondent*

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—The Heights Casino invitation squash racquets doubles tournament, which has been dragging along for the last four weeks, was finally brought to a conclusion yesterday, with Archibald G. Thacher Jr. of the Harvard Club and F. Morgan Palmer, Princeton Club, the final winners. They defeated W. W. Holden of the home club and Icy Lee Jr., Princeton Club, in the final round, coming from behind to win after the opposition had won the first game, and were close to victory in the second. But the latter pair weakened badly after that, and lost the third and fourth games by wide margins. The score was 9—15, 18—16, 15—10, 15—5.

### Canadian-American Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 6 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 12 |
| New Haven | 5 | 1 | 3 | 28 | 22 | 11 |
| Providence | 3 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 18 | 7 |
| Springfield | 3 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 20 | 7 |
| Boston | 2 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 28 | 5 |

Result Dec. 3

Springfield 6, Boston 2.

# Grid Attendance Figures Show Big Gain During 1935

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—The combination of more games and more "big" games brought football attendance back to something like the good old days in the 1935 season.

That the gain—averaging about 10 per cent on the nation-wide front of 47 major colleges covered in the annual Associated Press poll—depended largely on the team's records was shown by the leading figures.

Notre Dame, with its best team in five years, was the biggest drawing card with an attendance total of 483,108 for nine games. Navy led the East with 399,000 fans watching a fine squad play nine teams. It was the first time on record the Midshipmen had outdrawn Army, which attracted 354,000.

The biggest attendance figures and the biggest gains were registered in the eastern sector, where increases as high as 40 per cent were reported. In all, 29 of the 47 colleges reported improved attendance and several more said they were "about even" with 1934. A few preferred to keep their records secret.

Besides the service schools Yale, Pennsylvania and Princeton were above the 300,000 mark in the east. The undefeated Tigers drew 306,000 at nine games in comparison to last year's mark of 175,000 in eight contests.

The co-champions of the Big Ten, Ohio State and Minnesota, shared honors as drawing cards. The Buckeyes, who had 81,018 fans at their thrilling game with Notre Dame, led with a total of 359,219 against Minnesota's 346,500.

California and Stanford, as usual, were rival attractions on the Pacific Coast. The Golden Bears attracted 394,000 fans at 10 games, and the Indians in eight games drew 314,000.

Tulane topped the South with 175,000 in 10 games, but Duke and North Carolina, who set a Dixie record of 46,800 at their game at Durham, Nov. 16, both were above the 100,000 mark.

The Southern Methodist-Texas Christian rivalry for Southwest Conference honors and the Rose Bowl invitation, brought out 32,000, the second largest crowd in conference history. Their totals so far, each with 11 games down and one to go, are 166,800 for S. M. U. and 121,570 for T. C. U.

# Sporting Around the Hub

### Harvard University Leads in Squash Race Just Opened

THE 1935-36 interclub season of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association got under way last night. Harvard University's team, present Class A champion, composed of three of last season's championship players and three others who have risen in the ranks, made a good start, winning 6 to 0 against the Union Boat Club Whites in the Harvard courts. Harvard entertains Lincoln's Inn Society at Harvard next Tuesday.

Holder of second place in the standing behind Harvard are the Union Boat Club Blues who met and defeated the Harvard Graduates at the Harvard Club, 5 to 1.

The third match yesterday between University Club and Lincoln's Inn was not completed, only three individual contests out of six being played. The other three will be played tonight. As matters stand at this writing, University Club leads, 2 to 1.

The Harvard Club team, which is considered the best threat this season to Harvard University's chances of repeating its success in 1934-35, drew a bye yesterday. Next week Harvard Club opens against the Union Boat Club Blues.

**Harvard's Class A Racketers**—The squash racquets team, which started the Bay State interclub season for Harvard University yesterday, includes the first and second ranking players in the State, E. Rotan Sargent and Germaine G. Glidden, and Richard W. Gilder, who ranks thirteenth. The three who are new to Class A competition are Alvah W. Sulloway of Concord, N. H., a sophomore; Richard M. Dorson of New York, a junior, and John L. Clark of Belmont, a senior.

**B. U. Opens With Victory**—An overtime intercollegiate hockey game in the Boston Arena last night resulted in a victory for Boston University over Massachusetts Technology, 6 to 5. The game was featured by a smart Boston University sophomore line. Russ Lynch, B. U. sparx shot the winning goal, unassisted, after 6m. 15s. of the 10-minute overtime period. The shot forced the Tech goalie, Bob Van Patten-Steiger, to his knees to block it.

The Arena game last evening marked the opening of the intercollegiate hockey season in Greater Boston.

**Medford Girls to Demonstrate Volleyball**—Twenty-five girls from the Medford Junior High School will make a trip to Boston on Saturday to give a demonstration of volleyball playing by a younger group at the one-day volleyball school being sponsored by 15 educational and social service organizations at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. The girls, under the direction of Anne Briggan, will perform for the physical instructors, playground leaders and physical education students who are coming from practically every large institution in New England.

The high light of the coaching school program will be the appearance of the Rochester (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A. "varsity" squad which finished fifth in the 1935 national volleyball tournament. The Rochester players are scheduled to play a series of exhibition matches against New England All-Stars, to show how the game should be played.

**Bruins Trail Blackhawks**—The Boston Bruins went down to defeat before the Chicago Blackhawks, 3 to 1, in the Boston Garden last night while 11,000 hockey fans watched the battle. The Bruins needed a victory last night as they are battling to rise in the American division standing of the National Hockey League. They now face a road trip, meeting the Detroit team on Thursday and the Blackhawks in Chicago on Sunday. Arriving in Boston at 11 a. m. on Tuesday next the Bruins will play none other than the world champions, the Montreal Maroons, that evening. Then they will play a home-and-home series with the Canadiens.

**Here and There**—The Springfield Indians crushed the Boston Cubs in a Canadian-American League game last night, 6 to 2, and moved into a third-place tie with Providence . . . Massachusetts Technology's sailing fleet of dinghies has been increased to five through the recent donation of Barron Lambert, Tech '26 . . . Gold medals, donated by Dr. John A. Rockwell, chairman of the Technology advisory council on athletics, will be awarded at the all-Tech wrestling tourney, which gets under way tomorrow.

No less then 15 schools have sent in entries for the ninth annual Northeastern interscholastic track meet to be held Jan. 25 in the Boston Garden . . . Among the schools expecting to compete in the Garden are Brookline, winner in 1935; Medford, victor in 1928, 1930 and 1933; Malden, 1934 winner; Everett, 1932 winner; Newton, 1929 and 1931 winner; and Boston English, Boston Latin, Brighton, Lawrence, Mechanic Arts, Milton, Quincy, Somerville, Weymouth and Winthrop.

Harvard's football players, not engaged in other sports, will begin indoor practice on Monday, working under the direction of Wes Fesler. Dick Harlow's end coach and varsity basketball coach . . . Governor Curley's son, Leo, has been invited to play with the Collegiate All-Stars against the All-Notre Dame eleven in an indoor football exhibition at the Boston Garden, Dec. 11 . . . C. Russell Shaw of Methuen will manage the 1936 Northeastern varsity football team.

### Big Six Football Scores

| Nebraska | | Oklahoma | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28-Chicago | 7 | 3-Colorado | 0 |
| 20-Iowa State | 7 | 25-New Mexico | 0 |
| 7-Minnesota | 12 | 7-Texas | 12 |
| 0-Kansas State | 0 | 16-Iowa State | 0 |
| 19-Oklahoma | 0 | 0-Nebraska | 19 |
| 19-Missouri | 6 | 0-Kansas | 7 |
| 19-Kansas | 13 | 20-Missouri | 6 |
| 0-Pittsburgh | 6 | 3-Kansas State | 0 |
| 26-Oregon State | 20 | 25-Okla. A. & M. | 0 |
| 138 | 71 | 99 | 44 |
| **Missouri** | | **Kansas** | |
| 39-William Jewell | 0 | 7-Notre Dame | 28 |
| 7-Warrensburg | 0 | 42-St. Benedict's | 0 |
| 20-Colorado | 6 | 0-Mich. State | 42 |
| 6-Iowa State | 6 | 9-Kansas State | 2 |
| 6-Nebraska | 19 | 7-Oklahoma | 0 |
| 6-Oklahoma | 20 | 13-Nebraska | 19 |
| 6-Washington | 19 | 12-Colorado | 6 |
| 7-Kansas State | 7 | 12-Iowa State | 21 |
| 0-Kansas | 0 | 0-Missouri | 0 |
| 97 | 77 | 102 | 118 |
| **Kansas State** | | **Iowa State** | |
| 12-Duquesne | 0 | 6-Cornell (Iowa) | 6 |
| 0-Fort Hays | 3 | 7-Nebraska | 20 |
| 0-Marquette | 14 | 23-Upper Iowa | 0 |
| 0-Nebraska | 0 | 0-Oklahoma | 16 |
| 2-Kansas | 9 | 6-Missouri | 6 |
| 13-Tulsa | 13 | 12-Marquette | 28 |
| 6-Iowa State | 0 | 0-Kansas State | 6 |
| 0-Oklahoma | 3 | 7-Drake | 7 |
| 7-Missouri | 7 | 21-Kansas | 12 |
| 40 | 49 | 82 | 101 |

### Syracuse Crew Schedule

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 3 (AP)—Syracuse University will undertake its most ambitious crew schedule next spring, entering competition for the M. I. T. new Rowe Memorial Cup, two other triangular meets, and the intercollegiates at Poughkeepsie. The schedule: April 25, With Yale and M. I. T. at Worcester, Mass.; May 9, With Princeton and Navy at Princeton, N. J.; May 23, With Cornell and Harvard at Ithaca; June 22, Intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, with three Syracuse boats entered.

### Williams Retains Caldwell

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—Coach Charles W. Caldwell Jr., of the Williams football team which captured this year's New England small college honors, will be signed for three more seasons, Albert V. Osterhout, graduate manager of athletics, in disclosing this yesterday, said the contract of A. Barr (Whoops) Snively, line coach, would be similarly renewed. Caldwell who also coaches basketball and baseball, came to Williams in 1928 from Princeton.

# Hershey Six Leads The Eastern Amateur Hockey League Race

**Eastern Amateur Hockey League Standing**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hershey | 3 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 6 |
| New York | 2 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 4 |
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Atlantic City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Games This Week**

Tonight—New York at Hershey. Thursday—Hershey at Baltimore. Friday—Baltimore at Pittsburgh. Sunday—Atlantic City at New York; Pittsburgh at Baltimore.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—The Hershey Bars, with practically the same line-up as last season, took the lead in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League as the result of the first week of play, with victories over the New York Rovers, at New York on Thanksgiving Day, and at home over Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

The New York Rovers, successors to the former champions, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, with only a few of the survivors but with a strong addition of young Canadian blood, are in second place with victories over Pittsburgh and Baltimore, but with a second loss to the former, in addition to their defeat by Hershey.

The Atlantic City Sea Gulls, contenders last year, have been slow to start, and will not make their appearance until next Sunday, when they will come to New York to meet the Rovers.

The Rovers will invade Hershey this evening for their second game with the leaders, and the balance of the week will see Hershey at Baltimore, and a home-and-home series between Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

# L. S. U. Meets T. C. U. In Sugar Bowl Classic

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4 (AP)—Football teams of Louisiana State and Texas Christian University will match strength in the Sugar Bowl classic here New Year's Day.

The selection of L. S. U., Southeastern Conference champion, and T. C. U., runnerup for the southwestern championship, was announced last night by Warren Miller, president of the Midwinter Sports Association, which sponsors the game.

Although both teams have lost one game each, they have been rated among the "first five" squads of the country.

L. S. U. dropped the season's opener to Rice, 10 to 7, and T. C. U. lost last Saturday to Southern Methodist University, 20 to 14, in a thriller which brought S. M. U. an invitation to play in the Rose Bowl game.

In the first Sugar Bowl game, last year Tulane triumphed over Temple, 20 to 14.

This year's game will pit two of the greatest passers in the country against each other—Abe Mickal of L. S. U. who spurned the late Huey Long's offer of a seat in the State Senate last year, and Sammy Baugh, accurate passing T. C. U. back.

T. C. U. has played 11 games, one more than L. S. U., and was en route to California today for a game with Santa Clara Saturday to wind up the regular season.

On the record books, L. S. U. excels in defense and T. C. U. in offense. L. S. U. held opponents to 38 points while scoring 211. Opponents scored 65 points on T. C. U. to 252 points scored against them.

### Marylebone Club Wins

BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 4 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club defeated Queensland by an innings and 106 runs in the international match which was concluded yesterday. The visitors amassed 558 runs in reply to Queensland's first-wicket stand, and then dismissed the home forces for 249 in the second innings. Christie was the only batsman able to solve the delivery of the Marylebone bowlers, lashing out 66 runs not out. Baxter accounted for five wickets for 61 runs.

### Chess Game Adjourned

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, Dec. 4 (AP)—Dr. Alex Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam adjourned the twenty-sixth game of their world championship chess match after 40 moves last night, with the position about even. Dr. Euwe forced the fighting by sacrificing a piece. This put the champion on the defensive, but he held his own throughout the play. The score by games to date: Dr. Euwe, 8; Dr. Alekhine, 7; drawn, 10; adjourned, 1.

### Wesleyan Elects Three

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 4 (AP)—Frank Ketcham '37 of Westfield, N. J., star halfback, was elected captain of Wesleyan's 1936 football team yesterday at a meeting of lettermen. Two other sports leaders were chosen. James S. Hood '37 of Baltic, a forward, was named soccer captain and Roger Maynard '37 of Newtonville, Mass., was re-elected to head the cross-country squad.

### Dee Is Harrier Captain

*By a Staff Correspondent*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Paul L. Dee '37 of New York City was elected yesterday to captain next year's varsity cross-country team at Manhattan College. He succeeds Albert Acerno. He was the first Manhattan runner to cross the finish line in the recent I. C. A. A. A. cross-country run, coming in tenth.

### Co-Captains at Minnesota

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Julius Alfonse '37, halfback, and Edwin C. Widseth '37, tackle, have been elected co-captains of University of Minnesota's 1936 varsity football team. Alfonse was a star halfback on the 1934 eleven, but his brilliant career was interrupted this year by an ineligibility ruling. Widseth has played a regular tackle position on the varsity for the last two seasons.

### Queensland Must Rally

BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 3 (Canadian Press)—Queensland requires 191 runs to avoid an innings defeat in the match with the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team, which will conclude today. Batting first, the home players were dismissed for 203 runs, the visitors making 558 in reply. At the close of play yesterday Queensland had lost six wickets for 164 runs in the second innings.

### Adams and Frick Confer

*By a Staff Correspondent*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Charles F. Adams, who is the majority stockholder of the Boston Braves, was in conference with Ford C. Frick, president of the National League in the latter's office yesterday afternoon, but at the end of the meeting neither would make a statement to the press.

### Australian Team Wins

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 3 (Canadian Press)—Unable to solve the spin bowling of L. Fleetwood-Smith, Western Province was defeated by the touring Australian cricket team yesterday by an innings and 44 runs. During the match the youthful Antipodean captured 12 wickets for 103 runs. The visitors hit strongly for 318 runs, but Western Province made only 170 and 104 in reply.

### England Defeats Germany

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP)—A crowd of 60,000 cheering spectators saw England defeat Germany today, 3-0 in the first international soccer match between the two countries on English soil since 1901. England led, 1-0, at half time.

# By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

### Pacific Coast Against the Field

THE annual Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, Calif., New Year's Day, has always been known as a contest between an eastern and a western football team, and up to this year the name applied more or less to the two teams which engaged in the battle; but with Southern Methodist University meeting Stanford University, to those in the eastern part of the country, the contest is hardly considered as a real East vs. West contest. Unless the eastern representative comes from east of the Mississippi River, it is hardly an eastern eleven, so far as that section of the country is concerned. With Princeton and Minnesota out of the question there is no doubt but what Southern Methodist was the strongest team that Stanford could select for its opponent and the Mustangs well deserve the honor; but it is hard to class them as an eastern eleven. Why wouldn't it be beter if the game were recognized as a contest between the Pacific Coast and the rest of the field, for that is what it really has developed into of late.

**Why Not Put in a New Ball?**

Oftentimes in the course of a season a big college football game is played in the rain or snow. Under such conditions the ball becomes so wet and waterlogged that it is not only hard to handle, but it is almost impossible to kick it with any amount of accuracy or for any distance. This was the case in the Princeton-Dartmouth game of last month. It seems to me that it would be a very good idea if the rules committee, at its next annual meeting, would pass a rule which would provide for the substitution of a new ball when a game is played under such conditions. A new ball could be put in play at the start of each quarter, if necessary, or at the start of the second half, with the referee given the power to determine whether it be at the quarters or only at the half. Such a move would certainly improve the play without furnishing any handicap to either team. And when it came to the question of the winner getting the ball, the captain of that team could be given the right to choose which one of them he would take.

**Yale Picks a Colorful Captain**

The election of Larry Kelley as captain of the Yale varsity eleven for next year does not come as much of a surprise as the brilliant Eli forward-pass catcher has been one of the most valuable players on the last two Yale elevens. He is also one of the most colorful players on any college gridiron and has the confidence and poise which should make him a successful leader. As Harvard has elected Emil Dubiel, her left end, as captain next year, unless some shift is made between now and the next Harvard-Yale game, the two leaders will play opposite each other, as Kelly is the Blue's right end.

### Eli Gridiron Coaching Staff Is Reappointed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3 (AP)—The Yale varsity football coaching staff headed by Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond was reappointed today together with the entire corps of junior varsity coaches.

Eli athletic officials did not announce the terms under which Pond will return in 1936 for his third successive year, but it was assumed generally his reappointment as well as that of his associates was for one year.

Besides Pond, whose eleven this year won six out of nine games, the varsity coaching staff comprises Earl Neale, backfield coach; Denny Myers, who has been in charge of the line; and Ivan Williamson, end coach.

Stewart Scott heads the junior varsity staff. His associates are Walter Levering, backfield coach, and Jerry Ford, line coach.

### Wagner Is Honorary Leader

EAST LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3 (AP)—The Michigan State varsity football Spartans have elected Sidney P. Wagner '36, their right-guard tower of strength, as honorary captain for the season just ended. The title goes each year at the end of the playing season to the man the team believes was its strongest member, best field general and best sportsman. Acting captains are elected before each game.

### Columbia College Elects

DUBUQUE, Iowa (AP)—Mel Nicks '37 of Dubuque will captain the 1936 Columbia College varsity football team. Nicks has been a regular in the Columbia line for the past two seasons. He also stars in basketball.


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## Morning Glory

THE whirr of the alarm clock wakened Giles. He rolled over in bed, grunting sleepily: "Just ten minutes more, please!" Then he snuggled deeper down into the blankets.

Across the hall his mother was already awake, staring at the window which glimmered faintly through the darkness of a winter morning.

"Why is bed always most comfortable, just when it is time to rise?"

Well, there was no help for it. Up she must get, and at once. Giles had a practice game before school. Ginger wanted to go along to watch him play. That meant they must have breakfast an hour earlier than usual.

"And that will give me a whole extra hour today!"

Hugging this thought, she jumped out of bed. As she dressed, she noticed that a small crescent moon still shone through the branches of the cherry tree, touching the frosted twigs with elfin light. To her there was always something mystically elusive and fascinating about an early morning moon. The moment seemed to belong to an uncounted hour which was neither day nor night.

* * *

SHE PAUSED IN the upper hall. There was an odd subdued excitement in the darkness and silence of a winter morning, a sense of anticipation. The day promised little beyond a round of domestic chores and a little quiet leisure in which to read; but one never knew what the postman might bring, or what glad surprise the ringing of the telephone bell might not herald, or what friendly and long-looked-for absentee might not return unexpectedly that day. These thoughts composed the delightful, though nebulous, anticipations with which the morning darkness was quick.

Through their open doors, she heard the children stirring softly. They were awake, listening for her to call them. Their father spoke to the dog who slept on a rug beside the door. They were all waiting for domestic wheels to be started on the motion of another day.

"Ginger! Giles! It's time to get up!"

"Right, Mummy."

"Yes, Mummy. Will you give Lucky his milk and let him out, please?"

Lucky, the big black cat, came to meet her as she turned on the kitchen light. He purred and rubbed himself against her, drank his milk and then stalked haughtily out to the yard. How pleasant and warm the kitchen was!

* * *

Overhead now, a variety of sounds indicated that the family was getting up. Giles splashed in the bath tub. The purr of his father's razor strop played an accompaniment to Ginger's strenuous vocal rendering of "Shortenin' Bread."

In the kitchen the cosy bubbling song of the porridge pot vied with the steady click of the percolator. The clatter of cups and saucers made a cheerful sound as one set them on the table, the mother thought, and how much friendly personality these every-day, homely dishes acquired. There were the porridge bowls, for instance. Ginger and Giles had bought them as a surprise for the kitchen when it was redecorated last spring. Their father had won the wooden bread platter as a booby prize in a men's sewing contest at the school sports. The silver sugar bowl, set with real fourpenny pieces, was a family treasure. It had been made specially for Great Aunt Selina, when she was a child. She had given it to them only on condition that it was not "kept for company," but used every day.

"If you've got something nice to look at, use it and enjoy it," Great Aunt Selina said. "What's the good of locking it away in a cupboard?"

The preserve closet was a never-failing joy to the children's mother during winter days. The gayly-colored jams and jellies seemed to retain some of the warmth and sunlight of the days on which they had been made. Opening a pot of plum jam for breakfast, she remembered how she and Ginger had picked the fruit early one morning before the wasps arrived to invade the laden tree. How exquisitely cool the garden had been at that hour! How beautiful was the dusky purple bloom upon the plums!

* * *

THE CHILDREN CAME running downstairs, followed by their father. Cats and dogs were assembled and the meal began. Ginger's black Lucky sat by her, on a high yellow stool which Ginger had painted specially to show off Lucky's glossy coat and yellow eyes. Giles' bull terrier, Beamish, justified his name by grinning ingratiatingly on the whole family; while Walnuts, the setter, moved from one to another, offering a large paw and crunching gifts of dry toast with audible enjoyment.

The sky showed a pale gray now. The sun had not yet risen, but over the creek at the side of the house a faint pink flush was visible.

Breakfast was soon over, and the children were eager to be gone. Giles went out to the hall to get his coat. Ginger followed him. Suddenly she called: "Oh, Mummy, Mummy! Come and look at The Lions!"

Her mother hurried out to the front porch, where Ginger stood.

"Look, there, Mummy! Isn't that marvelous?"

The child caught her breath and the mother stood silent, in awed amazement at the beauty of the sight before them. Far off, across the valley, rose The Lions, two mighty peaks which for more than a month had been thickly matted with snow. Now their solid white grandeur was transformed into an ethereal loveliness of scintillating rose and opal veils which drifted and foamed and deepened as the crimson ball of the sun mounted above the dark trees of the creek.

* * *

GINGER TOUCHED HER mother's arm. Their eyes met in speechless wonder at the splendor they beheld.

"They are the color of morning glories, Mother. D'you remember those deep pink ones that grew over the back of the woodshed last year?"

Giles and his father came through the house and out to the porch.

"Come along, Ginger. Time we were moving."

Together the three trudged off up the road.

The mother stood still upon the porch to watch the slowly changing glory of the sky.

"Morning glories—"

Enchanted by sunrise, the distant peaks themselves were suggestive of vast inverted flowers. Gradually, the rose deepened to crimson. Crimson faded. Mist melted away from the hills. For a moment, the peaks were a brilliant gold. Then that, too, faded. Below the fully risen sun The Lions stood out, sharp, clear, dazzlingly white against a background of blue sky.

She turned back into the house. In the kitchen, she switched off the electricity, for sunshine was flooding the room with light.

J. S. G.

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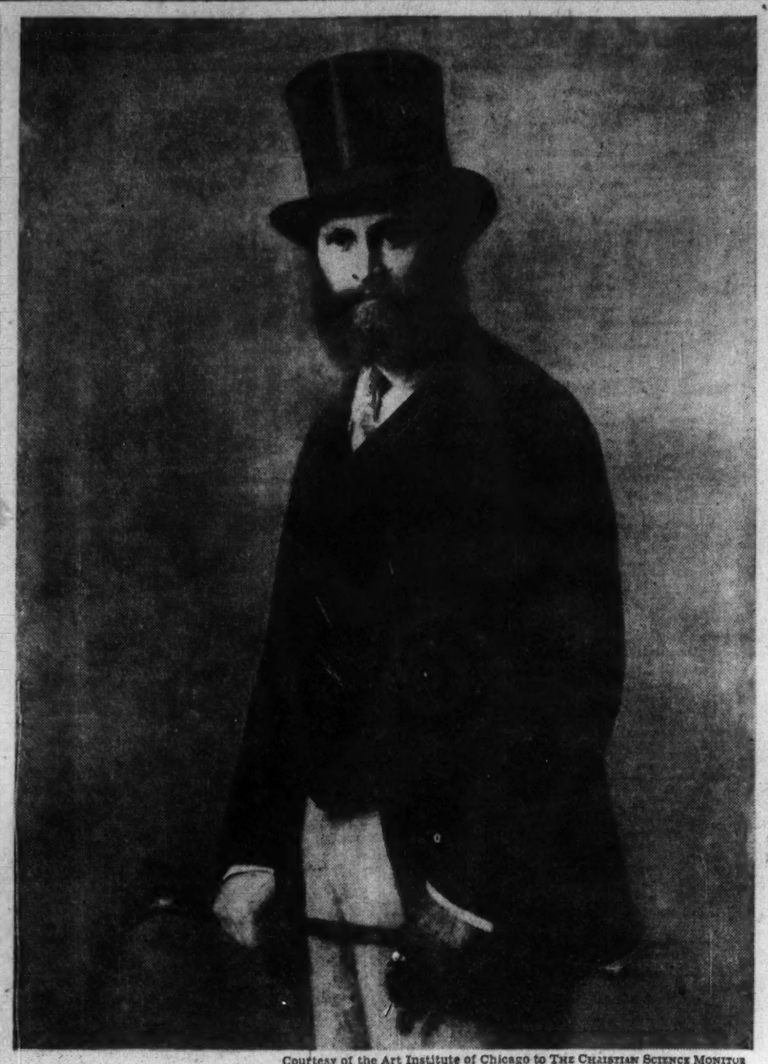
## Michelangelo's David

A GIGANTIC block of marble had been delivered in 1464 to Agnostino di Duccio by the Board of Works of S. Maria del Fiore to be used for the statue of a prophet. The work had been interrupted at this point. The Gonfalonier Soderini wanted to entrust the completion of it to Leonardo da Vinci, but in August, 1502, it was given to Michelangelo and he set to work on it at once. From that block of marble came forth the colossal David. By January 25, 1504, the work was completed and a commission of artists among whom were Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, Leonardo da Vinci and Perugino was considering where it should be placed. They hesitated between the Loggia dei Lanzi and the entrance of the Palace of the Signoria. The latter position was decided upon at the expressed preference of Michelangelo. The architects of the Duomo, Simone del Pollojuolo (Cronaca), Antonio da San Gallo, Baccio d'Agnolo and Bernardo della Cecca were charged with the transportation of the enormous mass of stone which was placed in position on the eighth of June, 1504, on the left of the entrance to the Palazzo Vecchio where until then the Judith of Donatello had stood.

To-day the David is in the Accademia delle Arti in Florence. There it is in too confined a space. That colossus needs the open air, he stifles under the roof of a Palace and his disproportion to everything around him is shocking. We can perhaps judge better what he really is from the reproduction in bronze, which on the hill of San Miniato raises its inspiring silhouette above the town. There the irregularity of the details disappears in the impression of the whole. Incredible energy emanates from the gigantic force in repose—from that great face in the small head, and from that huge body with the slender waist, thin arms and the enormous hands with swollen veins and heavy fingers.

All of Michelangelo is there in that mixture of proud nobility and almost barbarous vulgarity. He is all there, and he only, entirely regardless of his subject. The head of David with its wrinkled forehead, thick eyebrows and scornful lips—a type that he often used afterward—is, like the heads of Lorenzo and Guiliano de'Medici, a lyric work into which Michelangelo poured his own sadness, disdain and melancholy.—From "Michelangelo," by ROMAIN ROLLAND. Translated by FREDERICK STREET. (New York: Boni.)



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MANET, *by Fantin-Latour*

THIS portrait, one of the best in the gallery devoted by the Art Institute of Chicago to the portraits of artists, has a double interest. For it represents one of the greatest of the French Impressionists, Manet, the founder of the school of French Impressionism; and, at the same time, it is perhaps the best portrait ever painted by Fantin-Latour.

It is a direct and simple piece of character drawing, but a subtle tonal picture as well. The black coat and hat fill a goodly proportion of the canvas; but there are all sorts of blacks, and these, like Velasquez's blacks, are almost luminous. There is nothing flat and lifeless about them. The background is a warm greenish gray, vibrating with light, and the artist's luxuriant whiskers are a sandy red. There is an alertness in the pose, and a kindly goodnature combined with strength of character which give the painting a direct appeal. In the lower corner the painter has written, "To My Friend Manet, 1867, Fantin," which shows as clearly as the brushwork has revealed that it was a labor of love.

At this time, Manet was the center of angry criticism by the majority of contemporary painters and practically all of the public who did not understand his work. Indeed it was another twenty years before his work was appreciated; but, through all these years of turmoil, Fantin-Latour, who seems to have been a gentle, though honest and courageous person, gave him his loyal and unswerving support. Manet was the only one of a considerable group of artist friends who was really financially independent, and his generosity kept many of them from the verge of starvation. His essential kindliness shines from this portrait.

Fantin, as he called himself when signing his works, was not what we should now call a vigorous or imaginative painter. His work is divided into three classes: portraits, still life (mostly fruits and flowers), and allegorical subjects frequently based upon musical themes. All these were done as lithographs as well as oil paintings. He had a certain taste in arranging flowers, which were painted with exquisite skill, in realistic manner and in great detail. One of the reasons that he painted so many flowers was that there was a ready market for them and it was necessary for him to earn money to live. A large part of his income in early life was derived from large copies, made from famous paintings in the Louvre, remarkable for their fidelity to the originals. His loyalty to his friends frequently took the form of large-sized portrait groups, containing many figures stiffly composed, and of no possible interest to us except historically.

The immediate success of this portrait, for its worth was recognized at once by the public, is all the more remarkable because of its freedom from just the sort of qualities that much copying and excessive flower-painting might be expected to give it. It is strong and precise, without being wooden or hard, and is sensitive without being delicate or pretty. Fantin-Latour had other devoted friends whose portraits he worthily painted, but it must have been his intense admiration for Manet which commanded his utmost effort in this admirable work.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

## I Always Liked the Name "Rangoon"

ISN'T it nice when a person or a thing or a place that you have imagined, and yet never seen, comes up to expectation, when the time comes for you to meet at last?

I always liked the name "Rangoon" when first I knew it in my geography lessons years and years and years ago. It was a nice name to pronounce, and an easy one to spell!

It was, of course, a joy to get to the place itself, and it was far more interesting than I had ever expected. When we first arrived it was extremely hot, and the sunshine dazzling and delicious, and the thing that struck me most of all was the bright colour everywhere.

Coming up the river from the sea you see numbers of beautiful spires of the Buddhist temples, for these often have the roofs painted, and the spires themselves are of bright gold, shining and gleaming in the sun. The biggest and most important temple in the town is called the Shwe Dagon, and is famous throughout the world for its wonderful shape and design. It is a graceful bell-shaped form, rising up from amongst lovely trees, and the whole of the dome is gilt, a large portion being covered with plates of solid gold. The Pagoda is spread over a wide area, with terraces and cloisters and platforms. . . .

The Burmese are a happy people. They greet you with a smile, and are contented and placid, calm, slow and kind, taking life very easily. All are gaily clothed. The men, who wear their hair long, are dressed in a long skirt called a "lungji," a white cotton sort of "petticoat bodice" as a coat, and a silk "sash" swathed round their heads and tied in a loop at the side. In the case of one really important person who came to call upon the Chief Scout the colouring of the dress was most striking, since his skirt was of bright green shot silk and the head gear was of a vivid pink.

This may sound funny, and it is a little unusual to our European way of thinking; but there it just looked most attractive, and certainly the brightness of the dresses of the men and women makes Rangoon a colourful place.

There are some fine Guides in Burma. Even when I was there all those years ago there were ten Companies of Guides and some Bluebird Flocks, and in my diary I find an entry saying that we had a "nice Rally, but owing to a terrific thunderstorm we had to have it half in and half out of doors." I heard not very long ago of a wonderful camp that was held away up country too, and this must have been a most unique gathering owing to the different kinds of people assembled there. There were Chinese, Japanese, Malayans, and Indians, and besides that, of course, there were the Burmese themselves, some Guides from Karen, which is a district of Burma, and also some European Guiders to look after the lot.—LADY BADEN-POWELL, in "Travelogues." (London: C. Arthur Pearson.)

## "Despair not"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is a religion of joy, of demonstration, of accomplishment. Extensive proofs of its power in healing all manner of discord are the results of clear spiritual understanding, through which are revealed the primal facts concerning good. The establishment in individual consciousness of the spiritual fact—one infinite Mind, God, and man as His intelligent reflection or image—is like the light which comes with dawn and increases in radiance until the perfect day.

The mesmeric dream of despair is the effect of mental poverty, impurity, intemperance, bad disposition, and other kindred false beliefs. But Christian Science shows us that this illusion may successfully be broken and finally destroyed by sharply drawing the line of understanding between material sense and spiritual sense, between matter and Spirit. Material sense, the antithesis of spiritual sense, ever despairs of attaining to freedom from the lie of sin, sickness, disease, and death, because it is delusive. One learning to reflect the intelligence of infinite Mind, despairs not in his inspired individual warfare to establish the kingdom of heaven on earth, despite the efforts of error to discourage and distract. Hopelessness, despondency, discouragement, and fear are seen to bear the unmistakable imprint of unreality and powerlessness, when the reality and omnipotence of Truth, Life, and Love are comprehended. Joyfully waking to the instant availability of spiritual riches—gratitude, willingness, obedience, temperance, and love—the earnest student of Christian Science may indeed realize and demonstrate that the disappointments and despair of materiality are unsustained by spiritual truth.

How and where is this healing effect to be realized? Through and in the spiritualized human consciousness. Human nature instinctively values most that for which it strives; hence service and consecration are essential to sustained inspiration and progress. The greatest service mankind can render, individually or collectively, is in yielding to the power of God, divine Principle. This involves letting God, good, be reflected in thought, word, and deed, instead of attempting to push forward through personal sense, self-will, or merely human organization. Honesty of purpose and purity of motive are needed, honesty and purity that transcend ordinary ethics. To attain this goal, understanding of Truth must zealously be worked for, not despaired of; life must joyously be lived; and love which reflects Love must genuinely be sought and found. Therefore, let us despair not, but always wisely cling to the spiritual ideal, through the further establishment of spiritual understanding right where we are.

In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 149): "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance." Here a condition is imposed. The "tender lesson" and healing deliverance, free from despair and murmuring, are ours if we seek "this guidance." Is it not then our duty and privilege to do something about it? Obviously, all the waters that ever flowed over Niagara Falls could never have generated a single unit of electrical energy for humanity's use, had men not applied intelligence to the problem of utilizing their power. Through the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we may find the guidance so vital in adapting this new-old religion, the Science of Christianity, to our present need. Only out of honest, hopeful, joyous labor in the specific quest for spiritual understanding is the demonstration of Spirit's supremacy over the complexities of material existence realized. This spiritual understanding, whether demonstrated in the solving of physical, financial, or moral problems, gives to one's effort the golden seal of gratitude and inspiration.

When thought is indissolubly linked to the truth of being through advancing spiritual understanding, progress is assured. No reversal, no backward step, is included in God's plan if mortal sense seems to tremble with fear of relapse or anticipated failure, the spiritual import of these words will strengthen our fortress and establish our command (Science and Health, p. 570): "What if the old dragon should send forth a new flood to drown the Christ-idea? He can neither drown your voice with its roar, nor again sink the world into the deep waters of chaos and old night."

Every good deed, every right thought and word, every conquest of error through the truth, helps us onward in the understanding of God, and man as His reflection, and assures the revelation of man's birthright, dominion and joy. The Scriptures say (Ezekiel 18:30, 31): "Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin. . . . And make you a new heart and a new spirit: for why will ye die, O house of Israel?" With what joy and gratitude we observe that Christian Science shows mankind how to acquire "a new heart and a new spirit" to the destruction of despair and regret! Through its divine directing are found health, supply, poise, composure—the effects of sublime faith and spiritual understanding, the proof of the established reality of harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## "Ne désespère pas"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA SCIENCE CHRÉTIENNE est une religion de joie, de démonstration, d'accomplissement. Elle peut guérir toute espèce d'inharmonie, et les nombreuses preuves de ce pouvoir sont dues à une intelligence spirituelle assez nette pour révéler les faits primordiaux concernant le bien. Il existe un seul Entendement infini, Dieu, et l'homme est Son image ou Sa réflexion intelligente: voilà le fait spirituel dont l'établissement dans la conscience individuelle est comme la lumière de l'aurore, qui brille de plus en plus jusqu'à ce que le jour soit dans sa splendeur.

Le rêve mesmérique du désespoir a sa source dans la pauvreté mentale, l'impureté, l'intempérance, la mauvaise humeur, et dans d'autres fausses croyances apparentées à celles-ci. Mais la Science Chrétienne nous montre que cette illusion peut être brisée et finalement détruite si par la compréhension le disciple sépare avec vigueur le sens matériel du sens spirituel, la matière de l'Esprit. Parce qu'il est trompeur, le sens matériel, antithèse du sens spirituel, désespère toujours de parvenir à la liberté en ce qui concerne les mensonges du péché, de la maladie, des infirmités et de la mort. Quiconque apprend à refléter l'intelligence de l'Entendement infini ne cède jamais au désespoir; malgré les efforts que fait l'erreur pour le décourager et le troubler, il poursuit individuellement la lutte inspirée qui tend à établir le royaume des cieux sur la terre. Lorsqu'on saisit la réalité et l'omnipotence de la Vérité, de la Vie, de l'Amour, on s'aperçoit que le désespoir, l'abattement, le découragement, la crainte, portent le sceau bien net de l'irréalité et de l'impuissance. S'éveillant avec joie au fait que les richesses spirituelles—gratitude, bonne volonté, obéissance, tempérance et amour,—sont instantanément accessibles, le Scientiste Chrétien sincère peut à coup sûr comprendre et démontrer que les déceptions et le désespoir de la matérialité ne sont aucunement soutenus par la vérité spirituelle.

Où et comment cet effet guérisseur doit-il être réalisé? Par et dans la conscience humaine spiritualisée. D'instinct, la nature humaine apprécie davantage les choses pour lesquelles elle combat; aussi les services et la consécration sont-ils essentiels à l'inspiration et au progrès soutenus. Soit individuellement soit collectivement, les plus grands services que puisse rendre le genre humain consistent à céder au pouvoir de Dieu, du divin Principe. Ceci implique qu'on laisse Dieu, le bien, se refléter dans des pensées, des paroles ou des actes justes, et qu'on ne cherche point à avancer en utilisant le sens personnel, l'opiniâtreté ou les organisations purement humaines. Il faut que les mobiles soient purs et les objectifs vraiment louables; il faut une honnêteté et une pureté qui surpassent l'éthique ordinaire. Pour atteindre à ce but, le disciple doit travailler avec zèle et ne jamais désespérer de comprendre la Vérité; sa vie doit être vécue avec joie; et l'amour qui reflète l'Amour doit être sincèrement cherché et trouvé. Donc, au lieu de désespérer, attachons-nous constamment avec sagesse à l'idéal spirituel, en laissant la compréhension spirituelle s'établir de plus en plus dans les circonstances présentes.

Dans son livre intitulé *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy a ce passage (p. 149): "Souviens-toi que tu ne peux être placé dans aucune situation, si pénible soit-elle, où l'Amour ne t'ait précédé et où ne t'attende sa douce leçon. Aussi ne désespère pas, ne murmure point, car ce qui cherche à sauver, à guérir et à délivrer, te guidera, si tu cherches ces directions." Ici une condition est stipulée. La "douce leçon," la délivrance qui guérit, exempte de désespoir et de murmures—tout cela est à nous si nous cherchons "ces directions." N'avons-nous donc pas le devoir et le privilège d'agir ainsi? Il est évident que toutes les eaux du Niagara n'auraient jamais produit la moindre parcelle d'énergie électrique utilisable, si les hommes ne s'étaient pas servis de l'intelligence pour tirer parti de cette force latente. Grâce à l'étude de la Bible et du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous pouvons trouver les directions si essentielles qui permettent d'adapter aux besoins du moment la Science du christianisme—cette religion à la fois ancienne et nouvelle. C'est seulement par un labeur sincère, joyeux, plein d'espoir, et par la poursuite de la compréhension spirituelle, qu'on parvient à démontrer la suprématie de l'Esprit dominant les complications de l'existence matérielle. Qu'elle s'applique à la solution de problèmes physiques, pécuniaires ou moraux, cette compréhension spirituelle met sur nos efforts le sceau précieux de la gratitude et de l'inspiration.

Les progrès sont inévitables lorsque grâce à une compréhension spirituelle croissante, la pensée est indissolublement unie à la vérité de l'être. Le plan de Dieu ne comporte ni renversement ni recul. Le sens mortel paraît-il trembler de crainte parce qu'il pressent une rechute ou un échec? La portée spirituelle des paroles suivantes fortifiera notre défense et nous donnera la maîtrise (*Science et Santé*, p. 570): "Que vous importe si l'ancien dragon lance un nouveau fleuve pour noyer l'idée-Christ? Il ne pourra ni étouffer votre voix par le mugissement de ses flots, ni replonger le monde dans les eaux profondes du chaos et de l'antique nuit."

Toute bonne action, toute pensée ou parole juste, toute conquête de l'erreur au moyen de la vérité, nous aide à mieux comprendre la nature de Dieu et celle de l'homme en tant que réflexion divine; elle confirme la révélation des droits inhérents chez l'homme—la maîtrise et la joie. Les Écritures disent (Ézéchiel 18:30, 31): "Convertissez-vous et détournez-vous de toutes vos transgressions, afin que l'iniquité ne devienne point pour vous une cause de ruine... Faites-vous un cœur nouveau et un esprit nouveau; car pourquoi mourriez-vous, ô maison d'Israël?" Avec quelle joie, avec quelle gratitude nous remarquons que la Science Chrétienne montre au genre humain la manière d'acquérir "un cœur nouveau et un esprit nouveau," ce qui met fin au désespoir et aux regrets! Suivre ses directions divines, c'est trouver la santé, les ressources, l'équilibre, le calme; tels sont les effets de la foi sublime et de la compréhension spirituelle, les preuves d'une harmonie réelle et certaine.

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## *Summer Is Gone*

Now has the summer journeyed forth, and lonely
The windy branches with their glory spent;
No man may see her sandal's imprint, only
The thin snow sifting in her empty tent.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

## *Echo of Sun*

THE sun has found an echo everywhere—
Here is a jonquil fallen to the stair,
Pale, yellow, secret, sweet, a flower
Made for the slumber of a summer hour.
The golden sands of the pool shiver and shake
With every ripple of the waves that break,
And in the deeper waters bright fish gleam
With colors stolen from a sunrise dream.
The dandelions on the fragrant grass
Are miniature suns that watch the true sun pass.
Feathered with amber pale as winter light,
The young acacia waits the coming night.
Amber, yellow, and the pale gleam of gold
Will fade like music as the sun grows old.
And leave the garden to the moon's delight—
To silver—and the jewels of night.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
*by*
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Bulls Again Appear to Be in Control of New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

## Market Dealings Rather Selective And Tone Is Firm

By Forrest Price

Another day on the upside.

At the start there was a rush to buy. Blocks of 1000 to 10,000 shares changed hands.

Then there was the usual profit-taking on the rise, and prices eased off.

About 2,850,000 shares were traded.

The oils as a group were among the most prominent.

Shell Union Oil preferred rose about 3 points. Other strong spots among the oils were Amerada, Seaboard Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Skelly Oil and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Unconfirmed reports of an advance in crude oil prices in the mid-continent area were responsible for strength of the oils.

Greene Cananea had a surprising rise of 10 points.

Budd Manufacturing preferred went to a new high by an advance of 6 points. Another good gainer was General Cable preferred with a gain of 5 points.

Nickel Plate preferred rose to a new high by a gain of more than 2 points. The common improved about 3 points.

Other good advances among the rails were made by Norfolk & Western, Atchison, Jersey Central, Colorado & Southern, Illinois Central preferred, Reading and Union Pacific.

The steel issues and various other industrial equities were on the upside of the market.

A decline of more than 5 points in "Cotton Belt" refunding 5s, and 3 to more than 4 points in the first and second 4s and the 5s of 1932 featured an otherwise good bond market. Italian loans gained from 2½ to more than 5 points on renewed peace talk. U. S. Governments were steady.

Wheat prices at Chicago and Winnipeg had a sharp decline today in the late trading. After a good start, cotton at New York began to ease off, and closed weak.

A development which points to continued business progress is that seasonal declines which usually occur at this time in various industries are not yet in appearance. On the contrary operations in many important lines continue to expand.

How long will this procedure last? It must be remembered that for five years manufacturing and allied businesses were almost at a standstill. There has been a vast accumulation of needs. Although good recovery progress has been made, there is much to be done to meet current demands. The business backlog is enormous.

In its weekly review of the steel industry Iron Age says that production is rising despite the fact that the general advance in prices that had been expected last week failed to materialize. The review adds that a sharp increase in orders for certain types of steel is in prospect after Dec. 15.

This week, according to Iron Age, steel production is 57 per cent of capacity, compared with 56 per cent last week. A year ago it was around 28 per cent.

## Markets at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**New York**

Stocks: Firm; late rally in railroad shares.

Bonds: Higher; secondary rails lead rise.

Curb: Steady; metals and specialties in demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Mixed; Hong Kong dollar weak.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Quiet; steady spot market.

**Chicago**

Wheat: Down; sympathy with Winnipeg.

Corn: Steady; unfavorable weather.

Cattle: Steady to 25 higher; top 15.

Hogs: Steady to 5 up; top $9.90.

**Foreign**

London—With cheerfulness prevailing, British issues on the Stock Exchange were stimulated by the success of the new £300,000,000 Treasury issue, the subscription lists of which were closed today. Favorable Wall Street advices strengthened transatlantic and oil shares, while Parisian traders bought gold mining issues. The market closed firm.

Paris—Suez and other international issues led the advance on the Bourse today due to the continued optimism regarding the international situation. Rentes advanced slightly. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—After an inactive session, the Boerse closed dull today.

## Dividend Declarations

**Increased**

| Company | Rate | Period | Payable | Stock of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chain Belt | 30c | Q | Feb. 15 | Feb. 1 |
| Federated Dept Sts | 25c | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 21 |
| Filene's (W) Sons | 30c | Q | Dec. 31 | Dec. 20 |
| Glidden Co | 50c | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 |
| **Special** | | | | |
| Chain Belt Co | 70c | | Dec. 21 | Dec. 12 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Beatrice Crmy pf | $1.75 | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 14 |
| Cannon Mills | 50c | Q | Dec. 30 | Dec. 18 |
| Glidden Co pr pf | $1.75 | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 |
| Gt Wst Pow Co of Calif 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 5 |
| do 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 5 |
| Filene's (Wm) Sons pf | $1.62½ | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 20 |
| Inter Nickel pf | $1.75 | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 2 |
| do pf ($5 par) | $1.4c | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 2 |
| Investors Corp of R I $6 pf | $1.50 | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 20 |
| Jewel Tea | 75c | Q | Jan. 15 | Jan. 2 |
| do extra | $1 | | Dec. 20 | Dec. 14 |
| New Hampshire Power Co 8% pf | $2 | Q | Jan. | Dec. |
| New Jersey Power & Light $6 pf | $1.50 | Q | Jan. 2 | Nov. 29 |
| New Jersey Power & Light $5 pf | $1.25 | Q | Jan. 2 | Nov. 29 |
| Nova Scotia Light & Power Co, Ltd | 75c | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 |
| Safeway Stores | 50c | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 19 |
| do 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 19 |
| do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 19 |
| Springfield Gas & Elec Co $7 pf | $1.75 | Q | Jan. 2 | |
| United Carbon | 60c | Q | Jan. 1 | Dec. 16 |

## B. F. Goodrich Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Company has decided, to postpone until Dec. 27 the date of offering $28,000,000 in first mortgage bonds which were originally scheduled to be marketed early in the month. No reason was announced for the change in plans.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1935 High | Low | Stock | Div. in $ | High | Low | Last Dec. 4 | Last Dec. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10¼ | 4¼ | Adams Express | | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | 9½ |
| 37¼ | 28 | Adams Millis | 2 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | 35 |
| 20½ | 8 | Addressograph | .30b | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | 20½ |
| 18⅝ | 4½ | Advance Rumely | | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 8⅝ | 6¼ | Affiliated Prod | .60 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 173 | 104⅝ | Air Reduction | 3† | 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 |
| 2⅜ | ⅜ | Airway Elec App | | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 6⅝ | Alleghany pr pf (h) | .60† | 32⅞ | 32 | 32⅞ | 31⅝ |
| 20½ | 13¼ | Alaska-Juneau | | 16½ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 14⅜ | 2⅜ | Alleghany Corp (h) | | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 13⅞ | 1⅜ | Allegh pf ww xxx (h) | | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅛ | 13¾ |
| 14 | 2 | Allegh pf xw (h) | | 14⅝ | 13¾ | 14⅜ | 13¾ |
| 30½ | 21 | Allegh pf ww XL (h) | 1 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 | 13¾ |
| 1¾ | 1⅜ | Allegheny Steel | | 39⅝ | 29½ | 29⅝ | |
| 173 | 125 | Allis Chalmers rts | 6 | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 9 | 3⅛ | Allied Chem | | 164⅜ | 163 | 163½ | 163¼ |
| 37½ | 12 | Allied Stores | | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅜ | |
| 22¾ | 14 | Allis Chalmers | 1 | 34½ | 33½ | 34 | 33¾ |
| 75¼ | 49 | Alpha Port Cem | 5 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | 21 |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | Allied Stores pf | | 74 | 73 | 73 | 72½ |
| 77¾ | 48½ | Amal Leather | 2 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 57¾ | 41½ | Amerada | 3 | 73 | 71½ | 72½ | 71¾ |
| 47⅜ | 13½ | Am Ag Ch Del | | 52 | 51⅜ | 52 | 51½ |
| 18⅛ | 6½ | Am Bank Note | | 44⅜ | 44 | 44 | 43½ |
| 37¼ | 72 | Am Crystal Sug | 6 | 17⅞ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | 17¾ |
| 41¾ | 21 | Am Crys Sug 1st pf | 1 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 87 |
| 129 | 129 | Am Brake S&F | 7 | 40⅞ | 40 | 40⅞ | 39½ |
| 149⅝ | 110 | Am Brake S&F pf | 4† | 127 | 127 | 127 | 126¾ |
| 168 | 151¾ | Am Can | 7 | 141¼ | 139½ | 139½ | 140 |
| 32⅝ | 10 | Am Can pf | | 162 | 161¾ | 162 | |
| 64⅝ | 25½ | Am Car & Fdry | | 31⅜ | 30 | 31⅜ | 30⅜ |
| 30½ | 8 | Am Car & F pf | | 60⅝ | 59½ | 60⅝ | 59 |
| 33¾ | 22½ | Am Chain | | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | 29½ |
| 3 | ¾ | Am Com Alcohol | | 32⅜ | 31½ | 31⅝ | 30⅝ |
| 9¼ | 2 | Am Encaustic T (h) | | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 42 | 14 | Am & For Pow | | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 38¼ | 12 | Am & For Pow pf | | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 17 | 3⅞ | Am & For Pow 6 | | 24½ | 23½ | 24½ | 23½ |
| 40 | 28 | Am & For Pw 2pf | | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12 | 12¼ |
| 15⅛ | 8¼ | Am Hide & L vi pf | 1 | 39¾ | 38½ | 39⅜ | 38½ |
| 6⅞ | 3 | Am Hawaiian | | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ |
| 38⅛ | 29½ | 2.40 Am Home Pr | | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 4½ | 1⅞ | Am Ice | | 36⅜ | 36 | 36⅜ | 36⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 4½ | Am International | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 27¾ | 9 | Am Locomotive | | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10½ |
| 75 | 32 | Am Loco pf | .30b | 26⅛ | 25⅞ | 26¼ | 25⅝ |
| 11⅞ | 4¼ | Am Mach & Met | | 71½ | 70¾ | 71½ | 70½ |
| 11⅝ | 4½ | Am Mach & M ct | | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 11⅛ |
| 130½ | 72 | Am Metal | 4b | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅜ |
| 33¼ | 18½ | .80 Am Metal 6% | | 31½ | 30¾ | 30⅞ | 31 |
| 9⅜ | 1½ | Am Mach & Fy | | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ | 126 |
| 41½ | 8⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 1xb | 31½ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¼ |
| 49½ | 10½ | Am P&L 5% pf | 16b | 83⅜ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 22½ | 10½ | Am P&L 6% pf | | 36⅞ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36 |
| 32⅜ | 15¾ | Am Radiator | .30b | 43½ | 43 | 43 | 42¾ |
| 95¾ | 66 | Am Rolling Mill | 5 | 22½ | 21½ | 22¾ | 21¼ |
| 19¾ | 4½ | Am Safety Razor | | 31 | 30⅜ | 30¾ | 30 |
| 26⅛ | 20 | Am Seating | 2 | 92 | 92½ | 93 | 92¾ |
| 63¾ | 31⅝ | Am Shipbuilding | | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅜ |
| 144 | 121 | Am Smelt & Ref | 7 | 22⅞ | 21⅞ | 22 | 23 |
| 117⅛ | 103 | Am Smelt & R pf | 6 | 62⅝ | 61¼ | 62 | 61¾ |
| 76 | 63 | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 3† | 142 | 142 | 142 | |
| 143 | 123 | Am Snuff | 2 | 103¼ | 103½ | 103¾ | |
| 104¼ | 72½ | Am Snuff pf | 5 | 70¾ | 70 | 70 | 70¾ |
| 107 | 74⅜ | Am Tobacco | 5 | 133 | 13 | 13 | 133 |
| 25¼ | 12 | Am Tobacco B | 2 | 99¾ | 99 | 99 | 99¾ |
| 109 | 88 | Am Steel Fdries | 1 | 101½ | 100¾ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 141 | 129⅛ | Am Steel F pf | 2 | 23½ | 22⅞ | 23½ | 23 |
| 43 | 23½ | Am Tobacco pf | 6 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 140½ | 126⅞ | Am Stores | 2 | 140 | 140 | 140 | |
| 70½ | 50⅝ | Am Sug Ref pf | 7* | 35 | 34¾ | 35 | |
| 160½ | 98⅞ | Am Sugar Ref | 2 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 136½ |
| 108 | 69¾ | Am Tel & Tel | 9 | 54 | 52½ | 52¾ | 53½ |
| 27⅞ | 9 | Am Type Fdrs (h) | | 159 | 158 | 158 | 157⅞ |
| 27⅞ | 18½ | Am Type F pf (h) | 1 | 9 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 21⅝ | 7⅛ | Am Sum Tob | 1 | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | 26 |
| 94¼ | 48 | Am W & E | 6 | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 10⅜ | 4⅜ | Am Wat 1pf | | 20¾ | 19¾ | 20⅜ | 19⅝ |
| 68¾ | 35½ | m Woolen | | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91¼ |
| 8⅜ | 3 | Am Woolen pf | | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 6½ | 2¼ | Am Writ Pap (h) | | 64½ | 63¾ | 64⅜ | 63⅞ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | Am Wr P pf (h) | | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 49 | 31 | Am Zinc Lead&S | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 26½ | 8 | Am Zinc L&S pf | | 5½ | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Anaconda Cop | 2† | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 45 |
| 33⅝ | 16⅛ | Anaconda Wire | | 27⅞ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | 26¾ |
| 17⅝ | 10⅞ | Anchor Cap | .60 | 35 | 34½ | 35 | |
| 10½ | 3½ | Andes Copper | | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 3½ | 1½ | A P W Paper | | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 9½ |
| 55 | 36 | Archer Daniels | 1† | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 3 |
| 100⅛ | 97 | Armour Del pf | 7 | 43½ | 42 | 42½ | 43 |
| 6¾ | 3 | ArmourIll | | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 70⅜ | 55½ | Armour Il pr pf | 6 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Arnold Constable | | 67⅞ | 67½ | 67¾ | 67 |
| 44½ | 16½ | Armstrong Cork | 1† | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 18¾ | 7½ | Asso Dry Goods | | 43¼ | 42½ | 42¾ | 43⅜ |
| 57⅛ | 23⅜ | Atchison T&SF | 2b | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ |
| 91 | 66⅜ | Atchison pf | 5 | 58¾ | 54¾ | 58¼ | 54⅝ |
| 37¼ | 19½ | Atl Coast Line | | 89 | 88 | 89 | 87½ |
| 19⅞ | 6 | Atl Gulf&WI pf | | 35½ | 34½ | 34¾ | 34⅞ |
| 29 | 20½ | Atl Refining | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 15⅞ | 4 | Atlas Tack | | 24⅜ | 23¾ | 23⅞ | 23¾ |
| 45½ | 15 | Auburn Auto | | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 14 | 5½ | Austin Nichols | | 39¾ | 38½ | 38½ | 39 |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | Aviation Corp Del | | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | 9⅝ |
| | | | | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 1½ | —B— Baldwin Loco (h) | | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 36⅜ | 7½ | Baldwin Loco pf (h) | | 34 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 18 | 7½ | Balt & Ohio | | 17⅞ | 16⅞ | 17⅜ | 17 |
| 23½ | 9¼ | Balt & Ohio pf | | 24⅞ | 23 | 24⅜ | 23⅛ |
| 49½ | 36⅝ | 2½ Bangor & Aroos | | 45½ | 44¾ | 45½ | 44½ |
| 15½ | 3¾ | Barker Bros | | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 14 |
| 88 | 32 | Barker Bros pf | | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 13¼ | 5⅝ | .60† Barnsdall A | | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13 | 12½ |
| 20½ | 14 | .50b Beatrice Cream | | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ |
| 98 | 72 | 3† Beech-Nut Pack | | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| 24½ | 11⅞ | .25b Bendix Aviation | | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | 13½ |
| 21⅞ | 15¾ | Beneficial Ind Ln | | 21½ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 57½ | 34 | 2 Best & Co | | 21½ | 20¾ | 21 | 21 |
| 51½ | 21⅝ | Bethlehem Steel | | 55½ | 53½ | 55½ | 54⅝ |
| 121½ | 55¾ | 3½ Beth Steel pf | | 49⅞ | 48½ | 48⅝ | 48½ |
| 27½ | 14¾ | Bigelow Sanford | | 119½ | 114¼ | 119½ | 117¾ |
| 17 | 9⅜ | Blaw Knox | | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | 24 |
| 16⅜ | 6½ | Boeing Airplane | | 15⅜ | 14⅝ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 57⅞ | 39⅝ | 3 Bohn Alum & Br | | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 100 | 90 | 4† Bon Ami A | | 51⅞ | 50½ | 51¼ | 49½ |
| 47¾ | 38¾ | 2† Bon Ami B | | 96 | 95½ | 96 | 95 |
| 27¾ | 15¼ | Borden | | 40½ | 39⅞ | 40½ | 40¼ |
| 107 | 74⅜ | 5 Borg Warner | 1 | 28⅞ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | 26⅛ |
| 141 | 129¼ | 6 Boston & Maine | | 63 | 62¼ | 62½ | 62⅜ |
| 43 | 23½ | 3† Briggs & Strat | | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 6¼ |
| 140½ | 126⅞ | 2† Bristol Myers | | 51⅜ | 51⅛ | 51⅝ | 50⅞ |
| 70½ | 50⅜ | 2 *Am Sugar Ref pf | | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15½ |
| 160½ | 98⅞ | 9 Am Tel & Tel | | 54 | 52½ | 52⅝ | 53⅛ |
| 108 | 69¾ | 7 Am Type Fdrs (h) | | 159 | 158 | 158 | 157⅞ |
| 27⅞ | 9 | Am Type F pf (h) | | 9 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 27⅞ | 18½ | 1 Am Sum Tob | | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | 26 |
| 21⅝ | 7⅛ | 1 Am Wat W & E | | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 94¼ | 48 | 6 Am Wat 1pf | | 20¾ | 19¾ | 20⅜ | 19⅝ |
| 10⅜ | 4⅜ | m Woolen | | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91¼ |
| 68¾ | 35½ | Am Woolen pf | | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 8⅜ | 3 | Am Writ Pap (h) | | 64½ | 63¾ | 64⅜ | 63⅞ |
| 6½ | 2¼ | Am Wr P pf (h) | | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | Am Zinc Lead&S | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 26½ | 8 | Am Zinc L&S pf | | 5½ | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Anaconda Cop | 2† | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 45 |
| 33⅝ | 16⅛ | Anaconda Wire | | 27⅞ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | 26¾ |
| 17⅝ | 10⅞ | .60 Anchor Cap | | 35 | 34½ | 35 | |
| 10½ | 3½ | Andes Copper | | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 3½ | 1½ | A P W Paper | | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 9½ |
| 55 | 36 | 1† Archer Daniels | | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 3 |
| 100⅛ | 97 | 7 Armour Del pf | | 43½ | 42 | 42½ | 43 |
| 6¾ | 3 | ArmourIll | | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 70⅜ | 55½ | 6 Armour Il pr pf | | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Arnold Constable | | 67⅞ | 67½ | 67¾ | 67 |
| 44½ | 16½ | 1† Armstrong Cork | | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 18¾ | 7½ | Asso Dry Goods | | 43¼ | 42½ | 42¾ | 43⅜ |
| 57⅛ | 23⅜ | 2b Atchison T&SF | | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ |
| 91 | 66⅜ | 5 Atchison pf | | 58¾ | 54¾ | 58¼ | 54⅝ |
| 37¼ | 19½ | Atl Coast Line | | 89 | 88 | 89 | 87½ |
| 19⅞ | 6 | Atl Gulf&WI pf | | 35½ | 34½ | 34¾ | 34⅞ |
| 29 | 20½ | 1 Atl Refining | | 17½ | 17½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 15⅞ | 4 | Atlas Tack | | 24⅜ | 23¾ | 23⅞ | 23¾ |
| 45½ | 15 | Auburn Auto | | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 14 | 5½ | Austin Nichols | | 39¾ | 38½ | 38½ | 39 |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | Aviation Corp Del | | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | 9⅝ |
| | | | | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 1½ | —B— Baldwin Loco (h) | | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 36⅜ | 7½ | Baldwin Loco pf (h) | | 34 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 18 | 7½ | Balt & Ohio | | 17⅞ | 16⅞ | 17⅜ | 17 |
| 23½ | 9¼ | Balt & Ohio pf | | 24⅞ | 23 | 24⅜ | 23⅛ |
| 49½ | 36⅝ | 2½ Bangor & Aroos | | 45½ | 44¾ | 45½ | 44½ |
| 15½ | 3¾ | Barker Bros | | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 14 |
| 88 | 32 | Barker Bros pf | | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 13¼ | 5⅝ | .60† Barnsdall A | | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13 | 12½ |
| 20½ | 14 | .50b Beatrice Cream | | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ |
| 98 | 72 | 3† Beech-Nut Pack | | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| 24½ | 11⅞ | .25b Bendix Aviation | | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | 13½ |
| 21⅞ | 15¾ | Beneficial Ind Ln | | 21½ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 57½ | 34 | 2 Best & Co | | 21½ | 20¾ | 21 | 21 |
| 51½ | 21⅝ | Bethlehem Steel | | 55½ | 53½ | 55½ | 54⅝ |
| 121½ | 55¾ | 3½ Beth Steel pf | | 49⅞ | 48½ | 48⅝ | 48½ |
| 27½ | 14¾ | Bigelow Sanford | | 119½ | 114¼ | 119½ | 117¾ |
| 17 | 9⅜ | Blaw Knox | | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | 24 |
| 16⅜ | 6½ | Boeing Airplane | | 15⅜ | 14⅝ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 57⅞ | 39⅝ | 3 Bohn Alum & Br | | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 100 | 90 | 4† Bon Ami A | | 51⅞ | 50½ | 51¼ | 49½ |
| 47¾ | 38¾ | 2† Bon Ami B | | 96 | 95½ | 96 | 95 |
| 27¾ | 15¼ | Borden | | 40½ | 39⅞ | 40½ | 40¼ |
| 107 | 74⅜ | 5 Borg Warner | 1 | 28⅞ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | 26⅛ |
| 141 | 129¼ | 6 Boston & Maine | | 63 | 62¼ | 62½ | 62⅜ |
| 43 | 23½ | 3† Briggs & Strat | | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 6¼ |
| 140½ | 126⅞ | 2† Bristol Myers | | 51⅞ | 51⅛ | 51⅝ | 50⅞ |
| 70½ | 50⅜ | 2 *Am Sugar Ref pf | | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15½ |
| 160½ | 98⅞ | 9 Am Tel & Tel | | 54 | 52½ | 52⅝ | 53⅛ |
| 108 | 69¾ | 7 Am Type Fdrs (h) | | 159 | 158 | 158 | 157⅞ |
| 27⅞ | 9 | Am Type F pf (h) | | 9 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 27⅞ | 18½ | 1 Am Sum Tob | | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | 26 |
| 21⅝ | 7⅛ | 1 Am Wat W & E | | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 94¼ | 48 | 6 Am Wat 1pf | | 20¾ | 19¾ | 20⅜ | 19⅝ |
| 10⅜ | 4⅜ | m Woolen | | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91¼ |
| 68¾ | 35½ | Am Woolen pf | | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 8⅜ | 3 | Am Writ Pap (h) | | 64½ | 63¾ | 64⅜ | 63⅞ |
| 6½ | 2¼ | Am Wr P pf (h) | | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | Am Zinc Lead&S | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 26½ | 8 | Am Zinc L&S pf | | 5½ | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Anaconda Cop | 2† | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 45 |
| 33⅝ | 16⅛ | Anaconda Wire | | 27⅞ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | 26¾ |
| 17⅝ | 10⅞ | .60 Anchor Cap | | 35 | 34½ | 35 | |
| 10½ | 3½ | Andes Copper | | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 3½ | 1½ | A P W Paper | | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 9½ |
| 55 | 36 | 1† Archer Daniels | | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 3 |
| 100⅛ | 97 | 7 Armour Del pf | | 43½ | 42 | 42½ | 43 |
| 6¾ | 3 | ArmourIll | | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 70⅜ | 55½ | 6 Armour Il pr pf | | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Arnold Constable | | 67⅞ | 67½ | 67¾ | 67 |
| 44½ | 16½ | 1† Armstrong Cork | | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 18¾ | 7½ | Asso Dry Goods | | 43¼ | 42½ | 42¾ | 43⅜ |
| 57⅛ | 23⅜ | 2b Atchison T&SF | | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ |
| 91 | 66⅜ | 5 Atchison pf | | 58¾ | 54¾ | 58¼ | 54⅝ |
| 37¼ | 19½ | Atl Coast Line | | 89 | 88 | 89 | 87½ |
| 19⅞ | 6 | Atl Gulf&WI pf | | 35½ | 34½ | 34¾ | 34⅞ |
| 29 | 20½ | 1 Atl Refining | | 17½ | 17½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 15⅞ | 4 | Atlas Tack | | 24⅜ | 23¾ | 23⅞ | 23¾ |
| 45½ | 15 | Auburn Auto | | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 14 | 5½ | Austin Nichols | | 39¾ | 38½ | 38½ | 39 |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | Aviation Corp Del | | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | 9⅝ |
| | | | | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 1½ | —B— Baldwin Loco (h) | | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 36⅜ | 7½ | Baldwin Loco pf (h) | | 34 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 18 | 7½ | Balt & Ohio | | 17⅞ | 16⅞ | 17⅜ | 17 |
| 23½ | 9¼ | Balt & Ohio pf | | 24⅞ | 23 | 24⅜ | 23⅛ |
| 49½ | 36⅝ | 2½ Bangor & Aroos | | 45½ | 44¾ | 45½ | 44½ |
| 15½ | 3¾ | Barker Bros | | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 14 |
| 88 | 32 | Barker Bros pf | | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 13¼ | 5⅝ | .60† Barnsdall A | | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13 | 12½ |
| 20½ | 14 | .50b Beatrice Cream | | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ |
| 98 | 72 | 3† Beech-Nut Pack | | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| 24½ | 11⅞ | .25b Bendix Aviation | | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | 13½ |
| 21⅞ | 15¾ | Beneficial Ind Ln | | 21½ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 57½ | 34 | 2 Best & Co | | 21½ | 20¾ | 21 | 21 |
| 51½ | 21⅝ | Bethlehem Steel | | 55½ | 53½ | 55½ | 54⅝ |
| 121½ | 55¾ | 3½ Beth Steel pf | | 49⅞ | 48½ | 48⅝ | 48½ |
| 27½ | 14¾ | Bigelow Sanford | | 119½ | 114¼ | 119½ | 117¾ |
| 17 | 9⅜ | Blaw Knox | | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | 24 |
| 16⅜ | 6½ | Boeing Airplane | | 15⅜ | 14⅝ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 57⅞ | 39⅝ | 3 Bohn Alum & Br | | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 100 | 90 | 4† Bon Ami A | | 51⅞ | 50½ | 51¼ | 49½ |
| 47¾ | 38¾ | 2† Bon Ami B | | 96 | 95½ | 96 | 95 |
| 27¾ | 15¼ | Borden | | 40½ | 39⅞ | 40½ | 40¼ |
| 107 | 74⅜ | 5 Borg Warner | 1 | 28⅞ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | 26⅛ |
| 141 | 129¼ | 6 Boston & Maine | | 63 | 62¼ | 62½ | 62⅜ |
| 43 | 23½ | 3† Briggs & Strat | | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 6¼ |
| 140½ | 126⅞ | 2† Bristol Myers | | 51⅞ | 51⅛ | 51⅝ | 50⅞ |
| 70½ | 50⅜ | 2 *Am Sugar Ref pf | | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15½ |
| 160½ | 98⅞ | 9 Am Tel & Tel | | 54 | 52½ | 52⅝ | 53⅛ |
| 108 | 69¾ | 7 Am Type Fdrs (h) | | 159 | 158 | 158 | 157⅞ |
| 27⅞ | 9 | Am Type F pf (h) | | 9 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 27⅞ | 18½ | 1 Am Sum Tob | | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | 26 |
| 21⅝ | 7⅛ | 1 Am Wat W & E | | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 94¼ | 48 | 6 Am Wat 1pf | | 20¾ | 19¾ | 20⅜ | 19⅝ |
| 10⅜ | 4⅜ | m Woolen | | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91¼ |
| 68¾ | 35½ | Am Woolen pf | | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 8⅜ | 3 | Am Writ Pap (h) | | 64½ | 63¾ | 64⅜ | 63⅞ |
| 6½ | 2¼ | Am Wr P pf (h) | | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | Am Zinc Lead&S | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 26½ | 8 | Am Zinc L&S pf | | 5½ | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Anaconda Cop | 2† | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 45 |
| 33⅝ | 16⅛ | Anaconda Wire | | 27⅞ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | 26¾ |
| 17⅝ | 10⅞ | .60 Anchor Cap | | 35 | 34½ | 35 | |
| 10½ | 3½ | Andes Copper | | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 3½ | 1½ | A P W Paper | | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 9½ |
| 55 | 36 | 1† Archer Daniels | | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 3 |
| 100⅛ | 97 | 7 Armour Del pf | | 43½ | 42 | 42½ | 43 |
| 6¾ | 3 | ArmourIll | | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 70⅜ | 55½ | 6 Armour Il pr pf | | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Arnold Constable | | 67⅞ | 67½ | 67¾ | 67 |
| 44½ | 16½ | 1† Armstrong Cork | | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 18¾ | 7½ | Asso Dry Goods | | 43¼ | 42½ | 42¾ | 43⅜ |
| 57⅛ | 23⅜ | 2b Atchison T&SF | | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ |
| 91 | 66⅜ | 5 Atchison pf | | 58¾ | 54¾ | 58¼ | 54⅝ |
| 37¼ | 19½ | Atl Coast Line | | 89 | 88 | 89 | 87½ |
| 19⅞ | 6 | Atl Gulf&WI pf | | 35½ | 34½ | 34¾ | 34⅞ |
| 29 | 20½ | 1 Atl Refining | | 17½ | 17½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 15⅞ | 4 | Atlas Tack | | 24⅜ | 23¾ | 23⅞ | 23¾ |
| 45½ | 15 | Auburn Auto | | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 14 | 5½ | Austin Nichols | |

Business and Industry

# Education of Public to Combat 'Fantastic Policies' Urged

Commerce and Finance

## California Using Warrants Against Empty Treasury

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4—Banking on future revenues to exceed expenditures, California is solving its growing problem of cash shortage by issuing registered warrants on the empty State Treasury.

In effect, this expedient is circumventing a constitutional prohibition against excessive indebtedness.

November opened with $33,764,448 in registered warrants outstanding against $31,635,792, total cash shortage, according to John M. Pierce, tax counselor of the California Taxpayers' Association.

**Revenues Insufficient**

"The 1933 legislature, aware that revenues provided for the 1933-35 biennium would probably be insufficient to finance the expenditure it had approved, set up the legal machinery for warrant registration," explained Mr. Pierce.

Although comparable to a "bum check" in private transactions, according to the tax expert, the warrant represents an amount in excess of the unapplied money in the State's general fund, and bears interest at 4 per cent from the date of registration or indorsement by the state treasurer to and including the date upon which the state treasurer advertises that the warrant is payable upon presentation.

During the past four years, the State has expended over $62,000,000 in excess of its income, according to Mr. Pierce.

"Since June 30, 1931," he pointed out, "it has exhausted the general fund surplus of $31,000,000 and, as of Oct. 31, has overdrawn its treasury balance in the amount of $31,635,792.By the end of the current biennium, the deficiency may exceed $80,000,000."

**$24,000,000 in Warrants**

He hazarded this prediction upon the facts that $24,000,000 was outstanding in registered warrants on July 1, the opening of the current biennium, that the authorized general fund cash expenditures for 1935-37 is $290,000,000; and that expected general fund cash revenues for 1935-37 is $228,000,000; and that this difference must be made up in registered warrants which will reach a total of $86,000,000 in July, 1937.

Why California finds itself in its present shortage is declared by Mr. Pierce to have resulted from pressure against increased taxes in the recent legislature session which prevented balancing the budget by new sources of revenue.

"It would doubtless simplify matters if the State were to borrow money directly," he said. The other alternative to wipe out the deficit he suggested is a special session of the Legislature to raise additional revenue.

Explaining the conduct of the recent regular session which left the finances in the present involved state, he said:

"The presence of fixed charges made it possible for the Legislature to reduce expenditures without an expression from the voters. Consequently, the line of least resistance is being followed—that of writing checks against an already overdrawn bank account."

## Prices of Steaks and Chops to Be Lower

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Steaks and chops will be real rivals of the traditional turkey as the tasty morsel of this year's Christmas dinner.

The best beef, pork and lamb in several years will flood the market during the holidays, the American Institute of Meat Packers reports.

The institute had still better news for the family Santa Claus who foots the bills: prices will be down.

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of Every Description
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115 Broadway New York
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Most Carefully Managed
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Inquiries Invited
MANWARING & COMPANY
WELLESLEY, MASS.

## Power Production Makes Another Peak

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York, Dec. 4

ELECTRIC power output for the week ended Nov. 30 was 1,876,684,000 kilowatt hours, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This was an 11.5 per cent increase over the corresponding week of 1934, and the highest output on record for the last week of November.

It was not, however, the highest output on record, representing about a 4 per cent decline from the all-time record established the previous week of 1,953,119,000 kilowatt hours.

All major geographic regions showed gains over the corresponding week of last year. Percentage advances were: New England 11.5, Middle Atlantic 9.6, Central Industrial 18.6, West Central 9.2, Southern States 12.2, Rocky Mountain 17.1 and Pacific Coast 12.8.

## Greater Activity Is Reported Among Heavy Industries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Probably the most encouraging single factor in the general business upswing is the increased activity among the so-called heavy industries.

Business during the last month has continued to register steady gains, states the current monthly survey of Fidelity Fund. "Steel production went into a moderate seasonal decline, but has rcently advanced into new high ground for the year.

"This is the result of further improvement in all major branches of construction and of one new development to which considerable importance can be attached. We refer to a number of important orders for railroad equipment. Railroads in predepression years, of course, were a major factor in the steel industry. Their current buying may indicate the release of a pent-up demand that has accumulated steadily during the last five years.

"If such an improvement in the major branches of the construction industry should develop in important volume, it would indicate a very encouraging increase in confidence on the part of the large consumers of capital goods.

"Since unemployment in the heavy industries is one of the problems that still faces us, improvement in this field would redound to the benefit of all industry. It would increase consumer purchasing power; and by reducing unemployment it would aid the federal budget with respect to unemployment relief.

"These conditions are in part a result of increased confidence and they, themselves, should tend to increase confidence still further.

"We point to these developments more for the purpose of indicating a fundamental improvement among consumers of capital goods than as a prediction of greatly increased profits in the heavy steel industry."

## Morgenthau Elated By Oversubscription Of Treasury Issues

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau delightedly called in reporters yesterday to announce that his December cash financing had been oversubscribed 4½ times.

"I have good news on the financing," he said. "The figures tell the story of the success of the issue better than I can."

He then reported that purchasers had offered to buy $2,009,000,000 worth of a $450,000,000 issue of 10-year 2¾ per cent bonds, and $2,465,000,000 of a $450,000,000 issue of five year 1½ per cent notes. The flotation was offered Monday morning.

The December loan will bring the gross federal debt to a new peak of $30,500,000,000, and the Treasury's cash working balance to almost $2,000,000,000.

Mr. Morgenthau said the large balance was considered advisable "in view of the unsettled and upset conditions of the world."

## Requests for HOLC Loans Drop Sharply

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Chairman John F. Fahey said today the Home Owners Loan Corporation has received "practically no" requests for home mortgage relief since June 27.

On that date, the corporation stopped accepting new applications. It will cease lending in 11 states Jan. 1, and in the remainder of the nation by next June 13.

Unofficial quarters listed the general downward trend in private interest rates, and a growing tendency by lenders to make long-time amortized loans as major factors in relaying pressure on the HOLC, which has advanced $2,870,798,390 to 949,895 borrowers.

In a statement, Mr. Fahey said rumors that large numbers of homeowners still are seeking HOLC assistance, had "no justification."

## Los Angeles Furrier Must Change Name or Lose Shop

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Ask Ben Beckman, furrier who has been in business here for the last 29 years, "What's in a name?"

Superior Judge Caryl M. Sheldon has just awarded him an injunction against a competitor who opened a fur shop across the street from the complainant two years ago, under the name "Lou Beckman." Ben Beckman has operated his shop in the present location for the last 15 years.

## Austrian Economic Conditions Better, Survey Indicates

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Gradual improvement in economic conditions in Austria is remarked upon in a British consular report on that country issued here on Nov. 20, 1935.

This report stresses the importance of the part played by currency policy in this improvement. The report has been written for the Overeas Department of the British Board of Trade by R. M. A. E. Turner, Commercial Counselor to His Majesty's Legation at Vienna.

"It seems clear," Mr. Turner says, "that there exists a close interrelation between the gradual relaxation of the administrative control of foreign exchange, and the growth of the foreign trade of Austria, which has taken place despite the stagnation or indeed diminution of the volume of trade in many countries, and the depression on the home market."

Not only has Austria's business generally been looking up but Mr. Turner says its important tourist traffic has been recovering. Speaking of this traffic during the past summer he says "there is reason to believe that the present season will show an eminently satisfactory positive result."

Referring to reconstruction effected in Austria's banking system Mr. Turner especially notices the revaluation that has been in operation since April, 1934, of the National Bank's gold and foreign exchange holdings. For practical purposes this revaluation, he says, means the adoption of "a new gold parity of the schilling, though this has not so far been formally enacted. Expressed in Swiss francs this parity is 100 schillings to 57.0726 Swiss francs, compared with the former parity of 100 schillings to 72.926 Swiss francs."

Summing up the Austrian economic situation as it presented itself to him on June 30, 1935, he says that while what has already been achieved is "a justifiable source of pride to Austria and those entrusted with the conduct of her state finances further burdens will have to be borne and further sacrifices made by all sections of the community."

## Castigation Is Administered 'New Deal' by Industrialists

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—The effect on industry of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, the Social Security Act, tariffs, proposals to legislate new federal control of wages and hours, government competition with private industry and the cost of government are up today for discussion at the annual Congress of American Industry held in conjunction with the fortieth convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Commodore Hotel. More than 1000 businessmen, among whom are outstanding leaders in the manufacturing industries, are here for the meetings, which will last through tomorrow with C. L. Bardo, president of the Manufacturing Association, presiding.

Divergence of opinion regarding the New Deal appeared strong among the manufacturers as they met this morning for their first open session, with one group strongly hostile and another group obviously friendly to the Roosevelt Administration.

The hostile note was sounded in the opening address of Robert Lund, chairman of the board of directors of the association, when he dated the "failure" of recovery here to the bank panic at the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration "which sensible co-operation between the incoming and outgoing administrations might well have prevented." This was followed, he said, by "the ill-conceived experiments of the New Deal."

Mr. Lund named among these the National Recovery Administration, "which demonstrated the fallacy of the theory that employment can be increased by raising costs and, therefore, prices"; the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which he said "bids fair to destroy such foreign markets as nationalism abroad had left us," and the Securities and Stock Exchange Acts, "which have driven investments into hiding from which they are fearful to return."

**Hits "Fantastic Policies"**

Mr. Lund saw the time propitious for a change, "Because the American people have demanded in no uncertain terms a return to common sense and sound business."

"American business has taken the leadership in this combat," he said. "It has not entered into partisan politics, but it is attacking the issues presented by fantastic policies threatening the American industrial system. Public thinking has changed greatly since the historical days of 1933 when every professor was riding his hobbyhorse vigorously into uncharted governmental wilds."

Mr. Bardo saw the time at hand when the "difficult task" of bringing the policies of capital and labor into accord with the natural laws of a free people can no longer be postponed.

"We must mass our resources and speak with authority to our government and to our people," he said. "We must come out in the open and meet our problem with a program of continuous education in the fundamentals of American civilization, of American manhood, of the reciprocal duties between employer and employee, the duty of your business as a great producing agent and the duty of your Government to protect you in it."

Mr. Bardo declared industry had for the past two years, "been driven into the cyclone cellar and the normal problems of the depression magnified many times by a deliberate and well-timed rapid fire, devastating attack by economic crack-pots, social reformers, labor demagogues and political racketeers," which, he held, "had the support of politicians and the power of politics in our national and many subordinate political divisions."

**Must Woo Public Opinion**

James M. Emery, general counsel for the association, characterized the joint meeting as "a call to arms—not against physical assault, but against the march of ideas and theories that steal into the minds of men like a thief in the night." He reviewed many of the New Deal legislative enactments and the flood of litigation now in the courts contesting these laws.

Judicial remedies were not sufficient, Mr. Emery continued, but it was "the court of public opinion that must ultimately pass judgment upon them."

"Our courts may not examine the motives of legislators," he continued. "The public will. The courts deal only with questions of power. They afford no remedy against unsound policies. The people can and will meet these issues as they understand them and feel the consequences of their operating effect. It is our obligation to contribute to a clear understanding of the deadly nature of these enemies of our economic and political progress. . . . Let us appeal to every stockholder, every employee, every man and woman who carries the burdens of this hour and lives in the shadow of its uncertainties to join in assault upon these invaders that menace the security of our future. . . .

"Let our dollar ring true upon the counters of trade. Stop public waste and extravagance. Hold expenditures within approximate income and move definitely toward a balanced budget. Recognize that private enterprise is a tax producer; Government enterprise a tax consumer. Stop multiplying the burdens of industry. Unfasten its shackles. Let it move forward in ordered liberty. Assure it against unnecessary experiment and drastic regulation and it will gather speed. . . ."

**Sees Advertising as Answer**

Bruce Barton, chairman of the board of Batton, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, big advertising firm, saw industry and politibs as competitors for the confidence and favor of the same patron, the public.

"Politics knows it; industry for three years has acted as if it did not," he said. "Industry has stuck its tongue out at its political competitor. It has panted and scolded and sulked. But it has not rolled up its sleeves and sold. It has held luncheons and called on itself to unite and brow beat the politicians. But the one person who can brow beat the politicians is not anybody; it is everybody. Politics concentrates on that great truth; industry neglects it."

Mr. Barton held that political promises were "not very good" and recommended that the manufacturers stay away from Washington and attend to their work, declaring they had a story to tell and do not tell it.

"We have great benefits to confer upon the people if they will give us the opportunity," he said, "but we must persuade them that we are more reliable than the politician; that we will work for them more cheaply and with more satisfaction."

Advertising is the way to do this, he declared.

"The story should be told with all the imagination and art of which modern advertising is capable," he said. ". . . Repetition, through advertising and otherwise, has taught a great many things that once never seemed could be taught."

**Distribution Big Problem**

Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., speaking at the luncheon meeting, saw distribution, rather than production, as the chief problem confronting the country today.

"It would be easy to expand productive output, but it is difficult to find markets for all that is produced," he said. "The fundamental source of economic difficulty is the lack of proper balance between productive capacity and consumptive capacity . . ."

Dr. Moulton described studies of the Brookings Institution which indicated the nation had never lived beyond its economic means or capacity; that it has not been suffering from general overproduction and that it had not reached the stage of economic evolution at which it was possible to provide adequate standards of living for everybody. It would require less than a 25 per cent increase in purchasing among the masses to absorb the full production capacity in the United States, he continued, declaring that production curtailment programs, whatever their merits in meeting temporaray maladjustments, could only lead to national impoverishment.

The studies also revealed, he said, that the inability to find markets adequate to absorb the full output of American productive establishments was explained by the unequal distribution of income and consequent restricted flow of purchasing power through consumptive channels. Other studies showed, he said, that (1) the slow rate of growth of consumptive demand served to retard the rate at which new capital was constructed and, hence, the rate of economic progress; (2) that the primary need was a rapid expanding total income and a broader diffusion of income among the masses, and (3) that the successful operation of the economic system requires that back of each new unit of productive power there be placed a corresponding unit of consuming power.

Arthur A. Ballentine, formerly Under Secretary of the Treasury, speaking at the afternoon session, described what he called "the seamy side of the $8,000,000,000 federal budget." He held that the taxation consequences of the spending policy of the Roosevelt Administration had not been squarely faced and that they "would come home to every citizen with drains upon his pocket."

## The World's Business

### More on the Machine—A Blessing, Not a Curse —A Reader's Evidence

*By H. B. E.*

SO DEEPLY imbedded in many people's consciousness is the fear of the machine that I make no apology in returning once again to the subject. This time I will let a reader have his say. My correspondent knows whereof he writes; for he is Homer D. Sayre, Commissioner of the National Metal Trades Association.

"I was intensely interested in your article, entitled 'The Modern Luddites.' It effectively demonstrated the absurdity of charges that mechanization has decreased employment opportunities. I was particularly impressed by the manner in which the article shows that technological improvements have bettered the standard of living of the American people.

"Now, have we, as is frequently charged, made the United States the richest nation in the world at the expense of the men and women who operate our factories? The answer, I think, lies in the fact that the American people own and use more automobiles, more telephones, more bathtubs, more electric refrigerators, more vacuum cleaners, and more of the other good things of life, in proportion to population, than any other people on earth, past or present.

"The year 1929 stands out in the minds of all as the height of the nation's prosperity. Apparently there are some of so little faith that they cannot bring themselves to the belief that we shall ever again achieve the levels we did in that year—particularly if industry is left alone to work out its own problems.

"Two statements are heard frequently in this connection. One is that the level of business and production in 1929 was abnormal and will not again be attained or exceeded for a long time. The other is that because of improvements in industrial efficiency through mechanization, industry will not again be able to employ as many men as were on pay rolls in 1929.

"Let us see what the record shows. It shows that the development and use of machinery have not curtailed employment in the past. On the contrary, it has been demonstrated that mechanization has promoted employment.

"It is, of course, true that in some instances new and improved machinery has resulted, temporarily, in a dislocation of workers, but in the long run it has increased employment. For example, the automobile very largely replaced the horse and buggy and the livery stable, but in their place it has given employment to thousands in building good roads, bridges, employment in the automobile factories themselves, in garages and gasoline stations, not to mention the many individual 'hot dog' merchants it has set up along the roads.

"Just what effect has the machine really had on employment? The National Industrial Conference Board, an institution known by all to be strictly impartial in its surveys and observations, has just recently completed a study, entitled 'Machinery Employment and Purchasing Power.' This report shows that during the period of rapid introduction of machinery and technological improvements, 1870 to 1930, the proportion of gainful workers to the total population rose from 32 per cent to 39 per cent. Between 1870 and 1930, the population of the United States increased from roughly 39,000,000 to 123,000,000, an increase of 218 per cent. The number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1870 was about 12,500,000, and in 1930, 49,000,000, a rise of 290 per cent.

"This gain in the number of employed was accompanied by marked shifts in occupations. In 1870, over half of the working population was engaged in producing agricultural commodities. In 1930, agriculture gave employment to only 22 per cent of the total. Since 1870, the proportion employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries rose from 21 per cent to 28 per cent. In 1930, only 53 per cent of all workers were employed in the production of all goods including agriculture, as compared with 76 per cent in 1870. Trade, transportation, and the various service industries required 47 per cent in 1930 and 24 per cent in 1870. This extraordinary shift in occupation was made possible largely by the introduction of machinery and technological improvements.

"Contrary to popular belief, a large proportion of machines is not installed for the purpose of saving labor, but for improvement in the quality of products or for the production of new products, the effect of which is to create additional demands for goods. For example, 18 new manufacturing industries which came into existence since 1879, employed 1,123,000 workers in 1929, or about 12.7 per cent of all labor in manufacturing industries in that year. These new industries account for about 18 per cent of the total increase in employment in manufacturing and for about 40 per cent of the increase in employment per million of population from 1879 to 1929.

"During this period of rapid mechanization, the report states, 'There has been an increase in employment opportunities, a reduction of working hours, a lightening of the tasks of labor, an improvement in the efficiency of production, an extension of the span of life, and an enormous increase in production relative to the growth of population—all of which has contributed to a rise in the general standard of living.'

"Now, what about the future? In the concluding paragraph of the section of the Conference Board's report which deals with developments since the start of the depression we read the following:

"'The recovery in employment accompanying the recovery in the volume of production since the low point of depression indicates that there has been no extensive introduction of machinery and technological improvements and that the productive industries of the country will require as large a working force as was needed in 1929 to produce the output of 1929. Since 1929, however, the labor supply of the country has increased by approximately 1,800,000 workers owing to the increase in population. Past experience shows that increased production and continued development of new industries and new fields of service have always absorbed the annual increase in the supply of labor. There is no reason to believe that in the future this process will not continue and that in addition there will not be a great expansion in the use of the products and services developed during the past fifty years, but which still remain in the class of expensive or luxury articles.'"

## Discuss Industry

Underwood

Above—C. L. Bardo, President of the National Association of Manufacturers. Below—Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution

## Modernization Loans Make New High Peak

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — A new high for modernization and repairs was reported to the Federal Housing Administration by banks and other financial institutions for insurance under terms of the National Housing Act. The total was $31,051,673.

The previous high mark was set in September when financial institutions loaned $30,403,178, October totaling $27,163,130. The November figures clearly establish the fact that the seasonal decline in construction has been reversed by the modernization programs.

The total of mortgages selected for appraisal amounted to $24,058,470 for November alone.

The current total for both Title I and Title II of the National Housing Act is $459,252,741.

## Rayon Textile Trade Lacks Scientific Time Studies

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—A committee of industrial engineers reported today that the silk and rayon textile industry does not base its work assignments on scientific time studies which take into consideration interrelating time, product output, and wages.

Presented to the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers by L. P. Alford, a New York consulting engineer, the report was signed by six men who made the studies in 30 rayon and silk mills.

Plants were visited in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The report said textile workers apparently complain about excessive work assignments when a question of wages or other grievances is the real issue.

## Building of Chicago Apartments Resumes

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Resumption of apartment building construction in Chicago after a five-year lapse was signalized today when plans were announced for construction of a multi-family structure at North Kedvale and Montrose Avenues. Records of the city building commissioner's office show the projected improvement will be the first of its type in Chicago since 1930.

## Federal Advisory Body Would Eliminate Excess Reserves

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—The advisory council of the Federal Reserve System recently laid before the board of governors and the open market committee a strongly worded warning that the System should eliminate or sharply lower the $3,000,000,000 excess reserves now held by banks lest the idle reserves force dangerous credit inflation and a possible speculation wave such as the one preceding the 1929 market collapse. The council's statement became available for publication yesterday.

Chairman Eccles of the board of governors on Nov. 22 issued a formal statement in which he replied to the recommendations just now made public and which were presented by the council on Nov. 21, asking the board of governors to transmit them to the open market committee. There has been no previous official announcement of the recommendations or their tenor.

In the recommendations of the advisory council there was a vigorous attack on the policy of inactivity thus far espoused by Chairman Eccles in relation to the excess reserve problem. The council for a special meeting of the open market committe will be convened at once.

The meeting was to consider ways of reducing excess reserves and the open market committee was urged to embark upon a policy of reduce reserve banks' holdings of government securities. Commercial banks would then invest reserve funds now idle in the federal obligations released by reserve banks.

**Sees Such Reserves Unneeded**

The council, going further than previous advocates of lower reserves, hinted at the selling by Reserve banks of their entire portfolio of government securities and the elimination altogether of excess reserves. The council continued by declaring that even with all such reserves wiped out the banking structure could meet legitimate financial needs.

The council warned that unless idle reserves were lowered they may stimulate speculation, resulting in higher prices and an increase in living costs. Banking and currency history, the council continued, indicates the danger of having big portfolios of federal securities in the hands of central banks.

In September, it was revealed, the council inquired of Chairman Eccles whether his board agreed that open market operations should be used to prevent undue expansion or contraction of credit. Mr. Eccles's reply went no farther than to recognize the necessity for considering the factors enumerated by the council.

The recommendations contained a review of the inactivity of the Reserve Banks' open market account, the accumulation of $3,000,000,000 in excess reserves, and the possibility of a $30,000,000,000 credit expansion on the basis of these reserves.

The recommendations continued:

"The council believes that there have now been considerable evidences of recovery in business, of an increase in prices generally, and particularly in the security markets of the country, with the possibility, at least, that a too rapid advance of security prices could easily develop into a new wave of speculation such as preceded the market collapse of 1929.

**Would Cut Reserves**

"The constant pressure of the very large excess reserves of the member banks creating a plethora of the available supply of bank credit has a distinct tendency to foster and encourage speculative activity, increase prices and raise the living cost of the population.

"The council believes that, even with the practically complete elimination of excess reserves, the banking system of the country would still be prepared and ardently desirous of meeting any and all legitimate and proper demands for bank credit, and we are strongly of the opinion that, in order to obviate the probability of an undue and dangerous credit inflation, it is desirable from every point of view to eliminate or at least greatly reduce the excess reserves now being carried by the System.

"Since the enactment of the Banking Act of 1935, there exist two methods by which this can be accomplished. (1) The selling or 'Permitting to run off' of a portion or all of the system's holdings of government securities. (2) Raising of reserve requirements.

"The council has most earnestly considered the question as to which of these two methods might be the most desirable under the present circumstances and has determined to recommend as strongly as possible the first method.

"The controlling reason for this is the indisputable fact that so long as government bonds are held under the ownership of the system, either the currency of the country or the reserves of the member banks, to a corresponding extent, are dependent entirely upon a government obligation. The world history of currency and banking has demonstrated the dangers inherent in such a system or policy too many times to make it necessary for them to be elaborated upon in this communication."

## Interest Payments By "Cotton Belt" Will Be Omitted

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Interest payments of more than $490,000 on five issues of the St. Louis South-Western Railway Company will be omitted on Jan. 1.

Announcing the decision Tuesday, directors of the "Cotton Belt" road said it had been made "in view of the estimated cash position" of the company as of Dec. 31 based on estimated receipts and disbursements for current operation and maintenance.

The "Cotton Belt" board's decision to stop interest payment was seen in financial circles as bearing out recent reports that the company's parent, Southern Pacific, was no longer willing to give financial aid.

Southern Pacific's investment in the "Cotton Belt" amounts to $24,000,000, through ownership of more than 87 per cent of the preferred and common.

The Cotton Belt system covers a network of about 1786 miles in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Louisiana, Main terminals are at Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas.

## Roads Get Another RCC Distribution

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—A report filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the Railroad Credit Corporation has returned to participating carriers, through liquidating distributions—$28,699,513 of the emergency freight revenues pooled under their Marshaling and Distribution Plan for the purpose of making loans to member roads to prevent default in the payment of fixed interest obligations.

The twenty-second of these distributions, amounting to $2,207,655, or 3 per cent of the pooled fund, was made on Nov. 30, returning $1,161,344 in cash and $1,046,321 in credits.

The aggregate of the 22 liquidating distributions made to date amounts to 39 per cent, or $28,699,513, of which $13,206,546 has been paid in cash and $15,492,967 credited on obligations due to the corporation.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Footnotes to Complete the Season's Ensemble

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## Fashion, Feet And Footsteps

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

NEVER, it is believed, has there been so much news in shoes as at present. Novel silhouettes; unaccustomed combinations of material; "dressmaker" trimmings; an extended range of colors; an accentuated trend to co-ordinate footwear with bags and other accessories; and an effort—which, it must be confessed, has not met with enthusiastic consumer acceptance—to promote wine-colored and green hosiery to match or contrast shoe leathers, all conspire to excite notice and comment.

Beginning with a consideration of the altered silhouette, one sees a tendency in daytime models to build higher and higher the instep and the side lines. In oxfords this is an organic feature of the cut; in pumps it may be achieved by broad straps. Square toes, a radical change in contour, have been definitely accepted—not as the only style but as a favored one, whose rival is the rounded toe rather than the temporarily obsolete point. With the square toe, the flat square heel is "the thing." Such a model in suede is illustrated, and by comparing it with the classic lasts one will see what a different form it gives to the foot. Flat heels are more than a fad and greatly improve the gait and carriage. However, the style is not coercive, for a greater number of heel heights are offered than ever before.

Bucko dominates the sports field. For all-day town wear nothing is better than kid. Suede is a leading material, and is combined with calf, patent leather and kid in many novel trimmings. Lizard is seen a great deal, sometimes in combination with calf. This association occurs both in low, leather-heeled walking shoes and in high-heeled opera pumps. Alligator is another popular reptile skin and looks very smart with tailored clothes; trimmed with suede it becomes more dressy and may go to important afternoon functions. Patent leather, though used chiefly as a trim, is seen as the basic material of opera pumps.

For evening, brocades metal leathers, metal cloths, velvet and satin give elegance to the feet. Heels may be flat or tower to three inches, in which case they are often studded with jewels. Toes are sometimes open but often closed; on the whole there is a trend toward requiring some support for the feet, even from a sandal.

Soutache braid, a favorite dress and hat trimming, makes charming appearances on daytime shoes both of the oxford and pump types, being stitched into patterns and "scribbles." Shoes with dressmaker trimmings usually have high heels. Asymmetrical applications of the accent leather often lend considerable interest to a model. In the pumps illustrated that are made of lizard and trimmed with calf, this method is shown. The trimming of calf extends halfway across the toe, where it appears to button. The remainder of the toe, except for two rows of piping, is of lizard, but the side of the shoe takes up the calf theme, carrying it, however, only as far as the heel. This produces a nicely balanced effect which is yet diversified.

Bows put up an absurdly childlike pose on sophisticated models; and buckles are again to the fore. One of our pictures shows such a buckle of cut steel on a pump as used to be worn in the mauve decade, and always becomingly. There is a daytime strap model which carries a buckle of a different kind, a clip or slide that attaches the strap it adorns. All three evening models are ornamented with brilliant ankle buckles. Buttons, not the little shiny globules of a sterner generation but, instead, gem-incrusted spheres, chased metal hexagons and fretted and antiqued disks, are used as trimmings rather than as fasteners, as is apparent in our lizard-and-calf pump and the white satin evening sandal.

On evening slippers folds and twists of the material itself are often employed as trimming. Various metal fabrics are applied as cut-outs, pipings, bandings, swirls, straps and heel coverings, as can be seen by examining the illustrations.

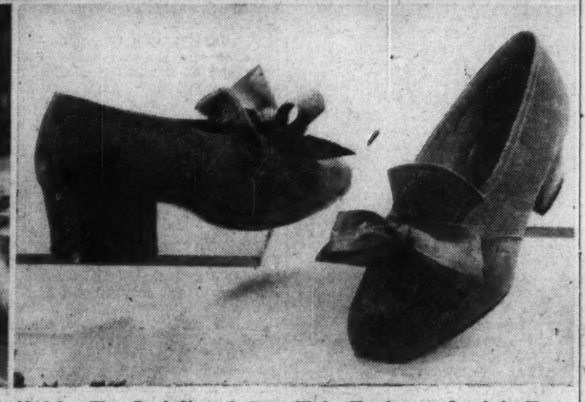
The pot, the kettle and the shoe can no longer call one another black, except on occasions. Shoes are blue, green, burgundy, oxblood and intermediate tones to contrast with the costume and harmonize with the hat, bag, scarf and whatever details may be introduced. This co-ordination of colors in accessories is stressed by the employment in bags of the same leathers that the shoes wear, a mode whose attractiveness must be confessed after looking at the illustrations of it on this page.

With a black costume that shade of red variously called oxblood, maple, oxford-red, and which is a russet tone, is smart; with a gray outfit brown accessories are very new this season; and with a blue suit, maroon shoes, bag and hat strike a favorite harmony.

Recently a new idea has been expressed in footwear, that of building lasts according to the "cadence" of the foot in motion. With this end in view an instrument has been invented to photograph and record footsteps.

It has been found by this means that some footwear even though well fitted on the stationary foot, does not suit that same foot in action.

This conception of fitting shoes to footsteps instead of merely to feet has already led to the building by one manufacturer of some new lasts.



Pach Associates

**Upper Row, Left—Lizard and Calf Are Combined in This Pump, Whose Asymmetrical Design Is So Particularly Interesting. The Same Leathers Are Employed in the Smart Bag Made to Accompany It. Right—Evening Slippers and Bags. The One at Left Is a Black Satin, High-Heeled Model, Trimmed With a Toe Band, Ankle Strap and Heel of Crushed Gold Fabric. Center—Satin High-Heeled Sandal With Antiqued Gold Buttons on the Vamp. Right—Brocade Sandal Swirled With Bands of Gold Kid. Glistening Ankle Buckles Finish All These Models. The Book-Shaped Bag With Handsome Jeweled Clasp Is of Gunmetal. The Other Bag Is of Gold Kidskin With a Pearl and Rhinestone Clasp. Lower Row, Left—Pump for Formal Afternoons, Wearing Such a Cut-Steel Buckle as the Mauve Decade So Wisely Sponsored. Right—Square Toes and Square Flat Heels Are the Newest Silhouette in Footwear. Suede Is High Style and Grosgrain Bows Give a Naïve Touch to Sophistication. Shoes and Bags From J. & J. Slater**

## Fly and Y Stitches

*Seventh of eight lessons in simple embroidery*

By Lilian Joy
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

THE quaint little fly and Y stitches, used as they often are to form flowers or placed singly or in groups at intervals in decorative borders, are a modern innovation, though powderings of fly stitches are found forming fillings in historic embroideries. How attractively these stitches can be applied is seen in this cheerful little border design intended to be embroidered at the edge of casement curtains. The effect is much like that of an Old World chintz border.

Stitches used: The closely worked flowers are done in fly stitches. The alternate flowers are in Y stitches. Even the leaves are formed of little sets of fly stitches. Stem stitch is used for the waved stem and for the straight lines each side of the border, between which are fly stitches in sets of three.

Colors: Three shades of carnation pink are used for the closely worked flowers and the intervening flowers are in two shades of blue. The centers are pale yellow. Jade green is used for the leaves and stems and for the enclosing bands. The sets of fly stitches between the lines of the bands are alternately in carnation and blue.

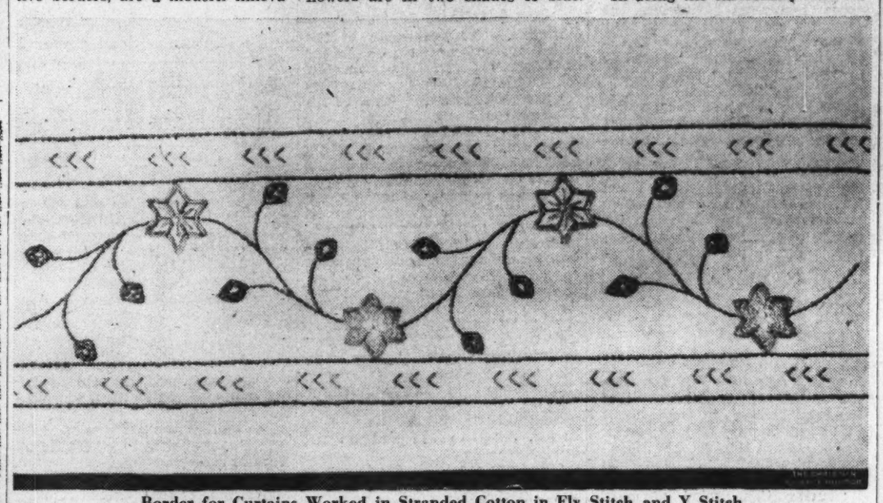
First make the design on squared paper. Plain paper can be used, but it is easier to get the position of the groups of fly stitches on the squared paper. The border complete is 4¼ inches wide and the lines forming the bands on either side are ¾ of an inch apart. Rule these lines first. For the flowers use a halfpenny or any coin of 1 inch diamenter. Put it on the paper and mark six dots at equal distances with the centers coming exactly 6 inches apart alternately just above the lower band and below the top band of the border. Then connect the flowers with a waved line using the top of a small cup, just over 3¼ inch diameter, to get the curves correct. Put the little leaves at intervals as shown in the photograph. The easiest way to get them even is to draw them on a piece of squared paper first. Mark in the fly stitches in the bands. Each set takes ¾ inch and they are ½ inch apart, but the squares will give the position. When the design is complete trace it onto grease proof paper. Place the tracing about 2½ inches from the edge of the material for the curtains to allow an inch wide hem, and transfer it as described in Lesson 2.

In doing the embroidery first outline the lower flowers with two rows of fly stitches in deep carnation, then two rows in the medium shade and 1 row in the palest shade. Put a French knot in pale yellow in the center. Work the upper flowers in Y stitches in the deep blue. Then encircle the flowers with fly stitches in the pale blue, and use this blue for the straight lines radiating from the center. For each leaf use six fly stitches, three worked toward the tip and three toward the stem. After working the waved stem and lines of the border in green stem stitch, do the little groups of fly stitches in the bands alternately in the deep blue and the deep carnation.

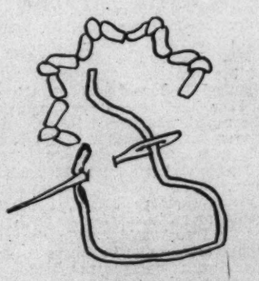
Fly stitch: "Fly" stitches are, as their name indicates, small stitches with what look like little wings raised on either side and a center stitch for the body, the wings forming a V shape. To make a fly stitch, bring up the needle and insert it again a short distance to the right. Slope it downward to the left and bring it out over the working thread exactly between the points where the needle first emerged from and then entered the material.

Y stitch: This stitch is made in exactly the same way as a fly stitch, but, instead of using a small couching stitch to fix it down, a long stitch like the upright of the letter Y is employed. This is sometimes used in lines for borders with the tips of the Ys touching.

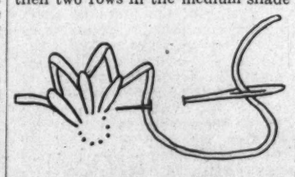
**Next Wednesday: French Knots and Bullion Stitch.**



**Border for Curtains Worked in Stranded Cotton in Fly Stitch and Y Stitch**



FLY STITCH



Y STITCH

## Indeed, Why Not?

*Through the Editor's Window*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"WHY not get interested?" asks Ray Giles in a stimulating little article in the current Reader's Digest. Charles de Zemmler, it seems, who owns two barber shops in Rockefeller Center, has the "largest collection of barber shop rarities in the United States, if not in the world." In the windows and on the walls of his shops are pictures of artistic and historical value, etchings, oils, cartoons, all about barbering; and curios ancient and rare—a Persian barber's set, seventeenth century charts showing beard and mustache combinations, medieval surgical instruments (for the dental and surgical professions were once within the barber's), and ancient razors. Charles de Zemmler, while visiting a museum in Cairo years ago, saw a razor used in the days of the Pharaohs. This set fire his interest in the antiquity of his profession and he began to find out about it and to collect interesting curios. "But a remark he made was far more significant," said Ray Giles, "than his interesting comments about barbering down the ages. He said, 'I have always deplored how some people belittle their work. The deeper I get into my profession the more interesting I find it, and my motive in making this collection has been to elevate my calling.'"

The article goes on to tell of others who have "got interested," some through delving into the history of their field of work, others through following up a special line related to their business.

We talk a good deal about having a hobby or avocation, and I am a firm believer in the joys attendant upon following up some outside interest by way of foil or contrast to one's regular job. It is refreshing, broadens one, and often brings about unexpected and delightful contacts with people one otherwise would not meet or attract. But Ray Giles's question relates to our regular job, our vocation. Perhaps you who read this have already tasted the delicious flavor of becoming thoroughly interested in what you already have to do.

Delving into one's job-field in this way, is of course a good deal like making a major hobby of it. Absorbing interest, oblivious of time-clocks is an earmark of hobby riding. With it goes unquenchable enthusiasm, a dynamic power that carries us into depths and heights of exploration.

If your work—whether stenography, selling, scrubbing offices, teaching or housekeeping—seems hard to you or bores you, the challenge to your courage and ingenuity is only the greater. I recall Miss Florence Kuhn, a machine operator in the Decatur, Ill. plant of the General Electric, who in her first factory experience where she was substituting for another girl, found that she could not maintain the pace. What did she do? She invented a method of working faster. The work was on armatures of small washing machine motors and the invention incidentally brought her distinction. There was the English woman who knew what it was to try to keep house in one room, or a room and a kitchenette too small for even a wee stove. She worked out a "gas ring" that could grill and boil at once, similar to the electric devices familiar today, and could cook her entire meal at one fell swoop. A mother of six designed a circular guard to protect the oil lamp from being tipped over by her children. A woman invented a combined dish mop, grease remover and pot scourer. Another worked out for her little girl, a walking doll that subsequently was patented and put on the market.

These are specialized results, one might say. But we all know that ideas of any sort do not come on the wings of burden or boredom. They mean that somebody got interested.

"To fall in love with your job and get the most from it," advises Ray Giles, "there is a simple recipe: Get acquainted with it! Explore it. No job is so dull but that it grows more interesting as one digs beneath the surface. No work is so limited but that delving into it will reveal far greater possibilities than appear on the surface."

We are, every one of us, on the threshold of enriched experience. The key is in our hand. The door will open at our touch. No bleak stretches of boredom or monotony or a mere fitting mechanically into the day's routine can operate to dull our vision and halt our step. We have dominion over this sort of fogginess—strong flashlights that can penetrate it and reveal to us the path. Therefore, as Ray Giles says —"Why not get interested?"

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● Your first trial of DRY-ME-DRY will prove to you that here's the quickest drying dish towel you've ever used. It won't do the work without your help. But it will make china and glasses gleam with least effort. Needs no breaking-in and is miraculously free of lint.

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Dish Towel
Address: WELLINGTON SEARS CO., 65 Worth Street, N.Y.C.

# Crime Commission Ready to Present Legislative Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Proposed legislation designed by the Interstate Commission on Crime at a two-day conference here to make the criminal of one state the concern of all states was today ready for presentation to the New York State legislators at their next session and, through the council of state governments, to the legislatures of the other states.

The conference, which was held at the Bar Association building here Saturday and Monday, with the cooperation of representatives of 26 leading law schools in this country, was sponsored by the New York Committee on Interstate Co-operation, of which John A. Byrnes is chairman.

Its purpose was to put into final legislative form the principles adopted at the Interstate Conference on Crime held at Trenton in October.

**Strengthening Extradition.**

Leading in importance of the conference's achievements was the revised form of the Uniform Extradition Act as proposed by a committee under the chairmanship of Justin Miller, special assistant attorney general, Washington, and member of the executive committee of the commission. Driving to forestall any possibility of their measures being quashed for neglecting to include all the legal phraseology necessary to make it effective, the commissioners discussed the revisions to this act at great length and its finally approved form had the backing of all.

The principal revised sections of the act provide for the extradition of persons not present in a demanding state at the time of the commission of the crime, particularly in cases of fraud, conspiracy and criminal libel.

**What It Calls For**

It calls, in part, for the surrender by the Governor of one state on the demand of the Governor of another state of a person responsible for a crime in the state whose Governor is making the demand "when the act for which extradition is sought would be punishable by the laws of this state, if the consequences claimed to have resulted therefrom in the demanding state had taken effect in this state."

The revised act, which is intended to place within legal jurisdiction the "absentee" type of criminal, emphasizes that the law would be operative "even though the accused was not in that State at the time of the commission of the crime and had not fled therefrom."

**Some Conditions Attacked**

Providing, however, it adds, "that the governor of this state may, in his discretion, make any such surrender conditional upon agreement by the executive authority of the demanding state, that the person so surrendered will be held to answer no criminal charges of any nature except those set forth in the requisition upon which such person is so surrendered, at least until such person has been given reasonable opportunity to return to this state, after his acquittal, if he shall be acquitted, or if he shall be convicted, after he shall have been released from confinement."

**No Haven for Gangsters**

Participants in gang warfare who leave the state in order to hide out until the incident blows over will find this scheme will not work any longer if the act approved by the commission, calling for the summoning of witnesses in one state to testify in another, is enacted into law by the incoming legislatures.

This act provides that a judge of a court of record may, in cases of criminal prosecution or grand jury investigation, summon a material witness from another state. This act further permits the arrest of such person where necessary.

Another act approved permits a parolee to live in another state if "such person is in fact a resident of or has his family residing within the receiving state and can obtain employment there," or "though not a resident of the receiving state and not having his family residing there, the receiving state consents to such person being sent there."

**Receiving State Responsible**

Supervision of such parolees is made obligatory on the receiving state and permission is granted to officers of a sending state to enter the receiving state and retake the parolee, without the legal requirements involved in extradition proceedings.

Other legislation approved for presentation to the January sessions of the various state legislatures included state bureaus of criminal identification in every state, fingerprinting of all persons receiving motor vehicle registration certificates and motor vehicle drivers' licenses and an act enabling an officer to pursue a person across a state line for the purpose of making an arrest.

## Wage Walkout Halts Projects at Key West

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 3 (AP)—Thirteen hundred WPA workers in this southernmost city in the United States struck today in protest against the wage scale.

M. E. Gilfond, WPA and FERA administrator, said the workers presented no demands as they walked out, but the men, engaged on road, sewer and other WPA projects said they could not live on the $6.05 paid them weekly.

## Court Upholds Jury Act Sponsored by Huey Long

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4 (AP)—The Louisiana Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the legislative act passed during Senator Huey Long's time which gave the state administration appointive powers to control the East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury, governing body of the parish.

# *Television About to Turn That Long-Expected Corner*

Television, which has been "just around the corner" for several years, has now apparently reached that "corner." According to informed sources at Washington television for the amateur is making its debut this winter or spring in the United States. Plans already outlined by the inner councils of the Radio Corporation of America include the building of television sets and the letting out of nearly a hundred of them to experimental "looking" posts or to qualified amateurs.

**New Apparatus**

Advice from David Sarnoff, president of R. C. A., E. T. Cunningham, head of a subsidiary company, and Dr. Valadimir Zworykin, inventor of the "iconoscope," which has made R C. A.'s television a fact, tells that a score of technicians on the top floor of the Empire State Building in New York City are tearing out the old television apparatus and are substituting a modern one. This new equipment will be used for experimental radiocasts of both sound and vision on ultra shortwaves in the 5-meter and the fractional meter bands below.

Several hundred television receiving sets of various designs are on order at the RCA factory in Camden. These will be placed at strategic points throughout the New York metropolitan area. For some months, perhaps a year, expert technicians will study transmission and reception.

**Rivals Are Silent**

What the other television experimenters will do, notably Philco and Farnsworth, remains an enigma. The former company has consistently maintained silence about its television developments, obviously to safeguard its booming market for audible radios. Philo T. Farnsworth, youthful inventor, who has his laboratory in Philadelphia, has been more outspoken about television and has promised a transmitter there shortly. In radio circles it is believed that, assuming each of the major visual radio experimenters has patents which the other needs, some sort of patent pooling arrangement may be necessary in order to forestall a repetition of the endless and bitter patent litigation that has marked the growth of American radio up to now.

**Latest Developments**

The picture that has already been achieved in the laboratory, utilizing the Zworykin iconoscope, is described as the nearest approach to the human eye ever contrived mechanically. It is formed on the end of a cathode ray tube and reflected o: a mirror on a frame somewhat under 10 inches square. It is built up by electronic bombardments of sound impulses transmuted into "lines of light" at the rate of 343 lines framed 20 times per second. This gives sufficient definition for images broadcast from "live" studios or from films, with speech and music easily synchronized, to provide clarity said to be equal to home movies.

A system practically the same as this is one of two that will be introduced to the London public next spring. Manufacturers there are already preparing to produce receiving sets that will cost from $250 to $400.

**Columbia and Shortwaves**

Significantly the Columbia Broadcasting System, rival network to the National Broadcasting Company, which is a subsidiary of R. C. A., has re-entered the ultra shortwave field with television obviously in view. Labeled as a study of the "shadow effects which the steel frames of New York's skyscrapers cast across the ultra high frequency bands" Columbia's new station, W2XDV, is, nevertheless, located on the frequency which will doubtless be licensed for television use by the Federal Communications Commission.

W2XDV, which is being employed in all sorts of ultra high frequency television studies, is located at 485 Madison Avenue, Columbia network headquarters. A 50-watt transmitter, it operates from 2 to 10 p. m., eastern standard time, daily on a frequency of 35.6 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 8.43 meters. Its wave is modulated with the regular Columbia radiocast programs.

The Columbia network experimental station is under the general supervision of Edmund K. Cohnan, chief engineer of CBS, and under direct charge of John Dyer, engineer who operated Admiral Byrd's station, KFZ, at Little America on his last expedition.

**Shortwave Listings**

The following list contains a table, in eastern standard time of shortwave features culled from the programs of the world:

**Sunday, Dec. 8**

**Eindhoven, Holland**—8:30 a. m.—International football match between Ireland and Holland. PHI, 25.5m (11.73mc).
**Winnipeg**—6 p. m.—"And It Came to Pass," dramatizations of Biblical stories. CJRX, 25.6m (11.72mc). CJRO, 48.7m (6.15mc).
**Caracas, Venezuela**—6:30 p. m.—Light classical music. YV2RC, 51.7m (5.8mc).
**London**—6:50 p. m.—Besses o' the Barn Band. GSC, 31.3m (9.58mc), GSB, 31.5m 9.51mc), GSL, 49.1m (6.11mc), or GSA, 49.5m (6.05mc).
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—Bach cantata, "Christum wir sollen loben schon." DJC, 49.8m (6.02mc).

**Monday, Dec. 9**

**Pittsburgh**—11 a. m.—Uncle Tom and Betty. W8XK, 19.7m (1521mc).
**Berlin**—5:05 p. m.—Children's Hour: A Christmas-time Fairy Tale. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
**Rome**—6 p. m.—"American Hour." 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
**Boston**—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
**London**—6:10 p. m.—"Music and the Ordinary Listener." Sir Walford Davies. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510 kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
**Caracas, Venezuela**—10:15 p. m.—Venezuelan Crooner. YV2RC, 51.7m (5800kc).

**Tuesday, Dec. 10**

**Berlin**—6 p. m.—"The Valkyrie," by Richard Wagner, Act III. DJC, 49.8m. (6020kc).
**Boston**—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. (11.79mc.).
**Schenectady**—6:35 p. m.— Short-Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m. (9550kc.).
**London**—7 p. m.—Oxford v. Cambridge Running commentary on the second half of the University Rugby Union football match. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.), or GSA, 49.5m. (6050kc.).
**London**—10:15 p.m.—"December Dynamite!" GSC, 31.3 m. (9580kc.), GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).
**Pittsburgh**—11:15 p.m.—Lovelorn Column of the Air. W8XK, 48.8m., (6140kc.).

**Wednesday, Dec. 11**

**Melbourne, Australia**—6 a. m.—Australian Broadcasting Commission Orchestra. BK3ME, 31.5m (9510kc).
**Berlin**—6 p. m.—Selected tunes from the Operetta "Der Oberasteiger." DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
**Boston**—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
**London**—6:45 p. m.—Running commentary on the last half of the Inter-University Association football match. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
**London**—10 p. m.—The Chalk Farm Salvation Army Band. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc).
**Vancouver**—10:30 p. m.—Mart Kenny and his orchestra. Supper dance music. GSC, London, 16.8m (17,790kc).

**Thursday, Dec. 12**

**Eindhoven, Holland**—8:10 a. m.—The Hague Residential Orchestra. PHI, 25.5m (11,730kc).
**Berlin**—6 p. m.—New German light music. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
**Boston**—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
**London**—7 p. m.—"Light and Shade." A popular variety feature. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc); GSB, 31.5m (9510kc); GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
**Caracas, Venezuela**—9:30 p. m.—Band concert from the Plaza Bolivar. YV2RC, 51.7m (5800kc).
**Toronto**—10:45 p. m.—Canadian Press News Bulletin. CRCX, 49.2m (6090kc).

**Friday, Dec. 13**

**Boston**—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
**Schenectady**—7 p. m.—Spanish home program. W2XAF, 31.4m (9550kc).
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—Folk song duets. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
**Toronto**—10 p. m.—"Up-to-the-Minute," featuring latest news, music, literary and sports releases. CRCX, 49.2m (6090kc).
**London**—10:20 p. m.—"An Old English Pastorale." A program of old English songs and duets. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).
**Pittsburgh**—12:30 p. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m (6140kc).

**Saturday, Dec. 14**

**Geneva**—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations—Summary of week's events. HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).
**Berlin**—6 p. m.—"The Seven Men From Swabia." A song play by Millöcker. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
**London**—6:30 p. m.—Dance music. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc); GSB, 31.5m (9510kc); GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
**Schenectady**—11:30 p. m.—Dance music. W2XAF, 31.4m (9550kc).
**Pittsburgh**—12 a. m.—Messages to the far north. W8XK, 48.8m (6140kc).

# Sanctions Divided Spain's Government; Gil Robles Hostile

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—As a forerunner to the Cabinet crisis of Oct. 29 it was recently noted that all the Roman Catholic ministers absented themselves from an official dinner. In this connection it stirred much comment in the capital that the Roman Catholic party leader in the Government, José Maria Gil Robles, War Minister, also failed to attend this function.

Furthermore the tone of the Roman Catholic press has continued to be sharply hostile to Britain on the matter of sanctions.

League supporters find some difficulty in understanding the Roman Catholic attitude, in view of the Spanish obligation, which is embodied in the Constitution, to support the League Covenant.

"Participation in premature or unjust war," it is pointed out, is made constitutionally impossible by the nation's political code which renounces war as an "instrument of national policy" in accordance with Article VI of the Constitution of the Republic. Its President, a strong supporter of the Church, is specifically forbidden to sign a declaration of war under conditions contrary to those laid down in the Covenant. Nor can he do so without special authority contained in a law passed by Cortes and is liable to penal servitude for any breach of the Constitution in this respect.

Señor Gil Robles and the Agrarian representatives in the Government are said to be against the strict application of the terms of the Covenant in the matter of sanctions.

"Spain first" appears to be the motto of the Spanish Rights as against the President and the Radicals whose motto is "Spain for Justice." The Lefts, who claim that they are responsible for committing the country whole-heartedly to the League of Nations, remain its warm supporters.

At a political rally here of more than 200 000 Leftists, Manuel Azaña, former Prime Minister and leader of the Left-Republican Party, declared it would be suicidal if Spain, herself dependent on a strong League, were to contribute to the disruption of that League.

## Seven Million Bees Used by Australians To Help Fruit Crop

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE, Vic.—To help the orchards to bear fruit in the district, a consignment of 7,500,000 bees has been sent by motor truck to the Mornington Peninsula. Growers had noticed a marked absence of bees in the district, and fears were expressed that the setting of the crop would be affected.

As a result, the truckload of bees has been imported and transferred to orchards around Tyabb and Somerville. It is believed to be the largest consignment of bees ever sent to a district in Australia to assist in the fertilization of blossoms.

Many fruit growers in the district now propose in install beehives in their orchards merely for fertilization purposes. Important tests which were conducted some years ago by E. E. Pescott of the Department of Agriculture are recalled.

Thirty hives were placed in an orchard, but two of the apple trees were covered with mosquito-netting during blossoming, so that the bees could not reach the flowers. One tree bore one apple and the other had none. The remainder of the orchard was laden with fruit.

## Motorists Told Taxes On Downward Trend

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3 (AP)—Good news for the motorist came today from the national conference of state tax administrators in a report of a general trend to decrease motor vehicle license fees.

"Well-organized propaganda by automobile clubs is scoring with remarkable regularity," Dancey Fort, Tennessee Commissioner of Finance and Taxation, said. He is chairman of a committee on changes in state tax legislation. The committee also reported a tendency by state legislatures to challenge so-called "emergency" legislation. Personal income taxes were steady and gained five recruits to bring the number of states having such a law to 30.

## Oregon Girl Winner Of 4-H Club Title

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP) — Melba Andrews, 16, of Eugene, Ore., was honored yesterday with the title of national champion in home economics at the national congress of 4-H clubs of farm boys and girls.

Miss Andrews, accomplished in cooking, baking, meal planning and home management, was chosen from 40 state 4-H champions. She was presented with a $400 college scholarship. Two young Iowans and a youth from Illinois were proclaimed national champions of the 4-H club's junior feeding project. They were awarded $300 scholarships in the universities of their choice and feted at a banquet.

## Strike Closes Schools In Mississippi County

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., Dec 4 (AP)—Classrooms were closed to approximately 2000 rural pupils in Hancock County yesterday as teachers struck over delinquent pay. Some 50 instructors joined 35 bus drivers and transportation men in the action.

With salaries several months in arrears and pay certificates devalued to the worth of a "scrap of paper," the county school teachers warned the board of supervisors last week they had no money with which to meet the bare necessities of life. Exceptions in the closing were the municipal schools of Bay St. Louis, Waveland and the Clermont Harbor and Edwardsville schools where salaries were not in arrears or state funds for the first four months of the year had not been exhausted.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information*

**AGENTS WANTED**

AGENTS to sell Concordance Marker for use with Concordances of works on Christian Science; sells for 60c each; liberal commission; sample sent on approval; good Christmas gift.
**The Mark-Ur-Line Company**
59 Seward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

AN opportunity in Fort Orford, Oregon, for the establishment of a profitable real estate business by someone with experience in development and selling. Communicate with GILBERT E. GABLE, president Fort Orford Dock & Terminal Corp., Port Orford, Oregon.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

IF you are out of a position or seeking a better one, the logical thing to do is to let employers know that you are available. My Service performs this vital function for you in a thoroughly creditable manner. Two requirements are necessary: (1) You must have earned $3000 a year and (2) be able to defray the cost of a Unique Campaign. Write me today for full particulars. Address: Roy A. Fryer.
FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE
7016 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

**GIFTS**

FRIENDLY LETTERS: Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 724, Huntington, W. Va.

**MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES**

SALESLADY traveling territory west from Denver to Pacific coast wants ladies' handkerchiefs and neckwear or silk underwear line. P. O Box 24, Colorado Springs, Colo.

**OLD GOLD AND SILVER**

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

BURNIE J. CRAIG
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REAL ESTATE
SALES—RENTALS—INSURANCE
Our own money to loan
BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES
THE ALISON COMPANY, Inc.
358 N. Camden Dr., Beverly Hills, WO 62779

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**Tenacre Foundation**
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees
One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those needing PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
N. J. State License, Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 735, PRINCETON, N. J.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

INVENTOR, ENGINEER—Broad experience in metal trades and allied industry; possesses many new inventions; is open for connections. 146 Laird Ave. S. E. Warren, Ohio.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Woman with experience as personnel director and full charge of general stenographic department New York City bank; also executive work in large Manufacturing Company; exceptional training in secretarial work; desires to change position. Will go to any locality. Immediate salary not important but opportunity to advance essential. 725 Grand Ave.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

FROSTLESS La Habra Heights section, 20 miles southeast of Los Angeles, beautiful 11-room Spanish-Italian home, splendidly equipped, 3-car garage, servants' quarters; price $200 per month; present excellent help may be retained. JAMES I. EASLEY, Box 342, La Habra, Calif. Phone Whittier 83218.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

LADIES—Start now; sell famous EVERWEAR hosiery; guaranteed quality, recognized values build healthy repeat business; also nationally advertised quality lingerie and highly profitable personalized compacts and exclusive novelties; substantial profits. EVERWEAR HOSIERY, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

**Notice to Visitors**
Cars to all points of interest to Christian scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE**

1935 CHRYSLER IMPERIAL SEDAN
A roomy 6-passenger car. New Car Guarantee. $1,395.
E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
East Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 3470

**CHRISTMAS CARDS**

Lovely Individual Greetings, Written by MINNY M. H. AYERS
Especially for Monitor readers. French Folders dainty, hand-colored designs, all different. Box of 12, assorted, $1.00. Request catalog magazines. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Arlington, Mass.

# Local Classified Advertising

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

**A Distinctive Place to Live**
Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished, $60 up.
**BRANDON HALL**
1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington, Manager

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 278 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1504.

**Charming Duplex Apartment**
Six rooms, two baths, two fireplaces; large sunny rooms; excellent Back Bay location; reasonably priced.
CITY REALTY CO.
906 Beacon St., Boston, Circle 8070

TO LET in Dorchester, Mass., 5-room apartment in attractive grounds; heated, janitor service; adults only. Tel. Talbot 0400.

**UPTOWN APARTMENTS**
3-6 rooms, modern, heated, unfurnished; $37-$55.50; furnished slightly more. 34-A Clearway St., Boston. KEN. 0482.

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

N. Y. C.—Sublet, furnished 2 rooms; living room 24 x 15, large bedroom; owner's beautiful furnishings; hotel service; reasonable. Apt. 14-A, 280 W 103rd St. Clarkson 2-1900.

**APARTMENTS TO SHARE**

N. Y. C. (Convenient Wall St.) Businesswoman share 3-room furnished apartment, new building. Call DR 4-5573 after 6.

**APARTMENTS WANTED**

LADY with a dog wishes furnished kitchenette apartment; easy access to Boston. Write A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**CAKES**

HOME-MADE rich, dark Fruit Cake; 2, 3, 4 and 5 lbs., at $1 lb; Christmas tins 20c. E. JURGENS, 130 Alexander Ave., White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 2580-R.

**DANCING**

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
40 Park Place, MA 3-4570, Newark, N. J.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N Y C Stuyvesant 9-5973

**FURRIERS**

FUR COATS CLEANED AND GLAZED $3. Relined, $9; restyled, $15 up; guaranteed, modern Fur Shop, 515 Wash., Room 619, Boston.

**GIFTS**

AVON and PERFECTION products; useful gifts; lesson markers; Christmas Cards. MRS. ETHELWYN W. PARMELEE, 151 So. Clinton St., East Orange, N. J. OR. 3-2674.

CHRISTMAS Novelties, Neckties, Luncheon Sets, Gifts for the Kiddies, Costume Jewelry, etc. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 12, Street fl., Boston.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

WANTED, experienced cook for restaurant located on highway 65 miles out of New York City; year-round work; age 35-45, in answering please give age and name of former employer for reference. Write Box R-42, Suite 2240, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention, experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colfgwd 602

**JEWELERS**

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

**OFFICE SPACE**

FOR your Rochester, New York Branch, beautiful office in modern sprinklered building, about 500 sq. ft., first floor up on prominent business corner. Insurance agency will share window advertising, space about 40 ft. x 7 ft. If interested will send photograph. Write E. S. Bohachek, 130 Clinton Avenue South.

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MARIE L. GILE
SHORTHAND—MANUSCRIPT TYPING
3 Dalton Street (Corner Clearway), Boston
Mornings and Evenings, COM. 5289

**PRINTING**

PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

**REAL ESTATE**

**Alvord Bros., Realtors**
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FLUSHING Bayside (Long Island, N. Y.)—Houses, lots, apartments; sale or lease. R. D. BOYLE, 146-25 35th Ave. Tel. Flushing 9-0321

FOR SALE — LYNN, MASS.
Opposite Red Rock, Lynn Shore Drive, modern home, 13,310 sq. ft. land; reasonable to settle estate. Box T-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St. Cambridge, KIRkland 7827.

WALTHAM, MASS.
Near Weston; owner built and occupied; antique brick, insulated, 6 rooms, bath, lavatory, recreation room, oil heat, 2-car garage; price reasonable. Waltham 4693-M.

**ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED**

LADY desires good home for daughter 13 years needing mother's care, Christian Science home near N. Y. C. reasonable. Write Box K-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON, Fenway — Single and double rooms, 2 baths; quiet, harmonious atmosphere; few minutes from The Mother Church. Please call COM. 4015.

BOSTON — NEAR FENWAY
Large Sunny Rooms
Reasonable Rates
TEL. COM. 9335

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Nice, airy rooms overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Very pleasant, sunny room in refined home; housekeeping attachment in room; reasonable price. Ken. 8742.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3. Large comfortable room, one or two persons. Facing The Mother Church. WARREN, COM. 7572.

BOSTON, 364 Marlborough St.; light, warm rooms, quiet and homelike, permanent or transients. Tel. Com. 9109.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months. Mrs Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON—Warm comfortable room. Apply after 6 o'clock, 72 Westland Ave., Suite 32.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 104 Pleasant St., Suite 2, Coolidge Corner. Large, sunny corner room, 6 windows, fine outlook; privileges, reasonable. LON. 9180.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Bedford Section), 1-3 rooms business people, cheerful, homelike. Privileges, near Church, convenient transportation. President 4-1758.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6607.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F).—Exceptionally attractive outside, sunny room, redecorated; quiet, refined person; ref.; references. Endicott 2-9461.

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N. Y. C. Homelike, outside room, breakfast optional; near church, both subways, No. 4 Bus. DeCamp 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates, Newly renovated
**HOTEL HUNTINGTON**
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SINGLE or double room in private family, price reasonable; free parking. HENDRICKS, 94 Gainsboro Street, Com. 5612.

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ACCOMODATIONS in family of 2 for parent and child, mother's care, modern country home, reasonable. Peterson, Box 169, West Rocks Road, Norwalk, Connecticut.

BOARDERS wanted. Those who would appreciate a happy modern home in the country. S. E. Briggs, Marion, Mass.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Unusual, beautifully furnished rooms, home cooking, spacious porch and grounds; a superior home and atmosphere; moderate rates. 237 St. Paul St. Lon. 8954.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

ROSIERY—LINGERIE—Christmas gifts; pays big commissions daily; quality merchandise; experience unnecessary; credit. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

CHAUFFEUR with 25 years' experience wishes position; best of references; single; go anywhere. JOHN H. MEYER, Marshfield Hills. Tel. 84 Ring 12.

PERSONAL executive available for employment; experienced in handling self-insurance and safety activities; can save you money. Write X-57, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

COOKING taught in my apartment; also go out and cook dinners, luncheons. R., Apt. 4-B, 5 Minetta Lane, Greenwich Village, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, some stenography 14 years experience; excellent references. Box T-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED, well-educated Englishwoman seeks position of responsibility in household; cheerful companionable disposition; understands young people; would travel; reliable driver. Box 55, Greenwich, Conn.

Intelligent, responsible woman wishes to read aloud to one needing this service or act as companion to elderly person. Write Box B 40, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports Box B-11, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG French woman, experienced all household duties, capable and understanding, able drive car, preferably with woman living alone. N. Y. C. or Boston vicinity. Mlle. 193 Lincoln Road, Suite 4K, Brooklyn, New York.

YOUNG woman wants position as companion to lady, preferably Christian Scientist; knows shorthand, typing; will do housework; good references; will travel. Box 158, Hyannis, Mass.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

MISS MAY MORRIS, English Ballad Singer and Reader of Verse, Teacher of Deportment and Elocution. 10 Peterborough St., Boston.

PIANO Instruction, specializing in beginners from 4 years of age. Lessons $2 an hour. Call Miss Anna Sargent Smith, Circle 7-3051 from 9 to 12. New York City.

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Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel Somerset 0678—0034-W
11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

**WANTED**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lady wishes unfurnished apartment or large room with bath where advanced study is agreeable. Address 1100 12th St. N. W. Phone Metropolitan 7542.

## *NEW JERSEY*

**ATLANTIC CITY**

**It's Christmas Time At Blatt's**
**The Christmas Spirit Greets You the Moment You Enter the Store!**
Every floor and every aisle is stocked with Christmas merchandise at prices to meet the demands of everybody!
*Entire 8th Floor Is Given Over to Toyland!*
**M. E. BLATT CO.**
*Atlantic City's Great Department Store*
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

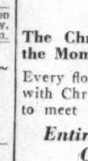
**KAUFMAN & WEINER**
*The Square Deal Store*
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

**EAST ORANGE**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663, 9 to 11 daily
*Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section*

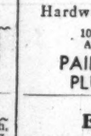
This Bedside Radio at $13.50
only one of our many attractive and useful Christmas Gifts
*Electrical Appliances of All Kinds*
Christmas Tree and Outdoor Decorations
**GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.**
18 WASHINGTON PLACE, OR. 3-8503

**Ye Golden Rule**
F. Lloyd Tuttle
Men's and Women's Garments Altered—Remodeled—Relined Repaired
Expert Fur Work
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Coats, Skirts, Suits, Made to Order
442 MAIN STREET



**Lang Company**
*for over 35 years*
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or 3-3106

*Tuesday and Wednesday*
SPECIAL { SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE } 95c
Frederics Vita-Tonic, $6.50
**Bud Beauty Shoppe**
383 MAIN STREET



*Christmas Gifts of Lasting Remembrance*
JEWELRY
*WATCHES and CLOCKS*
**C. A. LUND**
*Open from 9-6. Saturdays 9-9*
616 Central Ave. near Harrison St.

50
DRESSES ON SALE
for—10 DAYS—only
*Formerly priced $10.95-15.95*
*NOW*
$6:95—$7.95—$8.95
**SANFORD DRESS SHOP**
ANNA L. MOORE, 7 Sanford Street

**BOND LAUNDRIES**
*offers you its conscientious*
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service
Moderate Rates
All work done on premises.
Phone Or. 4-7575, 317 Main St.
Cash and Carry 20%

**Frank G. Currid Co.**
*Manufacturers of Window Shades and Venetian Blinds*
42 Central Ave. Or. 3-9359

## *NEW JERSEY*

**EAST ORANGE**
*(Continued)*

FASCINATING TOYLAND
The Kiddies' Delight
*A Deposit Will Hold Any Purchase Until Christmas*
**EAST ORANGE TOY SHOP**
"The Toy Shop of the Oranges"
519 Main Street, Or. 3-5044

**Christmas Cards**
Gifts and Hosiery
**Willis Gift Shop**
Circulating Library
234 Springdale Avenue, Or. 3-8696

**Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC**
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

*Have a Merry Christmas With*
**Martens'**
Ice Cream, Candies and Favors
291 Main Street, Or. 3-8680

*You Will Find*
Christmas Gifts for the Men in the Family at
THE LOMAR CO.
536 MAIN STREET

*Shop Early for Lovely Christmas Gifts at*
**Little Town Shop, INC.**
Lingerie, Accessories, Costume Jewelry
20 No. Harrison Street, Or. 3-4010

**CHR

## NEW JERSEY

### MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

**JUNE**
Specializing in Permanent Waving and all branches of beauty culture.
*Care of the Scalp*
Mrs. JUNE VAILLANT
59 VALLEY ROAD, MONTCLAIR
Montclair 2-0277

Buy FUEL from
**J. KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.**
MONTCLAIR N.J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
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**ANNUITIES INSURANCE**
*(Every Known Form)*
Property Management
JOSEPH JOINER
358 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair

**Oriental Rugs**
*Christmas Gifts That Last*
"STUDIO OF THE ORIENT"
C. Melkon Arslanian
25 So. Park St. Tel. Mo. 2-6260

### NEWARK

**A. C. BERTHOLON**
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
*Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section*

**Embassy Beauty Shoppe**
All Lines of Beauty Culture
by Trained Experts
Frederic's Vita-Tonic and Infra-Ray Permanents, $6; Eugene Permanent, $5
Other Permanents $3 and $4.
337 Main Street OR 3-9516
"Service that makes us popular."

**A. W. BLUM**
DR. I. R. SILVERS
*Optometrists and Opticians*
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
*NEAR DAY STREET*

**New Portable Typewriters**
Trade in your old machine.
Terms $1 per month.
ORANGE TYPEWRITER CO.
192 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

Do Your Christmas Shopping for Men at
**The Morris Shop**
Merchandise of Quality
*Moderately Priced*
Main Street Corner Day Street

### SOUTH ORANGE

THE
**BECKER GIFT SHOP**
3 VOSE AVENUE
*Christmas Cards, Gifts*
*Picture Framing and Stationery*

### WEST ORANGE

**GENERAL INSURANCE**
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

### PATERSON

*"Say It With Flowers"*
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

### PLAINFIELD

The
**STATE TRUST Company**
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

*Direct from our own farm at Lebanon*
**BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK**
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

*You needn't leave Plainfield*
**ROSENBAUM'S** *has it.*

**TAYLOR'S**
*Jeweler and Optician*
You will find attractive gifts moderately priced for Christmas.
115 PARK AVENUE Tel. Plfd. 6-0820

Bicycles
CLARENCE L. THORN
405 PARK AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-0680
Columbia, Imperial and Peerless Bicycles—Kitty Kars—Sidewalk Bykes—Velocipedes and Wagons—Aeroplane Kits—Boats and Supplies.
Expert Bicycle Repairing—Bicycle Supplies

## NEW JERSEY

### PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

**TEPPERS'**
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

**Plainfield Pastry Shop**
*Caterers*
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
*Our Specialty*
ROLLS COFFEE CAKE, CINNAMON BUNS AND DANISH PASTRY
306 West Front St and 102 Watchung Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-8032

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*Artist Model* CORSELETTE
with Detachable Brassiere
*Any Garment Fitted*
Phone 6-2182 186 E. Front St., Plfd., N. J.

**Memorial Funeral Home**
THOMAS C. KEISER, Director
COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICES
EFFICIENT REASONABLE
400 Franklin Place Telephone
Plainfield, N. J. Pl. 6-4848

**BENEDICT'S**

| Direct from farm | *Delivery* |
|---|---|
| Always fresh | N. PLFD. |
| Is creamier | FANWOOD |
| Raw or pasteurized | SCOTCH PLAINS |

You may depend on our service
1363 E. 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5611

**ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE**
120 CHURCH STREET TEL. PLFD. 6-5040
*Distinction and Refinement Are Characteristic of Our Work*

Special Oil Permanent for dry or brittle hair. $7.00 Also other permanents, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. SPECIAL—Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave, $1.00
Parking space always available.

**F. A. KIRCH CO.**
*HARDWARE*
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel 6-0578

### RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
*GRADE A MILK*
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
*Quality Farm Products*
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

**WONDER GROCERY STORE**
P. KILROY, Propr.
*Next to Municipal Building*
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
*CASH GROCER*
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
*Visit our store Compare our prices*

**FOSTER'S PAINT & HARDWARE CO.**
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

| Bird Cages | Canaries |
|---|---|
| Gold Fish | Supplies |

70 E. Ridgewood Ave Tel. Ridge 6-3053

**B. DRAPKIN**
**Christmas Cards**
*for Every Purpose*

| Gift Dressings | Toys and Novelties |
|---|---|
| Fine Stationery | Juvenile Books |

### SPRING LAKE

**PEGGY STRAND**
CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTS
Chocolate Covered Kumquats . . . $1.25 lb.
Chocolate Covered Orange Peel . . $1.50 lb.
Kumquat Preserves—16 oz. 60c, 8 oz. 35c
OAK TREE INN
Corner 5th and Morris Avenues
SPRING LAKE, N. J.

### SUMMIT

**GLEN-OAKS**
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd

### WESTFIELD

**TUTTLE BROS.**
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
Mason Materials—Hardware
Paint

**FUEL HEADQUARTERS**
*Large Stocks of*
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
*Quality Service*
**J. S. IRVING CO.**
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

For the
Thirty-sixth Christmas
this store affords a wide selection of beautiful merchandise for your Christmas giving.
**Brunner's**
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
206 BROAD STREET WESTFIELD N.J.
*Open evenings until nine.*

Battery Service
"INGRAM"
Westfield Super Service
TEXACO PRODUCTS
226 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1166

WESTFIELD FLOWER GROWERS
Springfield Ave., near Nomahogan Park
FLOWERS
*from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion*
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, *Prop.*

### WEST NEW YORK

**EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS**
will find here a most extensive line of Ladies' and Men's Watches priced from $10.00 to $250.00. They carry our guarantee of quality and value.
Have us lay one aside for later delivery.
**L. J. Rad**
JEWELRY
439 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

**H. LEH & COMPANY**

We believe in all the good traditions that make Christmas time a season of joy and laughter and good cheer. We believe that deep down in our hearts the old-fashioned spirit of Yuletide still lives—and we've tried to bring this spirit to life throughout the entire store for you—in decorations, in merchandise, in service.

TOYLAND is a real land—streets full of toys, Santa himself in person. Third Floor.

The GIFT SHOP is a real shop, with counters piled with all sorts of gifts for young and old. At nice old-fashioned low prices, too. Second Floor.

Phone 5181 :: Allentown

*"Say it with Flowers and Say it with Ours"*
**NEW YORK FLORAL COMPANY**
Artistic Decorations for All Occasions
Most Beautifully Executed
Phone 9685
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
*Delivery made anywhere*

*M. O'Rock*
SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
*The Store of Famous Shoes*
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.

**DINGILIAN**
PERSIAN AND CHINESE RUGS
BROADLOOM CARPETS
*Rugs Repaired and Washed*
1040 HAMILTON STREET, ALLENTOWN

**REBER-KORN CO.**
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Modernize Your Heating System
DELCO OIL BURNERS

**Hess Brothers**
Allentown, Pa.
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

Appel JEWELER Established 1860 625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Packard
and
Studebaker
**Fenstermacher & Rems**
1-32 N. Fifth Street, Allentown, Penna.

**MURRAY AUTO CORP.**
206 EAST HAMILTON STREET
*Sales* Ford *Service*

### BETHLEHEM

**F. E. WEINLAND**
Kyanize Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
*Fish and Game Licenses Issued*
Broad and Main Sts. Tel. 748

**Bethlehem Printing Co.**
Book and Commercial Printers
Rulers and Book Binders
430 Main Street Tel. 905

THE
**MORAVIAN BOOK SHOP**
Christmas Cards
Books, Stationery, Gifts
428 Main Street Tel. 4312

**EARL H. GIER**
JEWELER
129 West 4th Street Tel. 1067

Norma Beauty Shoppe
Frederics Permanent
Marcelling — Manicuring
Christmas Cards for Sale
14 WEST BROAD ST. Tel. 988

## PENNSYLVANIA

### BETHLEHEM
(Continued)

**Emma-Lee BEAUTY SHOPPE**
Complete Beauty Service
36 East Broad Street Tel. 4417
Coiffure Reflections

### ERIE

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827 WEST 10TH STREET
*Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section*

**Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.**
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
All Christmas, Wedding and Birthday Gifts given special wrapping

**NORMAN J. J. ROESCH**
Optometrist and Optician
ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
11TH and PEACH STS. Tel. 51-267

**A. K. D. PRINTING CO.**
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

### HARRISBURG

The Thing to Do . . . Take . . . Give . . . Send
*Whitman's*
Chocolates
**The George A. Gorgas Stores**
16 and 1306 North Third Street

**I. L. Dougherty**
Meats, Vegetables
*and*
Groceries
Second and State Streets
Phone 8275

*The Well Dresser*
*CALLS*
**HAROLDS VALETERIA**
1407 DERRY STREET Phone 5233

**REGAL LEATHER GOODS SHOP**
110 NORTH SECOND STREET
Opposite the Former Regal Location
Umbrellas, Trunks and Leather Goods
'PHONE 3-0361

**Art and Gift Shop**
105 NORTH SECOND STREET
Greetings
and
Gifts

**The French Shop**
MISS SWOPE
410 North Third Street
Sweaters, Scarfs, Hosiery
Underwear, Handkerchiefs
Gloves

**KOLBENSCHLAG'S**
for
the Christmas Holidays
Hats, Dresses and Coats
*Greatly Reduced*
410 North Third Street

### LANSDALE

**Frank W. Scholl**
*Lubrication and Tire Service*
GAS and OIL
Broad and Second Sts., Lansdale, Pa.
Phone 3956

THE E. BLANCHE WHITMORE
**Dress Shop**
Lingerie Accessories
17 W. MAIN STREET, LANSDALE, PA.

**LANSDALE BARBER SHOP**
*Ladies Gentlemen Children*
Four Expert Barbers
Cor. Green and Courtland Streets
Lansdale, Pa.

FOR HIS CHRISTMAS GIFT
**Interwoven**
Toe and Heel
**Socks**
**BARTHOLOMEW**
Masonic Temple Bldg., Lansdale, Pa. Ph. 615

**Lawrence A. Clenmer**
PRINTING OF QUALITY
432 Perkiomen Ave. Ph. 4170
Lansdale, Penna.

**JOHN T. DAUB HARDWARE COMPANY**
*Everything in Hardware*
Lansdale, Pa. Phone 4319
North Wales, Pa. Phone 475

## PENNSYLVANIA

### LANSDALE
(Continued)

**Gift Stationery**
50c to $6.00
Fountain Pens and Desk Sets
$2.95 to $20.00
*Books—Games Greeting Cards*
EDITH M. LANE
24 Green Street, Lansdale, Pa.

**Cleaning** AND **Dyeing**
Lady's one-piece dress, Gentleman's suit or topcoat, etc. 65c
A FULL LINE OF YARNS
*Everything for the knitter.*
**Mrs. R. S. Dresher**
Arcade Cleaner and Dyer
10 Dresher Arcade, Lansdale, Pa.
Phone 3479

**Oriental Beauty Salon**
Three items—$1.00
*Except Friday and Saturday*
Specializing in Care of Scalp and
PERMANENT WAVING
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**G. M. and R. L. Yocum**
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ESTABLISHED 1921
*Authorized* Ford *Dealers*
Main and Line Streets
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**DRISSEL & BADMAN**
*Dealers in*
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MAYTAG Washers
HOT POINT Ranges
**Frigidaire**
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
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Stromberg-Carlson
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*"We Sell the Best and Repair the Rest"*
LAWRENCE T. MAYER
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5 and 10c $1.00 and up
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BARBER SHOP
WM. R. SIMS
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LANSDALE, PA.

**JIM'S GARAGE**
*General Auto Repairs*
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LANSDALE, PA.

### LANSDALE—North Wales

*MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP*
MAY E. KOCH
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### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

*FASHION CENTRE*
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
**CABOTS**
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

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SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
*Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture*
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

**ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY**
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
*Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners*
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### PHILADELPHIA

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
**Suburban Tea Room**
47 and 49 North 17th Street
*Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.*
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter.
Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER NOTARY PUBLIC**
Miss I. V. Frank
Specialist in Legal, Technical and Business Stenography
712 LAND TITLE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA
Phone: Rittenhouse 1691

**New Way Laundry Co.**
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN STREET BARING 6164

MILLINERY
*by*
HILT
Distinctive and Exclusive Styles. Reproductions of the newest imports. Felts of high quality—and the colors in all the "matching shades."
109 SO. 40TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**The Toggery Shop**
LINGERIE *with pull-proof seams*
HOSIERY, GLOVES, BAGS
LENDING LIBRARY, GIFTS
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*FLOWERS*
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*Member F. T. D.*
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

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*Open Evenings*
**BEAUX-ARTS**
*"Where Work Is Art"*
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dyeing, Personality Hair Cutting
Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

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**KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.**
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

**INSURANCE**
ANNUITIES
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Optician
2033 Jenkins Arcade Bldg. Atlantic 2687
PITTSBURGH, PA.

*SPECIAL*
25 Engraved
CHRISTMAS CARDS
$3.00 and Up
Box Assortments 50c and $1.00
*Glove Repairing and Cleaning*
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

### PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

**Jenkinson Realty Co.**
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
*Fire and Auto Insurance*

### READING

**KARMELKORN SHOP**
Our Own Delicious
Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST.

**POMEROY'S**
The Christmas Store Beautiful is again a giant storehouse of attractive and useful gifts for everyone on your list.
READING, PA.

**CRYSTAL**
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
*For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat*

FINER APPAREL
GIFTS
*for Men, Women and Boys.*
*"Always Reliable"*
**CROLL & KECK**
522 PENN ST., READING, PA.

***Germaine***
DECORATIONS AND LINENS
*Gifts of All Kinds*
418 FRANKLIN STREET

**RICHARDS TOY CORNER**
*Reading's Largest Selection of Toys*
Front and Buttonwood Sts.
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

**GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY**
*CLEANER COAL*
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### READING
(Continued)

"BETTER QUALITY MEN'S WEAR"
A Store Full of Practical Gifts for Men
*"BETTER QUALITY MEN'S WEAR"*
Our Arrow Sample Shirt Sale
Now in Progress
**Paul's MEN'S SHOP**
527 PENN ST.

**Nunn-Bush** *Ankle fashioned Oxfords . . . FOR MEN*
$7.50 to $11.00
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
Embassy Theatre Bldg. 740 Penn Street

**J. C. MUMMA**
*Reading's Leading Jeweler*
619 PENN STREET

**M. B. FRITZ JUVENILE SHOP**
Children's Dresses, Pantie Suits, Snow Suits, Sweaters, Toys
12 NORTH 5TH ST., READING, PA.

### SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab 1880 J. J. Mirtz
**Burschel DAIRY COMPANY**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

**LEWIS & REILLY, INC.**
*"Always Busy"*
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

TOYS GAMES
**COMMUNITY BOOK SHOP**
Scranton Life Building
546 Spruce Street
STATIONERY BOOKS

***C. Young your Hairdresser***
117 WYOMING AVE. AT RICE'S

Outstanding Quality
*Christmas Cards*
and
*General Greeting Cards*
at
*Bargain Prices*
**C. A. WELLS**
610 LINDEN STREET

*Flowers*
*For Every Occasion*
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

Useful Gifts for Christmas
HOSIERY, PURSES, SCARFS, GLOVES, MILLINERY—MODERATELY PRICED

**Joseph's** Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

It's Safe to Save with Sears
*"The World's Largest Store"*
**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.**
126 ADAMS AVENUE SCRANTON PA.

**HENRY KUCK**
Art Store and Picture Framing
*Christmas Cards*
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

### SEWICKLEY

**HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY**
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania
*Make This An Electrical Christmas*
Westinghouse and Crosley Refrigerators
Westinghouse Appliances
Speed Queen Washers
Coleman's Electric Irons and Coffee Makers
Duro Electric Power Tools
Whiting Automatic Stokers
USEFUL GIFTS FROM HEGNERS

Kuhl of Sewickley, Pa. on your PORTRAIT means more than a mere photograph.
*NOW is the time to have Christmas Portraits made*
Thorn and Chestnut Sts. Tel. Sewickley 526

**CAMPNEY'S GROCERY**
ESTABLISHED 1874
*"The Market for Good Things to Eat"*
425 BEAVER STREET
Tel. Sewickley 1404-03

**Penguin Book Shop**
*Give Books This Christmas*
Webster's New International Dictionary
424 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1213

**COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP**
Christmas Decorations
417 Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 545-546

## PENNSYLVANIA

### SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

**Quality Antique Shop**

*Antiques for Christmas*
Repairing, Refinishing, Carving
Cane and Rush Seating—Upholstering—Draperies—Slip Covers
HITE & LEWIS
Tel. Sewickley 796 530 Blackburn Ave.

**Myers Sandwich Shop**
HEINZ Soups Served
Christmas Packages of GRETCHEN'S GOODIES
405 BEAVER STREET

**Witherspoon Bros.**
Ford
535 Beaver Street
Tel. Sewickley 316

**THOMAS THOMAS**
JEWELER
GRUEN, ELGIN, HAMILTON, WALTHAM WATCHES
346 Beaver Street Phone 1898

### SWARTHMORE

**TREE SURGERY**
SAM. MOSTELLER
Phone 1568

**GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.**
BUILDERS
Painting — Papering
General Repairs

**THE CHATERBOX**
Christmas Gifts
Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
OLD BANK BLDG.

### UPPER DARBY

**TOYS**
Jonas Toy & Stationery Shop
7028 West Garrett Road
*Open Evenings*
Phone Boulevard 271

**Ali's**
*Beauty Salon*
Bonat - Eugene - Frederics and Croquignole Permanent Waves
Beauty Work—3 items for $1.00
106 Stonehurst Apartments
Ludlow Street and Copley Road

**THE COLLINS STORE**
*Remember the Home This Christmas*
Novelty Furniture—Gift Wares
Lamps—Pottery—Crystal
111 FAIRFIELD AVENUE
*Open evenings.* Boulevard 443

**Belle R. Kinsloe's**
Flower Shop
*Decorations—Floral Designs*
*Plants—Novelties*
Flowers by wire—anywhere—anytime
6500 Market Street
Bell Phone, Boulevard 3468
Keystone Phone, West 2373

### UPPER DARBY—Lansdowne

**INTERBORO LAUNDRY**
Pembroke Avenue East of Union Avenue
LANSDOWNE, PA. Phone Madison 540
Family Budget Laundry Services
*We Specialize in Laundering Men's Shirts*
Suburban and W. Phila. Collections and Deliveries

### WILKINSBURG

**Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners**
736 ROSS AVE. PE 0844
420 LIBRARY ST. BR 1553
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains

### YORK

**BEAR'S CAFETERIA**
*Famous for Delicious Foods*
*PARENTS! VISIT OUR LARGE*
TOY DEPARTMENT
Select your Toys from our vast assortments—You'll find just the things you want at just the right prices—"Why Pay More?"
**STILLMAN'S**
31-33 EAST MARKET STREET
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

*You Are Invited to the Shop of*
**ANNA HERR FRANTZ**
Our line of holiday gifts and cards is just different
YORKTOWNE HOTEL
YORK, PA.

**RAY-MAE SHOP**
146 EAST MARKET STREET
Many Unusual Gifts and Novelties.
Fine candies in lovely gift packages

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

*NOTHING is too bad to be incurable, too good to be hoped for; nothing too high to be attempted; nothing so precious that we cannot afford to give it away.*
—L. P. JACKS

# Daily Features

*MUCH as worthy friends add to the happiness and value of life, we must in the main depend upon ourselves; and everyone is his own best friend or worst enemy.*—LORD EVEBURY.

## Worth Knowing

SUNDAY ITEM
IT TAKES FROM 30 TO 50 ACRES OF SPRUCE TREES TO MAKE THE PAPER FOR ONE SUNDAY EDITION OF A METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Mr. Scroggins

### Leroy Gets New Shoes

*Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore*

IF A vote were taken on Boston Common to select the most popular personage, undoubtedly Mr. Scroggins would stand high; but, also undoubtedly, a person not nearly so well known to the world at large as Mr. Scroggins, but exceedingly popular on the Common nevertheless, would receive many votes. That person is Leroy.

Leroy is a horse. He is, in one way of speaking, not actually of the Common; that is, he doesn't live there. He comes there frequently, however, but not so frequently that his visits are not in the nature of occasions. Leroy pulls a cart. He does it easily. It is a big cart. It is a big enough cart to hold not only things dumped into it but practically any number of Commoners wishing to take passage. Perhaps it is because Leroy has the power to give people rides that he is so popular.

One of the outstanding things about Leroy is that he can stand with both front and hind feet crossed. That, it must be conceded, is remarkable. Some horses can stand with front feet crossed; others can stand with hind feet crossed, but it is a rare horse indeed that can stand with both crossed.

On this particular morning, word was spread that Leroy was present; and in less than no time his broad back was densely populated with pigeons, squirrels, and sparrows. The shafts of the cart were covered thickly with sparrows, pigeons, and squirrels; and the cart itself was alive with squirrels, sparrows, and pigeons.

Mr. Scroggins stood on the lower limb of a tree about level with Leroy's head. The venerable squirrel bowed and raised his high hat.

"Good morning, my good friend,"

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SCROGGINS GREETS LEROY

Leroy said, so heartily that his breath nearly blew Scroggins from the limb. Scroggins hastily clapped on his hat and grabbed the limb with both paws.

"Good morning," he said, having recovered his balance.

The clustering Commoners listened so closely that one might have heard a pin drop, if anyone had had a pin.

"Today, I get my winter shoes," said Leroy.

Scroggins nearly fell off the limb again.

"Shoes!" he said. Everyone took a breath and then listened harder.

"Winter shoes," said Leroy. "Come along and you all can see."

Scroggins leaped onto Leroy's back. Sparrows chirped. Pigeons gruntled. Squirrels squeaked. There was much cheering and shouting as the cart jounced along. In a few minutes, Leroy pulled the cart into a yard. A man unfastened the cart and led Leroy into a small building. The Commoners followed excitedly. Inside the building was a glow of fire and the splendid sound of clanging metal.

Leroy winked at his friends. They found themselves seats, on the rafters, on the window sill, and elsewhere. A man lifted up Leroy's feet one by one and with a skillful twist of a big pair of pincers unfastened the iron shoes he was wearing. A tremor of excitement passed through the onlookers as they saw the footwear. Never before had they known that Leroy wore shoes.

The man made new shoes and pounded them onto Leroy's feet with nails. Scroggins was so interested that he stood too close and his hat was almost demolished by the hammer, but the illustrious squirrel snatched it from danger just in time, and put it behind his back.

When the last shoe was nailed on, Leroy stepped proudly from the shop.

"But what did you mean, 'winter shoes'?" said Scroggins.

Leroy lifted up a forefoot. "See," he said, " the points are longer and sharper. They'll help me walk on the ice and I don't slip so much."

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

**"Up until"** (R. O. B.)—The correspondent writes:

A recent magazine advertisement read: "Up until now I had been using several different creams. . . ." Is not the word "up" redundant? Shouldn't the sentence read, "Until now . . ."?

"Up until" is a common expression; but, stylistically, the "up" is redundant. "Until now" is sufficient. Note, however, that "up to now" is regarded as good English, as are the following: "My rent is paid up to the first of the month"; "Their rent is paid up to date"; etc.

Note that good English would call for "have been using," instead of "had been using." The former is the present perfect tense, which is used to indicate past time merging into completion of an action in the present. The latter, which is obviously incorrect in the sentence in the advertisement, is the past perfect tense, which is used to indicate action completed at some time in the past. This tense would have been correct in a sentence beginning: "Until yesterday, I had been. . . ."

**"Try and do"** (R. O. B.)—The correspondent writes:

We frequently hear people say, "I will try and do that." Should not they say, "I will try to do that?"

"Try and do" has about served its time as a colloquialism, and is being groomed for an experimental place among English idioms. H. W. Fowler, dean of English scholars, says ("Modern English Usage," p. 666): "Though 'try to do' can always be substituted for 'try and do,' the latter has a shade of meaning that justifies its existence: in exhortations it implies encouragement—the effort will succeed; in promises it implies assurance—the effort shall succeed. It is an idiom that should not be discountenanced, but used when it comes natural."

Krapp ("Comprehensive Guide to Good English," p. 598) adds that "the construction is not infrequently found in good writing of a somewhat informal kind."

We should recommend some caution in the use of "try and do." It should be reserved for exhortations and promises.

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### A Wall 'Paper'

IN A rural community of some 2000 people, a young college graduate found himself without work, and at home again after a sojourn in the state university. He had studied business administration, but he had a leaning toward journalism.

The town had a weekly paper, but this he noticed was not so newsy as it might be. It was apparent that although a daily paper would not be successful, some alternative was needed. He immediately hit upon the idea of a "bulletin board paper" in the sidewalk foyer of a large department store.

His idea was offered free of charge for the first month to the store's manager. Advertisements of the store were inserted and placed around the news items. And when anything of especial interest happened in the town, a typewritten story was placed on the board with full details. In three weeks the local theater manager asked to buy space on the board. Other firms followed. And today, after 18 months of successful operation, the "paper" has become a certain social institution; and the unemployed college student has moved into an office with a desk.

R. P. S.

## Pottery Making on the Reservation

The Indian Squaw Is Fashioning Articles of Clay, Which Will Later Be Placed in the Oven and Baked. The Pictures Were Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Wayne H. Webb, Tucson, Ariz.

## Brevities

**El Paso World News:** The changing of the name of the dam still rankles; yet there seems little the GOP can do unless it cares to nominate Herbert Boulder for the Presidency.

**Portland Oregonian:** Mr. Morgenthau promises a paper dollar of entirely new design. Our suggestion, that one be engraved on adhesive tape, has been ignored.

**Punch:** At certain times of the year natives of Central Africa perform a frenzied dance around holes they have dug in the ground. Golf, in fact, is spreading everywhere.

**Whitsitt Imprint:** The stubborn man on the jury is usually the one who would rather do right than go home.

**Detroit News:** If it is necessary to restore the Constitution, why not take up another collection of schoolchildren's pennies?

## In Lighter Vein

**His Difficulty**

Teacher was telling the class about the conquests of Alexander the Great.

"When Alexander had conquered India," she said, "what do you think he did? Do you think he gave a great feast to celebrate his triumph? No, he sat down and wept."

The pupils seemed disappointed at this childish display on the part of the hero, so the teacher hastened to explain. "Now why do you think Alexander wept?" she asked.

Up shot a hand.

"Please, miss," said Freddie, "perhaps he didn't know the way back."
—*Answers.*

**Another Game**

Customer: "Good morning! Have you Dickens' 'Cricket on the Hearth'?"

Shopman: "No, madam; but I can show you a very good ping-pong set."—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

**Another Radish**

This department joins Mabel Beck and Ada Montgomery in their crusade against bright red fingernails. Ada tells this one in the Topeka Capital:

A Topeka woman was having lunch in a restaurant and just as the waitress was removing the plate, the Topeka woman spied what she took to be another radish and made a hurried grab for it. To her amazement she found herself clutching the bright red thumb of the waitress.
—*Kansas City Journal-Post.*

**Holding**

"What is a holding compan-ee?"
Said little Robert Reed.
"The answer isn't hard to see,"
Said teacher, "No, indeed!
As we with care proceed, my son,
Investigations show,
A holding company is one
That never will let go."
—*Washington Star.*

## For the Scrapbook

Love took up the harps of Life, and smote on all the chords with might; Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling pass'd in music out of sight.—*Tennyson.*

Whatever creed be taught or land be trod, Mans conscience is the oracle of God.—*Byron.*

What greater calamity can fall upon a nation than the loss of worship.—*Emerson.*

He's armed without who is innocent within.—*Horace.*

How near to good is what is fair.—*Ben Jonson.*

He who is penitent is almost innocent.—*Seneca.*

Ill can he rule the great that cannot rule the small.—*Spenser.*

Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame.—*Pope.*

## Is That So?

No. 15

### Check (√) True or False

**(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)**

1. "Adventitious" and "venturesome" are synonyms. (*True..... False.....*).

2. The following sentence conforms to the rules of good English: "She gave each of the four children a dollar apiece." (*True..... False.....*).

3. Green is made by mixing yellow and blue. (*True..... False.....*)

4. The new "glass eye" for the world's largest telescope, which has been a year in coolin , is now ready to be put into the telescope. (*True..... False.....*).

5. The last syllable of "portentous" is pronounced *-tus*, not *-shus*. (*True..... False.....*).

6. The South Island of New Zealand is almost due south of the Philippine Islands. (*True..... False.....*).

7. The first five Presidents of the United States were: Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe. (*True..... False.....*).

8. The Danube empties into the Mediterranean Sea. (*True..... False*).

9. The Pacific Ocean is more than twice as large in area as the Atlantic. (*True..... False.....*).

10. Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote "The Ring and the Book." (*True..... False.....*).

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

## Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

*Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

**Question:** Our bylaws provide for semi-annual business meetings on certain days in July and January. By mistake, a lecture was scheduled for one of these dates. A notice was read at a Sunday service, stating that on account of the lecture the meeting would be held one week later. Was this legal?

**Answer:** No. Unless the bylaws expressly provided for such a suspension of the bylaws, not even the organization itself could set them aside. One way to meet such a situation would be for the members of the organization, or enough of them, to form a quorum to meet for a few minutes on the day scheduled, perhaps at an earlier hour and immediately to adjourn for one week. This would comply with the bylaws and make the adjourned meeting a legal continuation of the semiannual meeting.

### Is That So?

**(Answers to No. 15)**

1. False. "Adventurous" and "venturesome" are synonyms; but "adventitious" and "accidental" are synonyms.
2. False. Avoid the redundancy by recasting to "gave each of the four children a dollar" or "gave the four children a dollar apiece."
3. True.
4. False. Approximately five years will be required to grind and polish the huge mirror, and fit it into a telescope yet to be built.
5. True.
6. False. The westernmost portion of New Zealand lies about 2500 miles farther east than the easternmost portion of the Philippines.
7. True.
8. False. It empties into the Black Sea.
9. False. The Pacific covers about 68,634,000 square miles, and the Atlantic covers 41,321,000 square miles.
10. False. Robert Browning wrote it.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Teaching Friendliness

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Denver, Colo.

NOT long ago, in an adult "Know Yourself" education class, a woman asked how to teach friendliness on the school ground.

There was considerable discussion, and the fountain head was traced back to the neighborhood and the attitude of the parents toward their neighbors. This was illustrated by the example of a neighborhood club in Denver, composed of the women who live in one block. They have met bi-monthly for the last 15 years, not to eat together or play bridge, but to read and discuss good articles on homemaking, child problems, vacation work for the neighborhood children, or on how to lighten the load a little for some family.

Newcomers to this block soon feel the spirit of friendliness, first in the attitude of the children in the block, and then in the friendly gestures of calls by neighbors.

Although there are several rental properties in the block, houses there are always in demand; and the renters keep their yards as neat as any others in the block.

The children who live in this block lead in citizenship in their respective schools.

## The Bible in Outline

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*
By CORALYN D. BEATLE

### Old Testament

No. 14

B. From Birth of Abraham to Death of Joseph (continued).

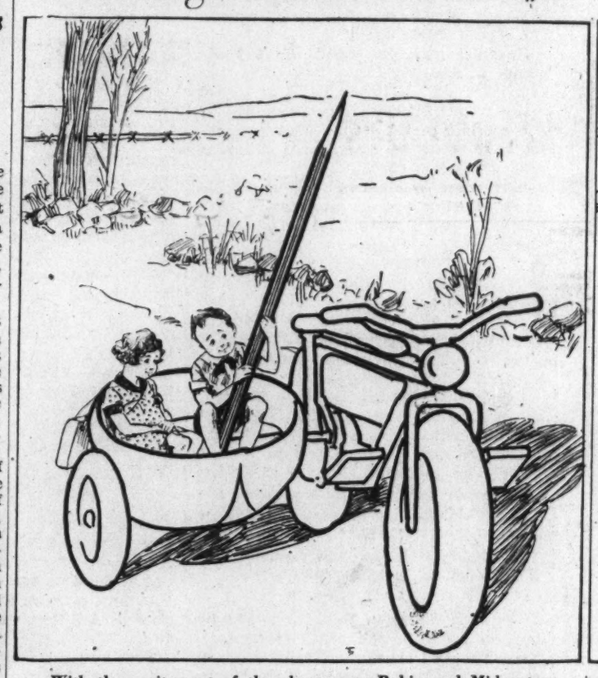
**Book of Job (continued)**

2. The Plan:
   (1) Prologue—in prose, a narrative introduction picturing Job and recounting:
   a. The occasion and circumstances of Job's loss of his children and property, chap. 1
   b. The infliction of disease on his person, 2:1-10
   c. The arrival of his friends, 2:11-13
   The themes—Job's questioning, the problem of suffering, ch. 3
   (2) The Discussion between Job and his Friends:
   a. The first cycle of speeches, chaps. 4-14
   Eliphaz's First Speech:
   God is just; man is insignificant, ch. 4
   The wicked are insecure, 5:1-7
   God helps the needy, 5:8-16
   Chastisement is beneficial, 5:17-27
   Job Answers Eliphaz:
   He is in wretchedness. His friends are deceitful, 6:1-13
   His life is wearisome, 6:14-30
   He appeals to God, ch. 7
   Bildad's First Speech:
   God favors the righteous and destroys the sinner, ch. 8 (Job a hypocrite)
   Job Answers Bildad:
   God is indeed powerful, 9:1-24 but He is arbitrary, 9:25-35
   Job protests to God against his treatment, ch. 10
   (Job asserts he is not a hypocrite)
   Zophar's First Speech:
   Job's impiety, 11:1-6; ignorance, 11:7-12 (hypocrite and liar)
   He must put away iniquity, 11:13-20
   Job Answers Zophar:
   Scorns his accusers, 12:1-6; affirms God's power, 12:7-25; and his own integrity, 13:1-19
   Prays to be delivered, 13:20-28
   Pleads man's frailty, ch. 14

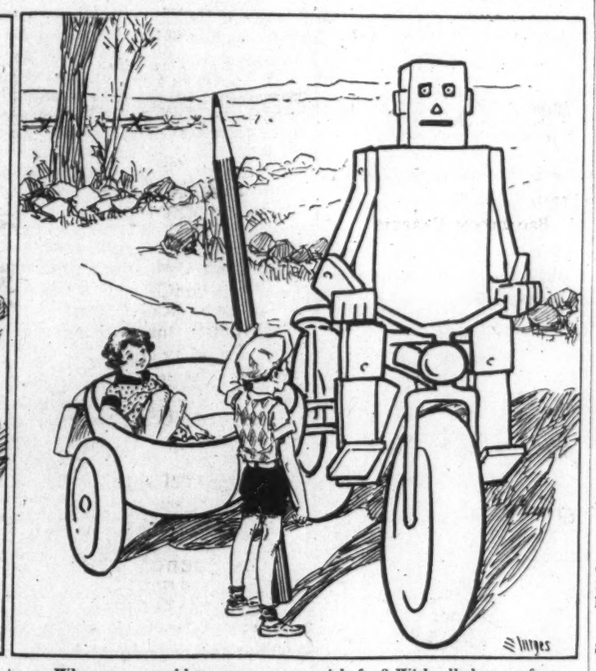
**(To Be Continued Daily)**

## The Magic Pencil—*Ah! A Chauffeur!*

By STURGES



With the excitement of the chase over, Robin and Midge turn their attention to making their steed more comfortable. Using the Magic Pencil, they first draw a sidecar for their motorcycle.



What more could two youngsters wish for? With all the comforts of a sidecar, why not have a chauffeur? The robot is not a very well-known thing, but the Magic Pencil could draw one. Now what?

*(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)*

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Argument*

By LE PELLEY

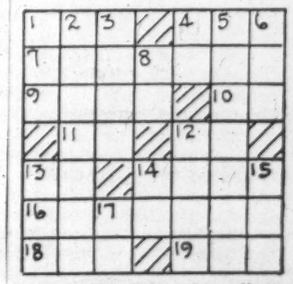
I WOULD HAVE HAD ONE HUNDRED IN GEOGRAPHY IF I'D KNOWN THAT LONDON WAS ON THE RIVER THAMES
THAT IS NOT PRONOUNCED THAMES — IT IS PRONOUNCED "TEMS" — THAT IS PROBABLY WHAT MIXED YOU UP !
"TEMS" - MY HAT! - IT'S SPELLED T-H-A-M-E-S !
IT IS PRONOUNCED "TEMS" IF YOU DON'T MIND — ASK MY MOTHER, SHE IS ENGLISH
WELL, WHAT RIGHT HAVE THE ENGLISH TO SAY IT'S PRONOUNCED "TEMS" WHEN IT'S SPELLED THAMES !!!
WELL — WHO'S LANGUAGE DO YOU THINK YOU'RE SPEAKING ?
PLUNKY !!
"TEMS" IT IS THEN !
GOODNESS SAKE !!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Prehistoric Birds*

By THE HAGERS

HEAR PROF. WIDGEON'S LECTURE ON PALEONTOLOGY
TOMORROW NIGHT
BUD QUESTIONED ME, UPON OUR WALK, ABOUT PROFESSOR WIDGEON'S TALK.
"HE'LL TELL OF BEASTS AND PLANTS THAT GREW UPON OUR GLOBE WHEN IT WAS NEW.
HARDWARE
TONIGHT, COME TO MY HOUSE AT EIGHT; I'LL PROMISE NOT TO KEEP YOU LATE.
HARDWARE
YOU'LL HEAR THE STRANGEST TALK YET HEARD ABOUT THE PREHISTORIC BIRD."
(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Crossword Puzzle No. 170



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—Butt violently
4—Deed
7—Sluggishness
9—Greek letter
10—Musical note
11—Pronoun
12—Jumbled type
12—Accomplish
14—Wing-shaped
16—Impart life to
18—Besides
19—Ensnare

**Down**

1—Mark with ridges
2—Windflower
3—Apportion
4—By
5—Having hair-like processes
6—Chinese pagoda
8—Sun-god
12—Method
13—Period of time
14—Part of 'to be'
15—To sleep
17—Pronoun

[The solution will be found elsewhere]

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Bonus for Budget Balancing

AS BUDGET balancers a good many of the Republican Party leaders are beginning to look like first-rate "bonusers." To the nonpartisan bystander it is apparent that the Republican politicians see two opportunities to catch votes. One is by taking advantage of the increasing popular resentment against New Deal spending. The other is by "doing something" for the veterans. But can they eat the economy cake and have it too?

For months the temptation to capitalize the American Legion's resentment against President Roosevelt's bonus veto has been working among some of the Republicans. Their record on the effort to override the veto was a bit better than that of the Democrats. In the Senate they divided twelve to twelve, as against the Democrats' twenty-eight to sustain and forty-one to override. But what a poor showing this was compared with the stalwart Republican front on similar issues under Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover!

Among Republicans most often mentioned for the presidential nomination only Mr. Hoover and Senator Vandenburg have come out against the bonus. Senator Borah voted for it this year, although opposing it hitherto. Governor Hoffman of New Jersey has engaged to lobby for payment of more than $2,000,000,000, which is not due for ten years. Governor Landon, boomed for balancing the budget in Kansas where the law does not permit it to be unbalanced, has been much to the fore at American Legion gatherings. And now comes Col. Frank Knox with a project for paying the bonus out of the $4,000,000,000 work relief funds.

This is the most ingenious and ambitious scheme yet proposed. To unbiased observers the question of how long Republicans can keep the bonus and budget horses running side by side has been a matter of interest for some time. That they are able to do so at all only shows how far next year's campaign falls short of getting down to brass tacks. Now Colonel Knox appears as the equestrian ready to perform the impossible. He would keep one foot on economy and the other on spending.

Perhaps the first hurdle for this project is the fact that virtually all of the $4,000,000,000 out of which he would pay the bonus has been already allocated to specific relief agencies such as PWA, WPA and CCC. In many cases actual construction contracts have been entered into.

The second hurdle is that even should the Republicans in the next Congress vote unanimously as Colonel Knox asks they would only put themselves on record as trying to pay the bonus; the Democratic majority will not let it be paid in that way. Which makes the Knox project merely a gesture to the veterans.

The third obstacle is that payment of the bonus would take for veterans, many of whom are in comfortable circumstances, funds which, however badly administered, are going in large part to the heads of families who are in real need.

Frankly, we think it is time for Republicans to forsake this impossible feat. Any bonus payment at this time is going to cost money. Any bonus payment will be bowing to pressure politics to satisfy voters having monetary interests. It will be a furthering of grab-bag government. There is no principle in it, no appeal either to economy or to the ideal of government for the whole people as against political blocs.

In view of Secretary Morgenthau's assurance that there is no change in the firm stand of the President on these very grounds, this is the worst possible campaign issue for Republicans who look higher than mere vote-catching.

### Cruisers, Conferences, and Costs

NO MATTER how difficult the problem presented at London by the conflicting naval interests of Japan and the United States, the question raised by the renaissance of German sea power during the past five years promises to prove even more tangled and unyielding.

European naval apathy has been transformed into almost frenzied naval competition. Germany was a negligible naval power until she launched the Deutschland in 1930. Today her pocket battleships and two 26,500-ton battleships she is building have started the shipyards of Europe on programs of naval construction which have caused uneasiness even in seamighty Britain and led that country to talk of an increase in cruiser strength from fifty to seventy units.

The peculiar and powerful characteristics of the new German ships have injected a new and disconcerting element in the form of qualitative competition. In the past competition has been based primarily on categories of tonnage rather than fighting effectiveness. England, the United States and Japan—the only big sea powers of the postwar decade—have followed rather closely the standard types of ships in their new construction. Each tried to build the best cruisers, destroyers and so forth of the established types. But there were no radical departures. The problem of limitation was predominantly a problem of size.

The result of the new competition is a hasty search for possible methods of limiting fighting effectiveness as the conference delegates gather in London. What can come of it is problematical since the freak ship is obviously the only answer the smaller and weaker nation has to the larger. Germany, France and Italy are reluctant to abandon the right to devise and build a "freak" ship which might give them a temporary but decided advantage at some particular moment. This is particularly true of Germany and Italy, both of which possess types which in some respects threaten to make the navies of the great sea powers obsolete.

Hope for a solution of this problem rests primarily in a revolt of taxpayers against unbearable costs. If some new ship should make all others obsolete it would require immediate replacement of existing fleets to preserve relative naval strengths. Obviously the cost of replacing fleets such as the British or American would be staggering.

The British suggest a 26,500-ton limit on battleships. The suggestion will probably fail at London because of the United States' contention that at least 35,000 tons is necessary to provide a ship with sufficient cruising range for its peculiar needs. But a top limit even there would be a help. Conceivably battleships could be built as large as 75,000 tons. Without a limit they might go that high—provided the taxpayers would stand for it. The danger is very real unless the people of the world evidence a new will for peace and make that will felt through their delegates in London.

### Consistency for Farmers

FROM one point of view a surprising item in the news of recent weeks was the demand of the National Grange, in convention in California, that the United States should rescind the reciprocal trade agreement just negotiated with Canada. American farmers generally have been against high tariffs; the trade agreement operates to lower tariffs; ergo, why should farmers be against it?

The explanation is that there are various kinds of farmers just as the broad classification, "businessmen," includes men in many and sometimes opposed kinds of business. Some farmers are engaged in supplying products on which they are glad to have a tariff, foodstuffs of which the United States produces just enough or not quite enough for its own consumption and on which a tariff protection is therefore effective. Others are engaged in growing crops such as cotton, and wheat, of which the United States produces ordinarily a large surplus for export—if export is possible—and on the whole output the domestic producer receives only the world price, tariff or no tariff, unless some regulation such as the AAA makes the tariff effective.

A glance over the tariff schedules shows that the farmer enjoys the protection of an import duty on almost everything the land produces. The list includes cattle, sheep, hogs, meat and meat products, milk, cream, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, horses, mules, honey, barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, wheat, flour, bran, cereal foods, peanuts, hay and all kinds of fruits, berries, vegetables and nuts.

The concessions to Canada admit only relatively small quotas of goods at reduced rates. As has been said, some of the duties afford price protection; others on some of the largest crops are a fiction.

But farmers, whether protected or unprotected themselves, have objected seriously against the tariff benefits they have been obliged to pay to industry for clothing, farm implements and other things they buy. In the case of the unprotected farmer the complaint has been well justified, so well that crop control has come in to bolster up the situation.

Now the same Grange convention which condemned Canadian reciprocity spent time also searching for ways of shifting the AAA emergency program to a sound long-term basis. It is fairly apparent that the only sound, permanent course for crop control is gradual adjustment to a footing on which American farming can again compete in the world market for its one-time export sales. The only way this can be done without reducing southern and western agriculture to serfdom is to scale down industrial tariffs—which is necessary anyway because of America's position as an international creditor. And in the general renunciation of stilts and special advantages it is inevitable that tariffs on farm produce must share the cutting.

### Mystery Plus

THE centenary of Emile Gaboriau, the French novelist, falls opportunely. It has been suggested that Gaboriau, whose heroes solved so many problems in detective fiction, might by his example furnish a solution of the difficulty in which much detective fiction now finds itself.

Since Poe wrote his "Gold Bug," whose interest depends on the decoding of a cryptogram, the story of detection has tended to become only an ingenious literary puzzle. The things that add value to good novels—characterization, human interest, the presentation of social questions—have been largely omitted from detective stories.

In Gaboriau's stories the element of detection played a subordinate part. His main interest was that of all first-rate novels—convincing characterization. If the detective story were brought once more within the ambit of the normal novel, it might attract renewed interest and make further lasting contributions to literature.

## An American Peer

*Book News of the Day*

WINGS over Tibet to fly out its fabulous riches of gold and to bring the Hermit Kingdom of the Himalayas from its millennial seclusion into the modernity of hydroelectric power, railroads, education and western morality—that is the unrealized dream of Gordon B. Enders, inspiring the pages of his Asiatic life chronicle to date in NOWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.50).

An American boy on the Indian-Tibetan frontier near Almorah, flying kites toward the ever-beckoning peaks and dreaming of gold nuggets big enough to fill his cupped hands; an involuntary *chela,* or disciple, of a Tibetan wiseman and patriot with schemes for a mighty central Asian empire to thwart the Tibetan intrigues of Russia, China and Japan; a college student in the Asiatic atmosphere of Wooster College in Ohio; an aviator in the World War and finally adviser to the Panchan Lama, chief incarnation of the Tibetan hierarchy—such in brief is the record of events in a life "stranger than fiction." Edward Anthony performs for Mr. Enders a dramatizing service similar to that formerly rendered to Frank Buck and Clyde Beatty. Profuse photographs—many of them Mr. Enders's own—are grouped with revealing extracts from the text at the end of the volume.

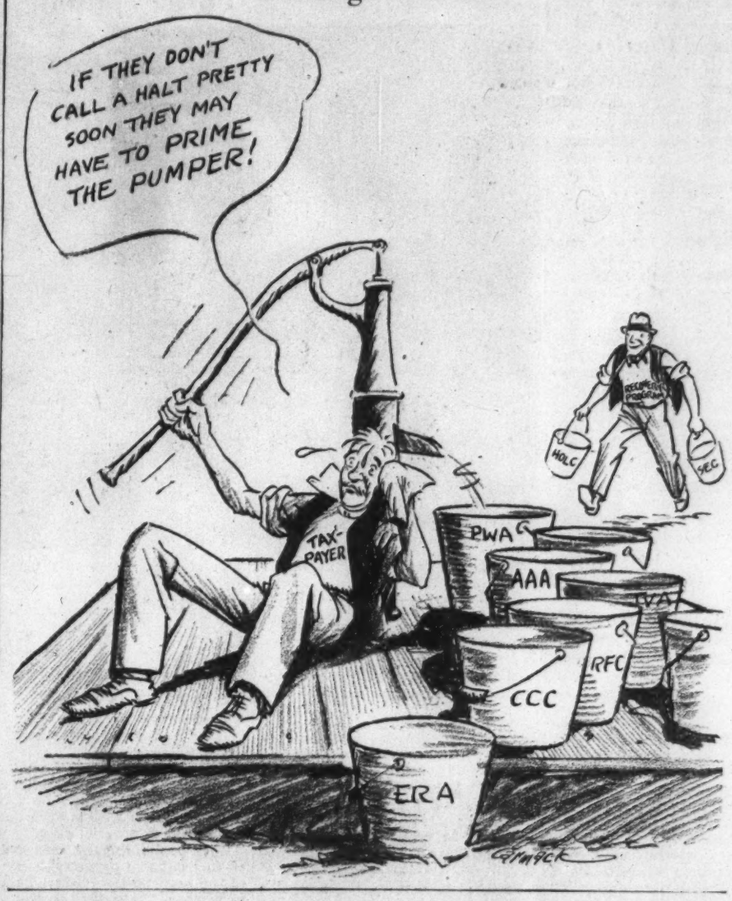
Informed early-on that the author is the only outsider ever to receive the "Passport to Heaven" from the hands of the Panchan Lama—a document which elevated him to the Tibetan peerage, made him a member of the National Assembly and gave him the right of immediate audience with the Panchan Lama at any time, as well as admission to any of his territories—the reader anticipates a firsthand account of what might be seen by inquisitive western eyes within the sealed borders of Tibet. But to date the author, for all his exalted rank, remains among those who have not yet penetrated into the Everest-guarded plateaux where a fanatical priesthood dominates a population that sees demons in every corner and flees to the Lamaseries for charms, prayers—and loans. For the priesthood is Tibet's moneylender, drawing into its cliff-bound vaults the compounded interest of gold dust, musk and semiprecious stones.

Yet Mr. Enders's lack of the explorer's firsthand knowledge in geography and social customs does not take from his pages the sparkle of authenticity. Schooled by a Tibetan, he had a rare series of intimate contacts with those who could tell him more than an ordinary explorer could see. From the Panchan Lama's lips and from those of his closest entourage—then in exile in China—he learned the inner essence of Lamaism, a strange mixture of Tibetan and Mongolian demonology with Buddhism. During months of intimate association with the man devoutly believed by 8,000,000 Lamaists to be the incarnation of the Lord Buddha, chief member of the Lamaist trinity, he gained an insight into the social, economic and religious problems of a land unbelievably isolated in a world that is prying open even the Antarctic. This "inside" information is communicated with clarity and detail, always overshadowed by the mystery that must brood over things Tibetan.

If Mr. Enders one day uses his "Passport to Heaven" for a visit to Tibet, he can hardly add to the charm of his opening chapters where the land of mystery, gold and inaccessibility, of many-storied stone monasteries hugging the cliffs and inhabited by monks in plum-colored robs of yak wool, beckons yet forbids.

R. H. S.

### Working Overtime




## Christmas in Harlem

SURPLUS WASHINGTON had brought something for the school's Christmas stocking. He had it in his hand, pressed secretly underneath white finger nails.

"What you got in youah haind?"

His friend, Roach Stanton Johnson, frequently forgot his training in modern Harlem and reverted back to "ole V'ginny" which still strongly influenced the speech in his home.

Surplus shook his head. He put his hand behind him and looked at the teacher.

The whole 4B class was assembled in the corridor of the second floor, preparing to serenade the principal in his office with Christmas carols.

"It's the first phrase, 'silent night,' where I want you to sing softly," the teacher was saying to them. "And where else?"

"I know!" Esmeralda, in a warmly colored cotton bespeaking the finery of Lenox Avenue, wriggled a hand above the others. "It's the end of the chorus when we sing 'Sleep in heavenly peace.'"

"Right." The teacher batoned the air lightly.

Gently her fingers led them through the first bars. There were rich, beautiful voices in her class, and they lacked nothing in joy and ecstasy when outpouring hymn-like melodies. But to stem the volume at the proper moment was another problem.

SS—I—I—LENT NIGHT, h—o—o—l—y night

She held her breath and walked backward, nodding encouragement.

* * *

Through the halls, past the purposely opened doors of the other classrooms, they marched slowly, achieving a vocal serenity like that of the song's message.

"I goin' get a pair of skates. My father said so!"

Roach sandwiched in the whisper. He couldn't confine himself to scheduled words. "'Cause my last year's skates 's out of fix." His head tossed buoyantly. His feet shuffled an extra rhythm. It was all but impossible to put up with regimentation, vacation being only a few hours off.

Surplus sang but continued to watch Roach with his panoramic brown eyes.

Round yon Virgin Mother and child

Surplus moved his hand suddenly. He had felt the other black boy's arm creeping down toward his tightly clenched fist. Surplus shook his head and stopped singing to look in astonishment at the aggressor who was retreating now. He didn't vouchsafe a remark. It wasn't easy for him to express himself. He was probably the quietest boy in the school. There was nothing at all surplus about him except his name, which his mother had selected and misspelled after seeing the impressive white surplice worn by the clergyman who officiated at his christening.

The last "heavenly peace" had floated tenderly down from the crescendo of childish sopranos. Even the littlest, liveliest boy stood still.

Then the door of the principal's office opened.

"Merry Christmas," said a voice of authority.

Surplus couldn't remember how everything happened but he was conscious of a vast melee of children and red cellophane candy sacks with the usual adult warnings of "one at a time," and "wait your turn Ruby Mae," and "don't forget to say 'thank you.'"

Pretty soon they were going back down the hall to the ringing refrain of "Noel"—all but Surplus who stood alone before the principal.

* * *

The principal was a tall man and Surplus was very small. But he felt taller when he kept his hands straight down at his sides as now. He had something to say.

But the principal spoke first. "You're the boy who wanted to see me?"

Surplus nodded, eager to prove his right. "I axe my teacher—"

"Yes, it's all right about that. Does your family need help?"

"No, *suh!*" Surplus shook his head in a hard negative.

"What then?"

The small, dark, luminous face stole a gasping glance around the room. Bright, renovated pieces of clothing lay on several chairs. On the floor were sacks of flour, sugar, apples, rice, cans of vegetables. Also there were the individual family baskets, filled with hams or chickens and many fixings.

"I got somepin' for de relief."

The principal steadied himself as if from a shock. For weeks, Surplus's family had been among the school's other half—those in urgent circumstances; and he as well as others had been steadily sending supplies to the two rooms, fourth floor "walk-up," which the large family including Surplus called home.

"You mean you want to contribute to the Christmas baskets?"

"Yes, suh, I does." Surplus held out his hand flatly. A freshly scrubbed potato lay on the palm.

The principal accepted it casually. "Thank you, Surplus. Every potato helps."

"Das what my pappy says. He ain't on relief now. He got a job yesterday."

The principal rallied from a second surprise. "I congratulate you, Surplus, you and your whole family."

Surplus stood there a minute. He wanted to laugh. An act of charity was a bit of an ordeal. He felt happier now that it was over. Everything was rather funny.

M. K.

## A Positive Goal vs. "Keeping Out"

*This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This passage from Mr. Lionel Curtis's book, "Civitas Dei" expresses for most people what is the way to bring about world peace:

> The reason why peace, accepted as a goal, fails as a principle of direction in policy is inherent in its negative character. A policy which treats the avoidance of war as its final criterion is merely an attempt to apply in the highest sphere of human relations the principle of the decalogue, which the greatest thinker of all time regarded as obsolete. In the place of ten prohibitions He propounded a positive and constructive injunction, that men should seek the good of others as though it were their own. If He was right in believing that "no other commandment is greater than this," it will not suffice for nations to abstain from coercing each other by force. They must learn to think how by steps, slow but patient and persistent, they can bring into being an order of society based on the duty of each to all, irrespective of national limits.

Is the policy of the United States just to "keep out" when nations break Kellogg peace pacts and League covenants? If peace is the goal which directs its policy, its character must be positive and constructive, not negative. Those nations striving to bring into being a new order of society irrespective of national limits must get everyone's support.

Liverpool, N. S. F. WATSON

### "Intimate Talk"—Frank Reply

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading "Intimate Talk to Housewives," in which you endeavor to enlighten the homekeeper on the AAA policies and Secretary Wallace's plan of helping the farmer through making only one pig grow where two or three grew before.

Yes, we have heard that theory before—that it was the drought instead of the slaughter and the plowing under that caused the high prices. If so, it only goes to prove that it is rather hard to be too ruthless when you don't know just what Mother Nature has in store.

I would like to make just one point. You refer to prices in 1923, 1925, also in 1929. Let me refer you to circumstances in those years. I can refer only to my own individual case. My sister and I are two business women. I came to Chicago from farther west in 1924. My sister was here with a good job. I got one immediately at a good salary. We both had still better ones in 1929. Now I have none. Am keeping house, trying to make her salary (which has been reduced by 60 per cent) stretch over the increased cost of living.

We have any number of friends in just such situations as the following: One, a girl who made about $200 now makes $16 a week. Another, who made $300 as an executive made $18 a week until she lost it last month. Really, if Secretary Wallace gets a little discouraged trying to get it across to us consumers, we are just a little bit discouraged about making him understand the white collar class is in a desperate situation.

Talk about parity of prices—let the Washington people get a real survey from the people who have to carry on. We have a 3 per cent sales tax in Illinois which makes it just a little more difficult. I'd like to see some real information run in a farm paper—a column like the "Intimate Talk"—trying to explain the plight of the city folks to the desperate farmer. A change is sometimes refreshing.

Please let me add that I come of farming stock—generations of it are behind me. I am not unsympathetic with the troubles or problems of anyone—but there is a very great necessity that everyone should realize that there are always two sides to this question. (MISS) IRENE MCCAIG

Berwyn, Ill.

[Editor's Note.—Pork prices are virtually the only food costs affected by the AAA.]

### "Is the Governor Listening?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Is the Governor Listening?" on Dr. Payson Smith was fine. It is my opinion that the reappointment of Dr. Smith as Commissioner of Education is of fundamental importance to the welfare of the Massachusetts public school system. The fine work which Dr. Smith has done since taking office in 1917 has received statewide and nationwide acclaim. There is no reason having to do with the good of the schools to justify a change at this time.

J. HUGH NIXON, Secretary,
Massachusetts Teachers Federation

Boston, Mass.

## The Wide Horizon

### "Alfalfa Bill" Down on the Farm

By Walter M. Harrison
Editor, Daily Oklahoman

OKLAHOMA CITY

WHEN "Alfalfa Bill" Murray faded out of the picture as Governor of Oklahoma in January of this year, he went back among his old neighbors at Tishomingo, in Johnson County, on the Pennington, where he settled when he came up from Gainesville, Texas, a callow youth from the cotton patch, at the turn of the century.

A few months later he turned up as owner of a poor seventy-acre farm on the edge of Broken Bow, a mill town in McCurtain County, in the pine clad, extreme southeastern corner of Oklahoma, where the Ozark uplift has made nature a fairyland of hills and clear, cold running water.

"Alfalfa Bill" is no longer the sage of Tishomingo. He is now the bull of Broken Bow, the master of McCurtain County, or the yogi of Yashau. His seventy acres are on the bend of the road on the outskirts of the mill town. The old post road built from Fort Smith to Fort Towson before the Civil War runs right through his hog lot. He has cleaned the brush out of the bottoms, strung new fence, piled rocks in the run-off ditches so the flood waters will not cut the hillsides, planted a little alfalfa and peanuts, rebuilt the little farmhouse, tidied up the front yard, made a flag walk, built a stone step on the roadside, cut away a place for cars to park off the highway and put up a lane gate with a big M in it to mark the entrance to the Murray estate.

* * *

On a rainy afternoon we visited the farm place of a unique character in Oklahoma public life. A carpenter was on a ladder outside of a single room, ten-by-twelve building in the backyard. Murray was straw-bossing and a young lad was peering out of an unenclosed window. "Mr. Head," said Bill, to the carpenter, "get down off of there and meet two of the biggest scoundrels in Oklahoma." Bill himself stuck out a hand. He looked like the sorriest relief client in the hill country. He wore an old tan overcoat, hung together with one button close to the neck. His hat was originally yellow, but it was stained with the storms of many seasons.

He had fully two weeks' stubble on his face, which was livid with scratches—"barbed wire," he explained, "darned stuff slipped on me when I was stretching it around the peach orchard." His overalls were caked with mud and slit comfortably up beyond his shoe tops. No wonder Bill often has to stand several minutes in front of his house waiting for a hitch-hike ride up to the post office. Folks who don't know him might easily mistake him for a tramp. But clothes and the little niceties some set so much store by in town don't bother Alfalfa Bill. That place in the making is his "office." There he is going to have his books and a desk and a sheet-iron stove, where he can "hole up" and ponder without being bothered by the "wimmin folks."

* * *

As always, Bill had a good story. He says the reason he likes a patch in the country is that he enjoys associating with animals. He talks about the horses and the mules and the pigs by name and insists they all know him.

There is a big boar in the hog lot that is his particular friend. One day he came back from the city in store clothes, had his best gray suit on and a clean shirt and was freshly shaven. Without waiting to slip into his farm outfit, Bill went out into the hog lot. The big boar came at him with a rush as though he were going to eat him to the core. Mrs. Murray was standing in the kitchen doorway. Bill beat a retreat as the boar woofed and bristled and came on. "He doesn't know me," said Bill, rushing to the protecting cover of a fence. "He thinks you are Tugwell or Wallace in all those fancy duds," suggested Mrs. Murray.

If Mr. Murray has a definite idea about being a candidate for something next year, he is not ready to come out from under cover today. Political dopesters have advanced every conceivable suggestion for his choosing a small, poorly developed farm in the remotest corner of the State. He has been suggested as a candidate for Congress, as ambitious for the senate race, as a plant for a comeback as Governor, but he laughs at it all. He's going to be in the campaign against Roosevelt in 1936, I'm sure, but in what capacity I should be afraid to speculate. Murray isn't through by a long shot and just now he is having a whale of a good time staying away from crowds and keeping his own counsel.

## Mirror of Opinion

### A Good Old Custom

WHEN Oscar Christensen, farmer near Fowler, had to go to a Pueblo hospital for an emergency operation, his beet crop was left unharvested. Last week 60 of his neighbors got together, harvested the beets and cleaned up other unfinished business on the Christensen farm.

That is the sort of thing that was frequent in pioneer days. There were comparatively few hired hands; in times of emergency, neighbors exchanged help. If a house or barn was to be built, it was made a sort of community festival. The recipient of such volunteer service could not fail to appreciate it; and those who gave their help felt the more kindly toward the one they had assisted.

Such a display of friendly help as that at Fowler—given without ostentation and accepted without self-depreciation—makes our elaborate welfare machinery look like a decidedly inferior substitute for brotherhood.—*Denver (Colo.) Rocky Mountain News.*

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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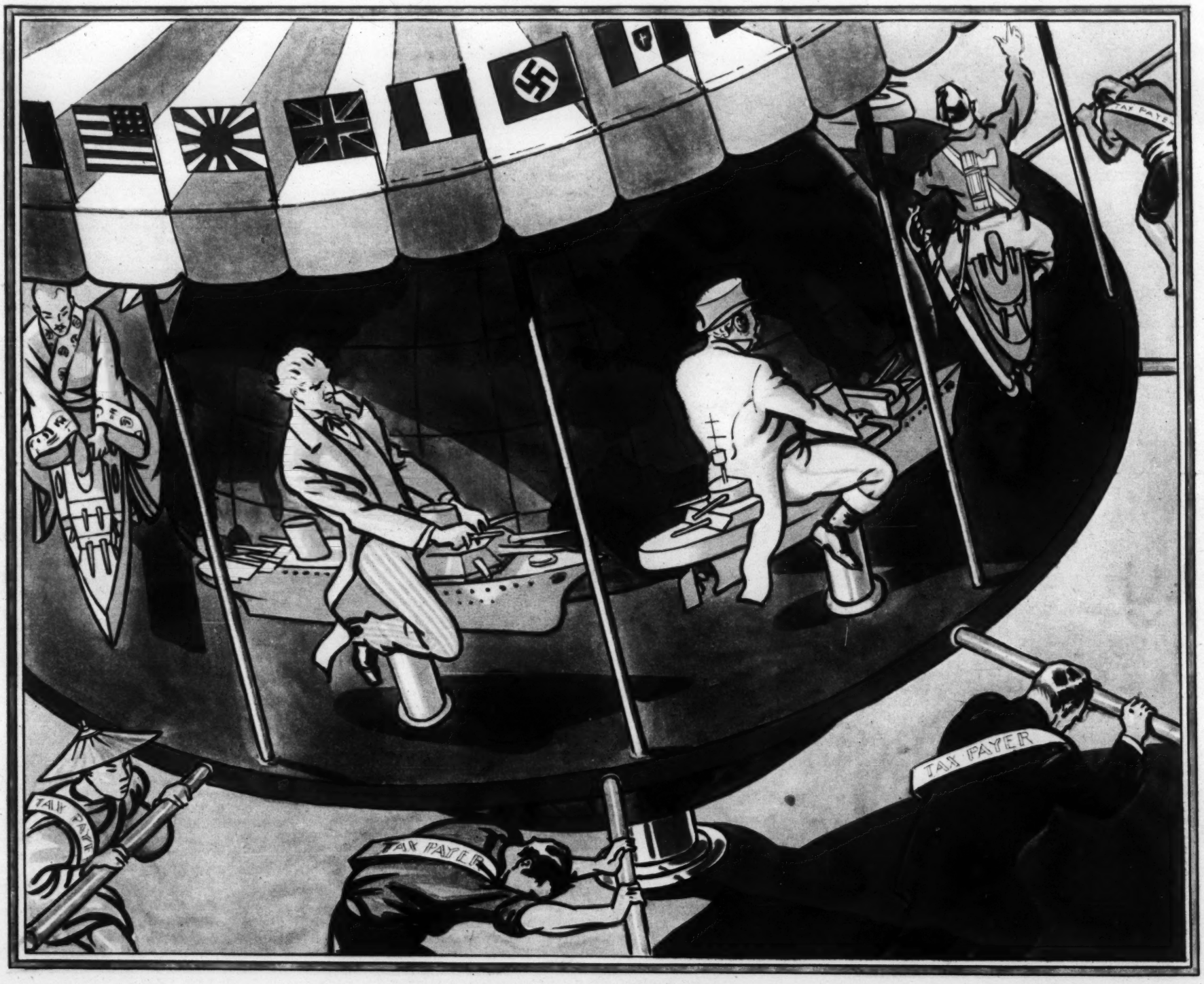
BOSTON, DECEMBER 4, 1935




THE NAVAL MERRY-GO-ROUND

# Up Navies : Up Taxes

*By Joseph C. Harsch*

AT THE WASHINGTON NAVAL CONFERENCE of 1921-1922 the war-weary nations declared by their actions that at least naval competition should not be the cause for international friction and war. The United States took the initiative in one of the most dramatic gestures of self-denial the world has ever witnessed by scrapping or abandoning 27 huge warships which would have made her the greatest sea power in history. Britain, Japan, France and Italy reached with her an agreement which tended to stabilize the naval position of the world.

For 10 years after that treaty naval competition was allayed. A status had been established which was not seriously questioned except by the always dissatisfied admiralties and the jingo press. The three great naval powers—Britain, the United States and Japan—let their actual naval strength fall far behind their treaty limits.

Then national pride and national ambition began to assert themselves. Japan grew restive, smashed the tranquillity of the Pacific with naval guns at Chapei and determined to denounce a naval settlement which denied to her supremacy in the Far East. German engineering skill produced a new type of ship which overnight converted French naval apathy into frenzied building. Italy followed suit. Beginning slowly and almost imperceptibly, the movement gathered momentum until today the naval powers undertake one more effort at naval limitation in an atmosphere already charged with fierce competition.

While the delegates gather in London, the shipyards of the world are filled with the promise of future destruction. The United States—which lagged farthest behind during the peaceful years—has 283,150 tons of grim warcraft on the ways. France comes second with 203,591 tons building or appropriated for. Britain has 183,395 tons of new ships in sight; Germany, 123,000; Japan, 117,707, and Italy, 110,234. Meantime the new naval budgets are in preparation and all give promise of touching new high levels for peacetime.

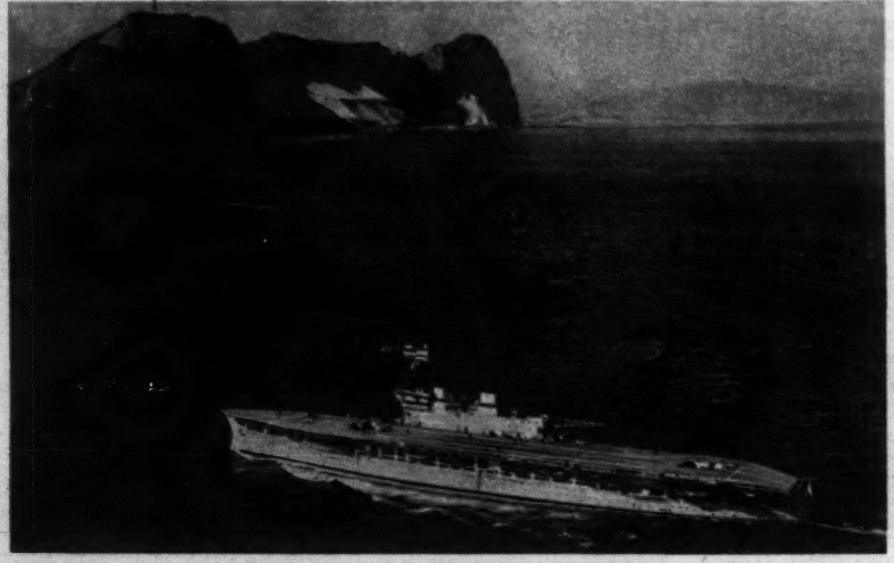
So ominous is the situation and so irreconcilable are the rival ambitions of the naval powers that hopes for the coming naval conference are measured not in terms of a new treaty and rigid limitations, but rather in such simple terms as the possibility of obtaining limits on the size of ships in the various classes. The ratio system seems doomed.

The causes of this situation are to be found primarily in the rivalry in the Far East between Japanese and Anglo-American interests, and in Europe in the sudden renaissance of German sea power. The first is a chronic problem, the second a new one which has just begun to be appreciated in its full import. Because the second has done most to upset the *status quo* and is least generally appreciated it deserves first consideration.

During the early postwar years the continental powers of Europe neglected their navies—Germany because she was bound by the Versailles Treaty, France and Italy because land armaments were their first concern. Britain, the United States and Japan were left to carry on their somewhat academic rivalries without much concern to the Continent. For more than 10 years after the war no capital ship was laid down on the Continent. The French and Italians built a certain number of small craft, primarily of the coast defense types, but on the whole their navies were in poor condition.

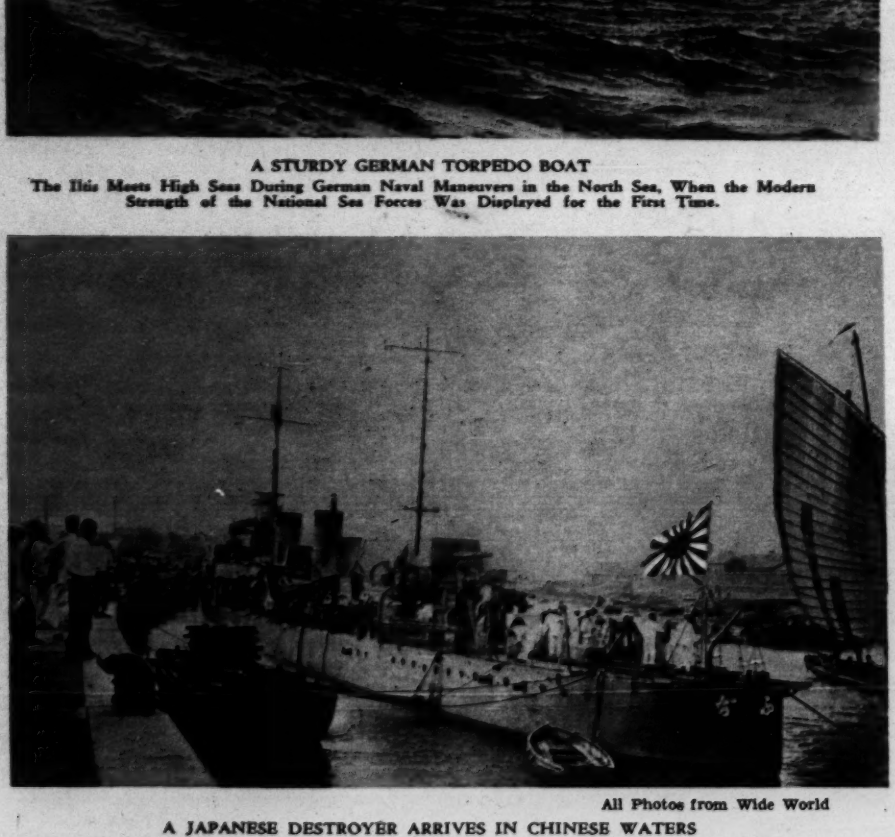
Into this almost tranquil picture Germany launched her famous pocket battleship, the Deutschland, in 1931.

SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES IN REVIEW FORMATION
These Maneuvers Off the Coast of California Were Witnessed by President Roosevelt Shortly After He Left San Diego for His Recent Cruise.



PART OF BRITAIN'S MEDITERRANEAN POWER
H. M. S. Eagle, One of the British Navy's Great Airplane Carriers, Here Is Approaching Gibraltar.

A STURDY GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT
The Ilis Meets High Seas During German Naval Maneuvers in the North Sea, When the Modern Strength of the National Sea Forces Was Displayed for the First Time.



All Photos from Wide World

A JAPANESE DESTROYER ARRIVES IN CHINESE WATERS
The Tsuta, One of Many Such Destroyers, Is Here Anchored at the Japanese Bund in Tientsin.

It was only 10,000 tons in displacement and hence of treaty cruiser size. But the allied powers had limited only the size of ships for Germany, whereas they had restricted their own 10,000 cruisers to eight-inch guns. It apparently never occurred to the naval experts at Washington that Germany either could, or would, attempt to put larger than eight-inch guns on a 10,000-ton ship. German engineering skill took advantage of the oversight, mounted six 11-inch guns on the Deutschland, gave her heavier armor than any treaty cruiser, a speed of 26 knots, outclassed every French, Italian and British ship of comparable size, and smashed the naval equilibrium of the Continent.

France, determined to maintain a naval power at least double the German, laid down the 26,500-ton Dunquerque in 1932, and a sister ship, the Strasburg, in 1934. Italy, by that time beginning to feel the urge for a place in the sun, began construction of two 35,000-ton battleships, the Vittorio Veneto and the Littorio, in March of 1934. In addition, Italian engineers had devised a new type of light cruiser—the Bargiano class—which attained hitherto unbelievable speeds of over 40 knots and immediately took precedence over every other light cruiser and destroyer afloat. The French promptly countered with an announcement of plans for two 35,000-ton battleships, one to be begun as soon as the Dunquerque was launched, the second to be laid the moment the Washington treaty expired. Meanwhile Germany went ahead with plans for two more pocket battleships.

* * *

Thus within the short space of four years the entire naval situation in Europe was overturned. Until 1931 England was the only real naval power. By 1934 her capital ships, her light cruisers and her destroyers were outclassed in quality if not in number. Added to this revival of continental naval power was an Italian air force which threatened Britain's lines of communication through the Mediterranean. British experts began to fear Malta obsolete as a naval base. Italy sat astride her route of empire to the East and British ship lines began to estimate the extra cost of the Cape of Good Hope route.

What England did in the face of this rising threat has laid her open to recrimination and the charge from France that she had taken the longest step yet toward breaking down the Versailles Treaty. But, considering the extent of the continental naval revival and the fact that she was forbidden by the naval treaties to build any new capital ships before 1937, what she did is perfectly understandable. She opened naval negotiations with Germany, and on May 21, 1935, announced an agreement whereby the German navy was permanently pegged at 35 per cent of the British.

This at least put a top limit on German building, but in doing so gave Germany a total of 420,595 tons, as compared to a navy of 159,190 tons which Germany had at the end of 1934, and also a fleet of capital ships equal to those France and Italy might build under the treaties. Under this agreement Germany immediately embarked upon a building program for the current year of 170,000 tons, as compared to the 60,100 tons of modern, postwar ships she now has.

* * *

Whatever the merits of this action from the British point of view, it immediately established a vicious and apparently endless circle which may end only with the financial limitations of one of the powers concerned. For France has declared that she must have a navy equal to the German plus the Italian, while Italy has made a claim to equality with France. If the Germans build to 35 per cent of the British, the French would almost certainly aim at double that strength, or 70 per cent of the British. If the Italians attempt to keep even with France, the French will have the option of accepting Italian parity or moving on up higher toward British strength. Even if France renounces her policy of German-plus-Italian strength there is the prospect of two continental navies each equal to 70 per cent of the British. But England has always insisted on a navy equal to that of the two largest continental powers combined. England, in the face of a combined French-Italian strength of 140 per cent of her own, would presumably build more. And any British increase clears the way for additional German tonnage.

The Pacific presents a less complex and startling, but a more difficult, problem for naval limitation. There, more directly than in Europe, the naval settlement was based squarely on a political settlement. The Washington naval conference recognized American and British political interests in China as being coequal with Japan's by guaranteeing to each western power a navy theoretically equal to Japan's in combat strength in Asiatic waters. The ratio of 5 to 3 assumed the continued rights of both America and Britain to a primary stake in China. This was particularly true as respects the United States, since the British predicated their naval needs on a world empire while the United States has always based her needs more directly on the Far East.

So long as Japan was satisfied with mere equality with the United States in Asia this 1922 settlement proved satisfactory. But over the past five years Japan has built up a claim to actual hegemony in the Far East, insisting, by inference if not by outright statement, upon both political and economic domination of China. An inseparable corollary was the formal denunciation of the inferior naval ratio and a demand for actual parity to ensure complete naval superiority in Asiatic waters.

As evidence that she had no aggressive designs outside of her own "sphere of influence," Japan then proposed the abolition of all aircraft carriers and capital ships and a reduction in the number of 10,000-ton cruisers—a device which in her view would make each (Japan and the United States) secure in its own immediate territorial waters, and at the same time preclude any possibility of an attack across the Pacific.

* * *

The United States refuses flatly to consider such a withdrawal from Asia. Politically it stands on the 1922 settlement, the nine-power pact and the open door to China. It refuses to recognize diplomatically the accomplished fact of Japanese aggression in Manchuria, insists on the maintenance of "the equilibrium of political and economic rights" established in 1922, and denies the right of Japan to alter this "equilibrium." It clings tenaciously in theory to a balance of power in the Far East which it shares equally with Japan and Britain.

This doctrine clearly implies American naval strength sufficient at least to challenge Japan on terms of potential equality in her own waters. The result is seen in American opposition to all proposals, whether from Japanese or British sources, involving any decrease in the size of ships.

> Whereas Japan would abolish all capital ships and England would limit them to 26,500 tons, the United States insists on 35,000-ton battleships which alone, its naval experts assert, are sufficiently large to compensate for the lack of strong naval bases west of Hawaii. It insists equally on the aircraft carrier and the heavy treaty cruiser—all types capable of operating at long distances from American shores and, in fact, aggressive rather than defensive ships in character.

The Roosevelt Administration has done less talking about maintenance of the Far Eastern balance of power than its predecessor, but its actions have spoken louder. The navy itself has been revitalized with money, men and ships. Actually more naval tonnage is on the ways in the United States than in any other country.

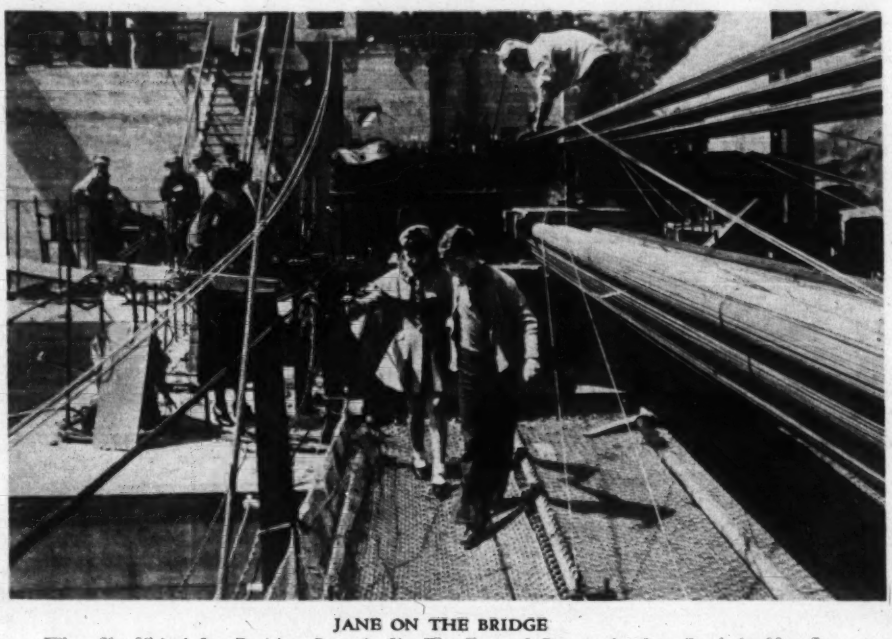
An even more pointed answer to Japan's bid for dominance in the Far East has been the rapid development of American aviation in the Pacific. Guam, Midway and Wake Islands have been developed as commercial air bases by Pan American Airways. But already the navy's fliers have started to follow its route westward. Squadrons of the navy's superb and probably unequaled air force have for over a year been experimenting with mass flights west and north of Hawaii. Meanwhile the army is preparing air bases in the Aleutians. Already perhaps overenthusiastic air officers are hinting that the time is near when American military aviation

(Continued on page 15)

# The Little Trouper

## *Jane Withers Has Been an Actress, Mimic, Singer, and Dancer, Appearing on Stage, Radio and Screen During a Climb From Obscurity in Georgia to Stardom in Hollywood*

By Courtland Holdom



JANE ON THE BRIDGE

When She Visited San Francisco Recently She Was Escorted Out on the Catwalk of the New San Francisco-Oakland Bridge, Now in Course of Construction, by the Son of One of the Engineers.

SURE, 'TIS A CINEMA STAR she is, and a fine one at that—and she with the sunshine of only nine summers on her. And, faith, she's a trouper as well, and a bouncing girleen into the bargain. 'Tis the divilment of the leprechauns that's in her—the natural histrionic talent of the Gael, with all their imagery, fire and spontaneity.

And if you be after asking me who she is, I'll tell you she's no other than Jane Withers, the sparkling little dark-eyed colleen from the South.

When I dropped in at the Fox studio in Hollywood recently to see Jane she had just completed her work in the title role of "Paddy O'Day," and she was filled with brogue. Neil FitzGerald, the Irish poet and actor, had drilled her thoroughly in the way her ancestors used their tongues, and Jane had feasted regularly on Irish stew to make the characterization complete.

* * *

At the outset I may as well confess that I "fell" for Jane, and consequently everything I say about her is biased. If you have seen her on the screen, especially if you have seen her newest and grandest role in "Paddy O'Day," you are probably biased, too, so we should understand one another.

Jane appeals to me greatly, and these are some of the reasons: She's a fine, normal girl as well as an accomplished trouper; she has a heart that shines through her work before the camera, and makes her think more of others than of herself; she is as enthusiastic about her dog and cat and tropical fish and her good school work as she is about making pictures; her hands are just as grubby as the hands of a 9-year-old ought to be; her sense of humor is just as genuine as it appears; she carries her miniature make-up kit daily to work, though she never has to use make-up.

At the studio I found Jane hard at work making the opening scenes of Booth Tarkington's "Gentle Julia." It promises to be a less lovable characterization than that of Paddy, but still far from the "meanie" parts which made her famous. Script men were laboring over another story for Jane, "Public Nuisance No. 1," in which she will again be a cinema brat.

* * *

As Jane labored cheerfully through takes and retakes, I sat beside Mrs. Withers, who talked modestly of her daughter's rise to stardom. Ever since little Jane was able to walk, her mother had been preparing her for a career in motion pictures. Singing and dancing had been easily acquired; acting came naturally in her earliest nursery days. At the age of 3 she went on the air in her native Atlanta, and soon made successful appearances on the stage. Very shortly she had acquired an enthusiastic following, and became locally famous as "Georgia's Sweetheart," or "Dixie's Dainty Dewdrop," easily moving audiences to tears or laughter with her clever impersonations of stage, screen and radio stars, her songs and her dancing.

But larger fields beckoned, and with the good wishes of the Old South, letters of introduction to the producers of Hollywood, and a determination to succeed, mother and daughter turned westward to California.

"I had an idea that all we had to do was say, 'Here we are,'" Mrs. Withers admitted. "But it didn't work out that way. The producers to whom we had letters were always in New York when we called—or so their secretaries declared. Casting directors didn't need Jane. There seemed no place for us at all. But when I was so discouraged I could have sat down on the curb and given up the effort, Jane would say, 'Come on, Mother, let's get going!' and I took new courage."

Since studio gates seemed definitely barred, Jane took a job with a dog act at children's matinees, and appeared at innumerable benefit performances in the hope someone would recognize her talent. At length a little encouragement greeted her efforts. She was given a bit part in "Handle With Care," appeared in a mob scene in "Cavalcade," and made the briefest of appearances in "Zoo in Budapest," "Klondike," and some half dozen other films.

* * *

That seemed to end screen opportunities, and little Jane returned to charity shows, club appearances, amateur theatricals and small-time vaudeville.

At long last, after three years of doing her best to attract Hollywood's attention, Jane's talents were recognized by a studio executive while she was appearing in a benefit performance, and she was given a special act, with Jackie Searle, in "Hollywood On Parade." Later, in a Paramount short, she satirized a presidential campaign speaker so effectively that she received a letter of appreciation from the Executive Mansion at Albany, still one of her most prized possessions. This contact seems to have made Jane an enthusiastic New Dealer, for the only mark against her punctuality record at the studio occurred on the day of President Roosevelt's visit to Los Angeles, when she went A. W. O. L. to stand in a dense crowd and cheer the Chief Executive.

It was still a long climb to stardom, however. Jane appeared more or less briefly in innumerable pictures. She returned to radio, singing and "gagging" with a master of ceremonies under such names as "The Nuisance" and "The Pest." The flexibility of her voice, and her aptitude for impersonations, led her to the rather thankless movie job of "dubbing in" voices for animated cartoons.

Then, at last, came overnight success. Jane was cast as a venomous brat in "Bright Eyes," with the lovely Shirley Temple. The public just couldn't believe she was as mean as she pretended. Some loyal fans will never forgive her for making Shirley cry, but most people recognized real ability as an actress, and clamored for more. So she became a star in "Ginger," and that lovable, plump, wistful, intelligent little face achieved a permanent place in the heart of America. Its owner, at the same time, achieved a long-term contract, and her father's concern thoughtfully transferred him to Beverly Hills, so that the Withers family began to live again, its difficult days past.

NEIL FITZGERALD COACHING JANE WITHERS

As a Dialogue Coach, Mr. FitzGerald—Who Played an Important Rôle in "The Informer" and Other Pictures—Finds Jane an Apt Pupil in Mastering the Irish Brogue for "Paddy O'Day."

Watching Jane perform before the silent Kleigs, one is bound to be impressed with the combination of childish enthusiasm and thoughtful criticism with which she views her work. Frequently she offers comparative comments on retakes, and her directors have known her to carry off a scene with complete success when other actors have missed a cue or a line.

* * *

During a lull in picture taking, Jane came over to visit with me. I hesitate to accuse her of coquetry, but surely there was a bit of blarney left over from Paddy O'Day when she greeted me with, "Oh, you're from San Francisco: I've been there, and I went out on the catwalk of the new bridge—you know, the one that goes to Oakland! I went out about 200 feet, and looked right down at the water, and I wasn't scared a bit!"

It seems Jane had been kept close to Hollywood, except for a visit to the fair at San Diego. When she at last had a vacation she chose to spend it on a sea trip to San Francisco. The prime attractions, she admitted, had been the zoo and city jail, both of which she thoroughly enjoyed!

* * *

She inscribed her picture for me, "May you be happy always." We chatted of this and that for a moment, and Jane was off at the insistent call of her director. Later I sat near her at a "sneak preview" of "Paddy O'Day," and lost some of the finest points of the show by watching the mobile little face of the actress "in person" when I should have had my eyes on the screen. From two or three such meetings, and a long visit with her mother, I felt I had gained something of an insight into the young lady who loves her work and loves the world, and wants to make other people happy.

A year ago I lost my heart to Hollywood's youngest star, and because they are in no sense competing actresses, I feel emboldened to venture a thumbnail comparison between the famous Shirley and this three years older, sunny youngster from the South.

Shirley Temple remains, to me, a dreamlike child of poignant beauty and charm, who talks like a child, sings like a child, dances like a child: in short, is unaffected, simple and lovable. Whatever role she essays, she presents a natural yet fairy-story character. She is exactly the sort of little girl you or I would like for our very own.

Jane Withers is a talented trouper, with unusual ability as an actress, a mimic, a singer. On the stage, on the screen, or on the air she is bound to go far. Though she employs dexterously the arts and artifices of the drama, there is about her a sincerity, kindliness and good nature which shines through and makes one conscious of the lovable little girl beneath the metaphorical grease paint.

# Up She Goes!

## *Holiday Business Promises Return to the Prosperity of Pre-Depression Years, Statistics Indicate, and Retailers Are Optimistic After Witnessing a Steady Improvement During 1935*

By Harry C. Kenney

A VAST ARMY OF BUYERS are descending upon the department and retail stores of the United States. They are armed with dollars and a determination to spend them as no other period for years has business been so prepared for this Christmas holiday spending. Stores are well stocked with goods and send the army of buyers to their homes satisfied that they have their money's worth.

Just listen to what the retailer thinks this season will be like. Radiating confidence, he declares, "Best in years, and we'll wiped out!" "Hope my stocks hold out!" "Shop early, or else—!" These men have been preparing for this season's business for months and there is no doubt that more money is in circulation of hiding this year than for a long time.

Customers, above all, want service; they even want to be amused, retailers have found, and educated (to a certain extent). A visit to many department stores now reveals air conditioning, soothing illumination, music, consultation service, rolling chairs, soundproofing, free pretheater facial massages for the ladies, children's play rooms, and a place to check babies. Stores have become more philanthropical: orphans are given outings, instruction in various forms of sewing is given free. Some stores will, for a moderate sum (around $600) furnish your apartment from china to beds, supervise gas and electric arrangements, deposit flowers, plug in the clock and put the dog out and leave you with a sense of things well done.

One department store has a bridegroom service where the timid or unenlightened gentleman about to enter upon an important period in his career may learn the correct thing to do and wear. He will be told how to act when he hears the sweet strains of Mendelssohn and how to hold back the blush when he is congratulated. He can even be relieved of the responsibility of reserving accommodations for Niagara Falls. Just call the store, tell it how much you wish to spend and remain calm!

* * *

Then again, if you want to carry the thing right through to a finish, just ask the store to have a prefabricated, modern home ready for you when you return. You can have one for as low as $5000, if you have the land, and as little as $50 for a down payment. It may be furnished for about $800, which also is put on the budget. Even if you are away for less than a month it will be waiting for you to move right in.

After spending years in the depths of a depression, summaries, reports, surveys and statistics now pouring in read like a series of statements in competition with Ripley's Believe It or Nots. Industries are more active. Business is better. There is more money. People are spending. Retail sales are rising and indications are that they will continue to do so for months ahead. In the first half of 1935, retail sales were about 6 per cent greater than in the like period of 1934 and the total sales for 1934 reached $28,548,000,000, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Orders placed by retail stores for fall and Christmas merchandise will exceed by $1,000,000,000 the amount invested in 1932, the low year, says the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which estimates Yuletide business for this year at $4,500,000,000.

One good increase deserves another, which reveals that aggregate sales in the first 10 months of the year gave Old Man Depression another shove into the depths by rising 4 per cent in dollar value above the like period a year ago. Rural sales are the highest since 1929 and 1930. Chain stores insist upon having a definite part in pulling the nation out of the doldrums and 25 of them reported to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike that during the first 10 months of this year their business increased 10.7 per cent above last year. Merchants of the nation see a gain of 12.15 per cent for the last six months of 1935 over 1934.

There is no doubt that many persons have, and if it were generally known how extensive they are there might not be so many return trips to the store. That has to do with returning goods. In Massachusetts consumers paid extra costs of $12,000,000 in the year for the privilege of returning goods that were either unsatisfactory or the buyer had no intention of keeping in the first place. Of course, Massachusetts is not alone in this, and it is estimated that this form of waste costs business houses in the United States $1,000,000 every day. One out of six returns things. Two out of six the wrong size. Then, of course, there are the old alibis, "It doesn't match" and "It isn't satisfactory." The flaw in this little story is that the man who seldom charges anything must help pay for the returned goods of those who do the most charging.

* * *

The bustle in stores at Christmas time is music to retailers! It's business! But they have a great consideration for the buyer and add at least 500,000 workers to the pay roll at this time so you can do your early Christmas shopping late!

In the year 1933, the latest period for figures of this kind, there were 2,703,325 full-time workers employed by 1,526,119 stores, with a total pay roll of $2,910,-445,000. Stores during 1933 did a $25,-037,225,000 business, which was 49 per cent under the year 1929, when a total of $49,114,653,000 was taken in. According to John Dickinson, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, 1933 was the bottom year of the depression.

There are many reasons why retail sales are on the upgrade, and by going back-stage the reasons are revealed. Using the spotlight, we look upon a group of big industries. These industries pay wages, give employment and manufacture goods, and to a certain extent may be used as a barometer. The extent of the recovery this year is indicated by the sharp upward trend of earnings. A compilation by the Associated Press of earnings of 266 industrial corporations for the first nine months of this year discloses a gain of 24.1 per cent in net earnings over the like period of 1934.

Belching smoke and hissing steam are turning the wheels of these industries to an ever-increasing velocity. A swelling tide of domestic buying is resulting. Steel activity during the last few months has been the best since 1929, construction volume is at new highs for the year, production of coal is around the January level of 8,000,000 tons a week, railroads are carrying the most freight since October, 1931, and, according to Business Week, business transacted by the common check is from 1 to 26 per cent ahead of last year in numerous parts of the country.

Encouraged by the spectacular housing revival of the first nine months of this year, when an 80 per cent gain in contract values was chalked up, home builders are still producing plans for new structures. October was the biggest home-building month in four years. Small wonder furniture and home furnishings' sales have soared this year!

Industries that form the foundation of the nation are making good recovery and include agricultural implements, automobiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, electric power and light, machinery and tools, motion pictures, office equipment, radios, steel and telephones. The building industry has witnessed sharp gains, particularly in the residential field. Other industries making less progress, but definitely on the road to recovery, include meat packing, cotton goods, wool, copper, shoes and leather and silk.

As the wheels of industry are turning faster in preparation for fall and winter production, electric power output is soaring to new record heights week after week and the end is not yet!

Let's take the roof off some of these industries and see what makes the machinery whir and typewriters tap. The office of the automobile industry reports that total 1935 output is expected to be between 3,900,000 and 4,-000,000 cars, the highest since 1929. "Attainment of the estimate of production of 900,000 passenger cars and trucks in the current quarter," says Standard Statistics, "would make this one of the most active final quarters on record." Leading financing companies are having a record year.

Open the door to the furniture industry, walk in and take a seat. Here you will learn that many of America's chief furniture makers are working to the tune of shrieking lathes night and day. Sales are up 10 to 50 per cent above 1934, according to Chicago's great wholesale furniture market, Merchandise Mart, and in some instances the gain is as high as 80 per cent.

If you are going to buy a piano you may have to wait your turn, because manufacturers are working hard to meet the demand. They had the best August in 10 years! The sweetest symphony to these manufacturers is the fact that shipments in the first nine months of 1935 were 23 per cent above the like 1934 period, 91 per cent over 1933 and 115 per cent above 1932. And just for an encore, many piano makers are working 24 hours a day.

In case you haven't a house to put a piano in, don't be in a hurry, for here, too, you may have to wait your turn. It has been predicted that there will be an increase of 54 per cent in building in 1936.

* * *

Just to put a little meat in this story, a big Los Angeles packer, in describing conditions in the Far West, said, "Practically all lines of the meat business have shown an increase and are on a much more profitable basis than at any time during the last five years."

Fruit and vegetables are the only important foodstuffs which are cheaper today than two years ago, says Standard Statistics. Meats lead the advance with an average increase of 50 per cent.

When you see miles of multi-colored

*(Continued on page 18)*

RETAIL MERCHANTS REPORT HEAVIER BUYING THAN FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST

Wide World Photos, Inc.

# Mackenzie King: The Man

## *Canada's Prime Minister, Once More on the Political Scene, Brings Rich Experience and Both Scholarly and Gentlemanly Habits of Thought and Behavior to the Service of His Country*

By Lloyd Roberts

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, a student-statesman, defender of the Constitution, descendant of rebels, orator and gentleman. In these five titles one has an accurate history in brief of Canada's three-times Prime Minister. The gentleman predominates. I have seen him with a few intimate friends in his own home; I have watched and listened to him through ten sessions of Parliament, under violent and even virulent attack, as leader of the Government and as leader of the Opposition; I have been with him at three in the morning when the polls were repudiating him and his party with scorn, and I have never known him to lose his poise and courtesy or forget the small amenities of life.

To find Mr. King at his best, however, one should meet him (and his Irish terrier) on a Gatineau trail or pottering about his sheep pasture atop Kingsmere Mountain. Here, ten miles away from and above the Ottawa Valley and the towers of Parliament Hill, he is his most delightful self. Broach nature, literature, dogs, almost any subject but politics, and one finds warm response and a wealth of knowledge. If you are interested in home-building he will lead you away from his rustic cabin on the shore of the little volcanic lake to his broad-verandaed summer home behind which great heaps of timbers and cut stones are taking form in a new wing.

"Beautiful for situation" adequately describes the site. It is the logical choice of a student-statesman, a practical idealist who ever lifts up his eyes unto the hills and enriches his debates with quotations from Scripture and the poets. For many summers, business of government permitting, he has been withdrawing from the world into this sylvan retreat for inspiration, and the world has been the beneficiary. Eyes imbued with the beauty and peace of nature are not easily blinded by materialism. In its wider sense the influence of Kingsmere on the policies and laws of the country cannot be calculated, but in many direct acts, such as the beautification of the capital, creation of national parks, fire protection and reforestation, it is plainly evident.

* * *

So much for the country gentleman. In Laurier House, his big, old-fashioned dwelling on Laurier Avenue in Ottawa, he becomes more the laird of the manor, unassuming and gracious as ever, but more meticulous in his observance of all the small conventions, more conscious of his exalted position in public life. His friends do not drop in and lounge around. They are invited and entertained. The house was the gift of his friend Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the succeeding leader of the Liberal Party and, consistent with his romantic and even sentimental attachments to the past, he has carefully refrained from changing the arrangements or the "atmosphere" of the former occupant.

Escorting his guests through the wide, high-ceilinged rooms of the main floor and, by an old-fashioned elevator, to the bedrooms above and finally to the big attic study, with its book-lined walls and open fire, he draws attention to this and that object of art, souvenirs of his travels in far countries, golden keys of cities where he was an honored guest and paintings and volumes that would appeal to a connoisseur's heart. In his library stands an easel holding the portrait of a woman with white hair and a strong but lovely face. Here he pauses and, in a reverent voice, explains, "My mother." Although his mother passed out of his life nearly 20 years ago she still holds the foremost place in his affections, and he will tell you why, if you are interested. Yes, in some ways Mr. King is a sentimentalist, and it is not the least of his virtues either.

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WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING
Leader of Canada's Liberal Party Who Became Prime Minister for the Third Time When His Party Returned Victorious in the Recent Elections.

In Laurier House the gentle art of conversation survives the hurly-burly of the Machine Age and party politics. At ease around the study fire the guests, whether artists or bankers, diplomats or manufacturers, will be beguiled into conversation of their own choosing but on a level so high that personality is forgotten and all life is seen in perspective. Here the poet reads to understanding ears and the social reformer finds inspiration and guidance toward the accomplishment of his aims. . . . But the government of the country rests upon his shoulders and there is scant time, more is the pity, for such intimate gatherings.

Call upon the Prime Minister in his office on Parliament Hill—by appointment, of course. You will see a short, sturdy man with a priestly tonsure and smooth round face rise from his desk and greet you with smiling eyes and a warm handclasp. If a chair is not set conveniently near to his own he will probably fetch one himself—and those official chairs are leather-covered and heavy. He will put you at your ease with pleasant small talk, learn your reason for coming with sympathetic attention and finally dismiss you with such courtesy that you feel that the visit was a success even though the results were nil. After such a meeting you may still disagree with his politics but you cannot help liking the man.

If Mackenzie King was not a politician, and one of the most successful, he might well have been a parson, a teacher or a social worker. But he chose his job himself and chose it early. While still a lad at school he would spend his spare hours in the public gallery of the House of Commons following the debates, and decided to become a Prime Minister. The idea was inspired by the interest that his parents took in public affairs and strengthened by reading of the long and heroic struggle of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, for responsible government in Canada. Responsible government had come, but there were always reactionaries to combat and new causes to champion, even at the risk of also being dubbed a rebel and driven into exile. Though himself a man of peace, he comes of fighting Scotch ancestors on both sides.

Young King prepared himself well for the future fray. At school and college he studied assiduously, read broadly. He made a definite aim to understand social questions, enriching his postgraduate work with personal experience at Hull House in Chicago and Passmore Edwards Settlement in London. Then followed eight years of close contact with industrial problems as Deputy Minister of the Department of Labor and editor of the Labor Gazette. Now, at the age of 34, he was ready to launch out upon deep waters and, contesting the seat for North Waterloo in the general elections of 1908, found himself in Parliament. At the next general election, however, he was sent into retirement for the space of eight years, to emerge as successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and to retain the leadership ever since.

That the Liberal convention of 1911 chose well is proved by the fact that no Liberal has ever challenged his supremacy nor has there ever occurred a serious schism in the ranks.

The explanation of Mr. King's remarkable success, says Norman McLeod Rogers, his present Minister of Labor, lies in three things: First, unusual political capacity; second, interest in political affairs, inherited from or stimulated by his ancestry; and third, the habits of a student and a teacher applied to public affairs.

I think three more things should be added: His tact, moderation and self-effacement. As in his home, so in the Commons and around the council board he weighs and considers the opinions of those about him before making his own decision. In public debate it is always "we," not "I." He is ready to bow to the will of the majority and to surrender his own opinion, at least for the time being. It might be said that he rules by compromise—necessary when his kingdom is so widely divided by distance and diversity of interests. Never does he forget those two words, "responsible government"—by the people, for the people, and often on his lips is the verse from Proverbs, "Where no counsel is the people fall; in the multitude of counsellors there is safety."

The British North America Act and Bourniot's Rules for Procedure are his infallible guides, to be obeyed without question. Parliamentary tradition and precedent are only a little less important. Talk of "blasting" a way into the markets of the world, or any other place, deeply offends his sensibilities. If progress cannot be made by orderly methods, it is not progress. Having this attitude of mind he was thoroughly sincere in his arraignment of Mr. Bennett and his "dictatorial methods" and "one-man government." He felt no temptation to seek personal glorification by posing as a St. George who would slay the dragon of depression. Rather, he went to the other extreme, promising nothing but the Liberal policies that had been laid down in past years and a return to "democratic principles." His political opponents and even many of his own party criticized him for his apparent deafness to the popular clamor for "reform" as the one road to recovery. But his answer to this was that recovery must precede reform, not follow it, and that the first step to recovery was restoration of public confidence in the British system of government. That the electorate appreciated the point was strikingly demonstrated on October 14, when it gave him the largest majority of supporters in the history of Canada.

* * *

One of Mr. King's first acts upon his return to power was to refer all his predecessor's social legislation to the Supreme Court of Canada for test of its constitutionality. While he is entirely in sympathy with unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, eight-hour day and other measures of the kind—indeed he has long advocated them himself—he cannot countenance statutes that infringe upon the letter of the law. Either they or the Constitution must be amended accordingly.

His meticulous care not to overstep the constitutional mark in the smallest particular was exemplified by his handling of the trade treaty with the United States. Although he was thoroughly conversant with his Cabinet's views on the subject before he went to Washington, he returned to Ottawa for another consultation before he would agree to the terms. Again, when he went to Quebec to meet the new Governor General, he insisted that Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and administrator of the government, should precede him on the boat to greet Lord Tweedsmuir and in driving to and from the wharf. The Constitution would appear safe in Mr. King's keeping.

As an orator he is more fluently conventional than spectacular, persuasive rather than forceful. When under attack he has a trick of fiddling with a pencil and looking a bit bashful, like a boy rebuked. But he can give as good as he takes, even though it be strictly according to the best parliamentary language. He never carries his quarrel off the floor of the House—another admirable trait. In short, he is ever the gentleman of the old school, whether the school is in or out, and his gentleness seems in no way to have interfered with the attainment of his boyhood ambition to be the Right Honorable, the Prime Minister and control the destinies of the Canadian people.

# Badminton Is Not Bad

## *In Fact, It's Very Good; a Sport That Duffers and Experts Can Enjoy Equally, and No Mere Fad, Although It Is Only Now Gaining Popularity in the United States*

By G. Clifford Larcom, Jr.

"JUST A MINUTE, SIR, before you gallop on to the next page and that fascinating illustration. One question. What is to be your recreational diversion this fall and winter?"

"Rec—rea—tional di—version? Why—got to brush up on my reading. Er—Proust! I'm doing Proust."

"All of him?"

"Of course. Have to be thorough."

"That won't be a diversion; that'll be a lifework. What I refer to is physical recreation. Sports of some type, athletics."

"I get plenty of exercise. Why, every night I take the dogs for a walk just before bedtime."

"Bosh. You satisfied with that regimen?"

"Certainly am. Anyhow, what is there in the way of sport I can take up? Straight calisthenics, pah! Squash and handball aren't interesting until skill is acquired. Basketball and hockey are definitely of the past. I dislike volleyball. What's left for me?"

* * *

"Just the man I want. You and millions like you. You've heard of badminton? Sure. You've pooh-poohed it as the esoteric invention of some sports enthusiast? Sure. I myself had the same opinion until I witnessed an exhibition of the game, tackled it personally, and discussed it with Professional Jack Brewer of the University Club in Boston. Bear with me and see if you don't agree that here's something you've just been waiting for."

"I'll wait, but that illustration on the next page is calling me."

"Let's to it, then. Never fear that this game is a money-earning whimsy like barnyard golf, rocketing brilliantly into the air only to evanesce. Badminton is an old, well-established game and has been highly popular in England, Australia and Canada for years. It was brought to the United States almost 40 years ago but has not achieved popularity until recently. Now the sport, finding nourishment in our athletic soil, is unmistakably shooting up everywhere.

"You're losing interest. I'll remedy that. Hold this racket in your hand. Lighter than a tennis or squash racket, isn't it? Costs the same, however. Hold it so the handle runs along the knuckles of your hand to slant slightly onto the nether part of your index finger. Don't grip the handle so tightly, Tarzan! Squeeze it only when you're about to hit the shuttle.

* * *

"Now over to this court. Twenty by 44 are the dimensions. That mesh net is 5 feet high, and notice you have a good 30 feet clearance overhead. One advantage this sport has over squash and handball is that it has to be played in halls so large they always have natural ventilation. Now here's the shuttle, or birdie, this inch in diameter piece of cork with the circle of feathers growing from the top of it like an Indian headdress. What are you snickering at? Here, hit this!"

"Umph. Wow, that came so fast I didn't have time to make a move. I wouldn't like this game. I'd never be able to touch the—the birdie."

"According to Jack Brewer, one of the best features of the game is that it's sport not only for the adept but for the duffer. 'Take those four boys,' indicated Jack, 'playing on that court there. They've never taken a swipe at a badminton bird before and look at the good time they're having. There's the assistant pro down on the farther court playing with a lady beginner. They're both enjoying themselves in spite of the disparity in their respective abilities. And after playing half an hour they'll both have had a good stiff workout. The unskilled can play the skilled in this game and never have that sense of ineptitude and complete inferiority that comes in squash and tennis.'

BADMINTON IS A FAST GAME — Wide World Photos

It Is Being Played in Clubs, Gymnasiums, Armories, Recreation Halls, and in Public Parks and on Private Lawns.

"Don't interrupt me. I'm in *medias res* now. Jack's point is that anyone can take the racket and give the bird a swat in spite of never having had experience gunning for the bird before. And it's as much fun socking that shuttle as it is to drive a tennis ball or meet a baseball squarely."

"Not bad. But how am I to find playing facilities, living as I do in this outlying town? I like to get home to my good wife's dinner every night."

* * *

"Get your friends together and organize a badminton club. There's probably a badminton association in your district or state. Form a club and join the association. At present there are at least 25 clubs all within 25 miles of Boston. Their courts are laid in most ingenious places. In abandoned movie halls, riding club lofts, country club attics, hotel ballrooms; yea, even in church cellars or garrets. Lots of communities like your own have these clubs and the courts are in operation day and night. All over the country it's the same. The ultimate, of course, will be a state and national system of tournaments similar to the provincial tourneys in Canada."

"You make it sound pretty attractive."

"I'm not trying to sell it. There's no profit in it for anyone. Except maybe you and hundreds of others in pleasure now that you've found a game adapted uniquely to your needs. It can be played in singles or doubles matches by women or men of any age. Major prep schools are adopting it, colleges will follow, and even now it is fostered by some country clubs staying open all winter.

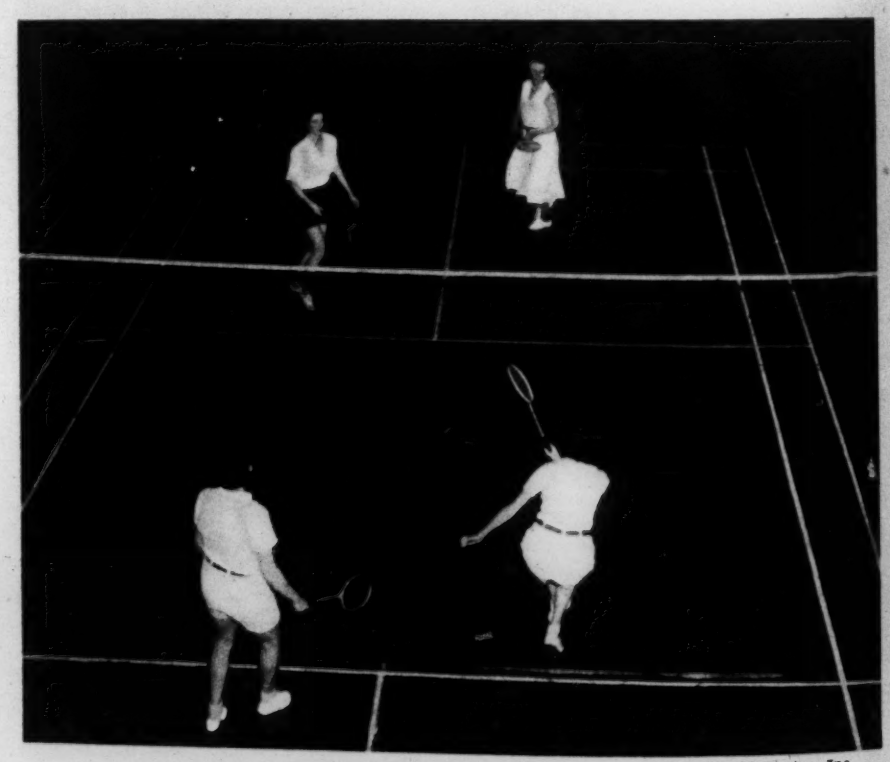
"You don't use the heavy, full-armed stroke of tennis in badminton. It's more of a gentle motion of the arm with a co-ordinated, rhythmic flick of the wrist. 'To get an idea of the stroking,' suggests Jack Brewer, 'watch a couple of good players and get a mental picture of their motions. Then, when you play, you'll find yourself imitating them. You'll have the feel of the stroking and the fundamental motions.'

* * *

"'Anyone can kill the bird,' continues Jack, 'but also any good player can generally return the bird no matter how fast you hit it at him. The American inclination is to smash, but I think one can get further with the Canadian style, which involves more finesse and placing.' The beginner should try for smoothness and control until able to hit the shuttle from any position to any part of the court.

"One last warning now that you want to become a badminton player. Don't be content, as a lot of players are, with simply banging the bird across the net haphazardly. Experiment. There's a forehand stroke in which the bird whizzes across the net like a raging bee, a pop shot in which it flutters over the net like a pole vaulter clearing a bar, a high, hard smash where it soars like an eagle only to flop heavily to the rear of the court like a wounded duck. A chop stroke, an overhand kill, a flippant backhand and the bird's alive, darting, wallowing heavily, twisting, changing pace while you have the time of your life pursuing it for all the world like a vengeful custodian of the kitchen armed with fly swatter and chasing some malignant fly. Whew!

"Anyhow, there's your game. You'll like it. Go to it."

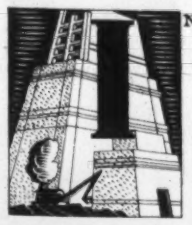


LADIES MAY PLAY—AND DO — Wide World Photos, Inc.

A Doubles Match in the New York City Metropolitan Badminton Championship Tournament, Which Saw Some Lively Action. The Blur of the Returning Shuttlecock appears at the Top of the Picture.

# BUILDERS *or* DEMOLISHERS?

*By Maribob*



IN THIS WORLD there are two processes forever active—building and demolishing. By the steady advance of civilization we know that building is surely winning, yet demolition makes such a clatter, is so quick and spectacular, that it appears more impressive and so appropriates more than its share of attention. For instance, a blazing wheat field destroys in a few hours and in awful splendor the ordered, useful, unobtrusive work of months of co-operation between man and nature. A charge of dynamite will destroy in a few seconds and with terrible effect a bridge that took years to plan and years to build. The contrast is equally marked in the realm of less tangible things. A government faced, as governments always are, with "red-tape" restrictions, with the obstruction of obsolete laws, with the people's antipathy to anything new and different, with the prejudice of ignorance and the doubt of caution, can accomplish by years of patient, valorous work something of merit which can be destroyed in a day by a revolution or a dictator.

Now, changes are good, otherwise should we not still be living in the Stone Age? If the change be gradual it has the advantage of pouring oil on the troubled waters of those who lose by it, and of tempering the enthusiasm of those who gain. Sudden changes may and often do spell war and bloodshed. It would appear, then, that we should aim at being changers, not demolishers, and in this we have set ourselves a long and seemingly thankless task.

* * *

It is the desire of every one of us to be a good citizen and to have a country in which a good citizen can live safely and happily, but when we view our country (and remember "our country" means ourselves and a few million more like us, and not an elusive, aeriform creation at which we can throw stones in order to proclaim our personal superiority) we find such a host of rules, customs, rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities that we are at a loss to know where to begin or what to do. Much of "our country" is obviously good for all time, as it was built on the solid foundation of Right. Some of it, on the other hand, has ceased to be good, which means that it never was intrinsically good but only seemed expedient at the time. Through some channels progress is rapid, outstripping its environment, and for this reason it appears odd, out of place, or even wrong.

Thus a little thought reveals such a tangled skein that the more patient of us must find it in our hearts to forgive those who see no way out except through wholesale demolition. But may we not begin by asking, What is demolishable? And if in that which violence can demolish, can be found the cause of the trouble? This rabid destruction can touch only material things and persons, and in neither of these is the source of the ill. It is not the system, the organization, the combine or the constitution, but *the way in which they are conducted* that needs attention. The shortcomings more often manifest humanity's weaknesses than they do faults in the scheme which was originally somebody's ideal.

We may deplore the way in which the public (N. B. ourselves) is exploited by those who wield some worldly power, and as a remedy we visualize some new system—state control, Communism, dictatorship or democracy—and in these we conjure up pictures of the ideal, where former evils are made impossible by anticipating, safeguarding and counteracting. We visualize our plan working like an automatic machine. But oh! we have forgotten the vital factor—we have neither changed nor reformed our population, and our new system must needs be carried out by the same people who abused or spoilt the old. And be it noted it is not their destructible bodies which we can indict, but their aims, characters, morals, or, if you like, their wrong thinking.

* * *

Thus we are led to contemplate these two facts: (1) Bad laws, systems, or customs emanate from bad (i. e., evil, mistaken or misguided) thinkers; (2) good laws, systems or customs have been spoilt by the practices of bad thinkers who have perverted the real intention in order to serve selfish, short-sighted or ignorant ends.

So it appears that the demolition of things is a futile business when all depends on the thought at the back of the things. However much we may lament the barbarism of reformatories and prisons, they will and should remain as long as remains the mentality that made them necessary. We cannot raze the prisons, disband the police force, pension the judges, abolish the jury, sell up the navy and turn all our swords into plowshares now. Such policy would not remove the evil; it would merely give it license. Rather should we get right down to the root of the trouble and start making better thinkers, or, perhaps more correctly, start making thinkers of better thoughts.

Now, better thoughts will possess the desirable qualities that prevalent thoughts appear to lack, and one of the most important of these is permanence. There can be no permanent peace, permanent prosperity, permanent happiness or permanent health while the building rests upon a wavering, unstable foundation. History reveals that treaties do not make real friends nor do wars make real enemies, for both friendships and enmities (so called) have been forgotten as soon as a change appears to be advantageous. A pact framed on fear, greed or pride cannot be a constructive or lasting influence for good, and it must be admitted that many international agreements have been promoted by one of those three motives—the very trio which are responsible for war!

* * *

A change of base is needed, breaking from the all-pervading self—self-preservation, self-defense, self-aggrandizement—to the broader, more generous and vastly more difficult thought of peace, not *our* peace but universal peace; and prosperity, not ours but of all nations.

Perhaps the laurels for one of the noblest efforts that has ever been made in this direction should go to the League of Nations. It may be weak or strong; it may have failed once or twice in attaining a specific object, it may fail again; but ultimately the underlying idea of the League must succeed. It is no country, and it needs all nations to join hands in straightening out things by the employment of right, instead of intensifying the tangle by resorting to might.

Building on equity has begun. Nothing ever will stop it. The idea has been conceived and broadcast and now is in everyone's thought, whether it is accepted or not. A failure here and there, a mistake now and then will not affect the final triumph of the builders who chose as their foundation the solid principle, RIGHT.

# A Flying House

## *German Engineers and Aeronautics Experts Expect to Put the Great New Dirigible in Service Soon, Carrying 50 Passengers in Comfort Across the Atlantic in Two Days*

By Howard Siepen

SPEAKING OF AIRSHIPS one is inclined to think of gondolas, an eerie smell of gas, wind blowing through cracks and crevices, howling engines, the singing of wires in the wind and the clatter of machine telegraphs. One is apt—as in the earlier days of airplane traveling—to arrive at the airport dressed as if one were about to start on a polar expedition, with fur-lined coats, woolen socks and warm underclothing.

One would scarcely expect to enter what resembles a comfortable hotel with corridors and stairs, bedrooms and bathrooms, lounge and dining hall, and still less expect that, while one is yet unpacking, this whole hotel, with its rooms and passengers and luggage and all, would gently rise, higher and higher, and glide swiftly through the air until, two days later, it descended just as gently and discharged its guests in another continent on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

But that is what is actually about to take place at the end of this year or at the beginning of the next, if all goes according to schedule. For far down in the southwest corner of Germany, in a huge shed surrounded by low factory buildings, lies the "LZ 129," Germany's newest and finest airship, now rapidly nearing completion at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen.

* * *

Spaciousness is its keynote. As one enthusiastic visitor to Friedrichshafen put it, "Roominess—that was my first and lasting impression. One can move about. There are stairs and rooms for every purpose. It is like being on board a ship; it is like a house."

This spaciousness was made possible by moving the passenger accommodations into the hull, for there they could expand without creating that head resistance which a gondola-like protrusion of sufficient size underneath the hull would have offered.

On the other hand, the designer of the rooms could not space them as he pleased but had to consider certain technical requirements. It seemed, for instance, not desirable to spread the passenger section over a great length. One of the chief points to be considered in airship construction is weight distribution. This made it advisable to keep the passenger accommodations as compact as possible. They were, therefore, distributed over two decks, A Deck and B Deck, one above the other. This involved another technical advantage. The base of the passenger section, now being shorter, could rest on only four of the ring girders of the hull's framework, and thus only these four needed special strengthening. The double deck, therefore, also means a saving in weight and that is an all-important factor in airship design. Moreover, it introduces a note of variety for the passengers.

The arrangement of the passengers' quarters inside the hull also raised the problem of lighting. It was ingeniously solved. On either side of A Deck and B Deck are promenade decks, each with a long vista of windows. A Deck, however, has also another source of daylight. The entire fabric of the ship's hull is painted with an aluminium coating which prevents the penetration of light and heat, with the exception of a strip just above A Deck. Through this part of the fabric a kind of diffused light can stream from above into the promenade deck.

The light flooding in at the windows and through the unpainted strip of fabric into A Deck is made available in a clever way for the dining saloon on the port side and for the lounge on the starboard side. Unlike those on seagoing vessels, these rooms are not separated from the promenade decks by walls but only by low bannister-like partitions enabling the light to stream right in and giving a greater sense of spaciousness. Starboard promenade deck and lounge are therefore really one. The same may be said of the port promenade deck and the dining saloon.

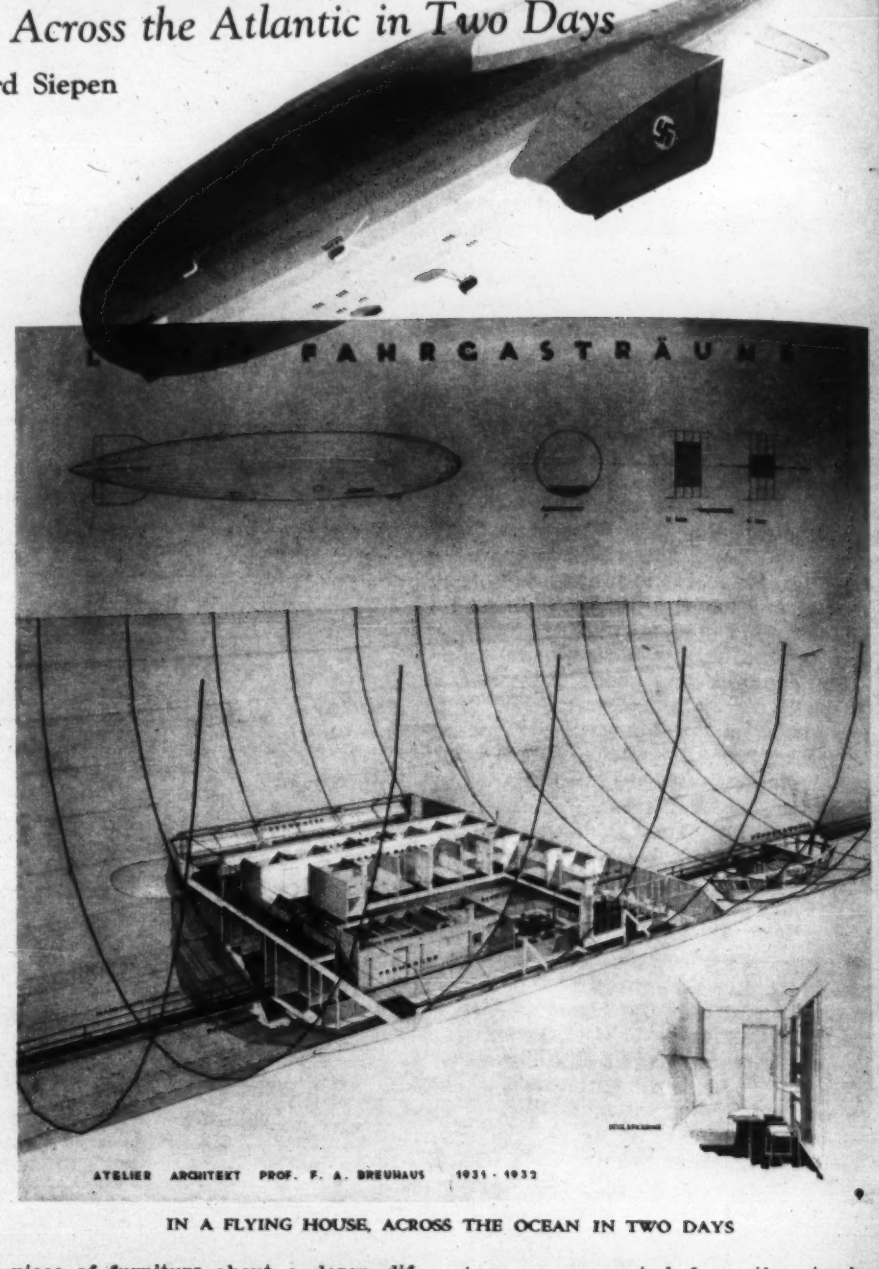
Between the lounge and the dining room, in the center of A Deck, are the 25 cabins for the 50 passengers. They are therefore all "inside" cabins, to use a ship's expression. The plan of A Deck from port to starboard is therefore as follows: Port promenade deck, dining saloon, cabins, lounge and library, starboard promenade deck.

* * *

One enters the passenger quarters by two broad stairs which are lowered from the bottom of the ship's hull. Walking up two flights, one comes to A Deck. From the landing two parallel corridors branch off with the cabins on either side. Each cabin has two beds, one above the other, hot and cold running water, a closet for the clothes and a little writing table. During the daytime the upper bed folds into the ceiling and the lower one is converted into a couch. But the passengers are not expected to stay in their cabins during the day. For use in the daytime there are other rooms. They are reached from the landing.

The door on the left, when coming from the cabins, leads into the lounge, which has many tables and chairs and gaily painted walls. Beyond it runs the promenade deck. At the farther end is a library and writing room. The door on the other side of the landing leads into the dining saloon, which can seat 30 passengers. This room is to have a grand piano made of light metal. Again the promenade deck on that side of the ship runs on the other side of the low partition already described.

The entire interior decoration, designed by Prof. F. A. Breuhaus, who also designed that of the famous North German Lloyd liner Bremen, consists of fabric and aluminum. For almost every piece of furniture about a dozen different models had to be made, for comfort and lightness had to be combined. The floor is made of veneer strengthened by aluminium.




IN A FLYING HOUSE, ACROSS THE OCEAN IN TWO DAYS

B Deck houses a wide assortment of rooms. There is a smoking room, a bathroom, lavatories, the kitchen, the officers' mess, the crew's dining saloon and a room for the stewards.

* * *

The promenade decks are 45 feet long and almost 6 feet wide, so that two passengers can comfortably walk down them side by side. The windows can be opened and afford a beautiful view downwards. Altogether a stage of airship development has been reached in which comfort has become one of the chief considerations. In the early stages of any system of transportation the chief concern is usually the mechanical improvements. Passengers are willing to put up with discomfort as long as they can enjoy the thrill of being conveyed in a new way. Many still remember the days when the one and only airplane passenger sat next to the pilot, precariously perched on a little board on the edge of the wing. Comfort, it may be safe to say, spells technical progress.

When it is stated that an airship like the "LZ 129" has

5,500,000 rivets,
83 miles of steel wire,
71.4 miles of steel bands,
43.5 miles of struts,
12.4 miles of girders,
27,000 square meters of fabric,

then it is understandable why a few hundred pounds may be devoted to bedsteads and baths and windows and chairs. But one must always bear in mind that a cubic meter of gas is needed to lift every two pounds of weight. And this ship has 190,000 cubic meters of gas capable of lifting 380,000 pounds.

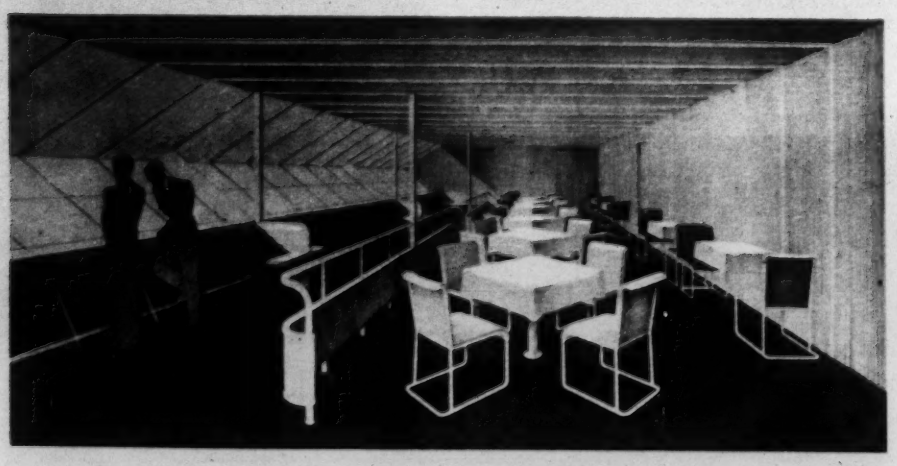
In the "LZ 129" the passenger quarters are separated from the steering cabin or "bridge." On the "Graf Zeppelin" both were joined together, and nothing could prevent inquisitive passengers from flocking into the forepart and watching the helmsman steer. Indeed, there are many things on the "LZ 129" which the passengers will not see. For example, the huge freight holds where complete motorcars can easily be carried; the electric power plant with its two Diesel engines hidden away in the hull. Then there are the crew's quarters. For the first time the crew has been given proper accommodation.

* * *

There are two more signs of progress spelling safety in evidence. One is the employment of Diesel instead of petrol engines. This means noninflammable fuel. The other is the use of helium gas, which means noninflammable filling. As helium gas is rare and expensive, each gas bag will have a nucleus of hydrogen gas, but as this is surrounded by helium no sparks can reach it. The Zeppelin works have changed over from the traditional Maybach engine to the Mercedes Benz engine. A Diesel engine of 1000 horsepower, light enough for an aircraft, certainly is a noteworthy technical achievement.

The trial trips are expected at the end of this year. Next spring the ship will start a fortnightly service between the new airport, which is being built at Frankfurt-on-Main, South Germany, and Lakehurst, New Jersey. The trip is to last two days, and will cost about 1000 marks, or $400. A business man should be able to leave New York on a Monday and arrive in Europe on a Wednesday, attend to his business in Berlin, Paris or London, and return Thursday and be back again in New York Saturday evening. All in one week.

The new Zeppelin ship will help to make the world smaller, and she will be a Ship of Peace.



ALL COMFORTS FOR PASSENGERS

(Left) Looking Directly Down on a Cross-Section of the Great Ship. Passenger Quarters Are Embedded in the Bottom of the Hull's Framework.

(Right) A Side View of Both Cabins. A Deck Is the Topmost One. From Foreground Backward Are Revealed the Promenade Deck, Library and Writing Room, Lounge, Lavatories, Stewards' Room, Sleeping Cabins, Dining Room, and Other Promenade Deck. The Stairs Lead Down to B Deck. Forward Is the Steering Gondola, and the Insert Shows a Cabin Prepared for Daytime.

# Memory Serves Very Well

## *Sacha Guitry, Distinguished French Actor, Manager and Playwright, Recalls With Gallic Wit in His Autobiography Incidents of a Career Rich in Artistic Experience and Friendships*

A Review by Shane Presholdon

THAT CELEBRATED comedian, M. Sacha Guitry, has certainly had an eventful career. It falls to the lot of comparatively few French boys, one imagines, to be kidnaped at the age of five, and bundled into a train for Russia. And in still fewer cases does the kidnaper happen to be the boy's father, and a famous man. Yet that is the kind of thing that enlivened the youth of Sacha Guitry.

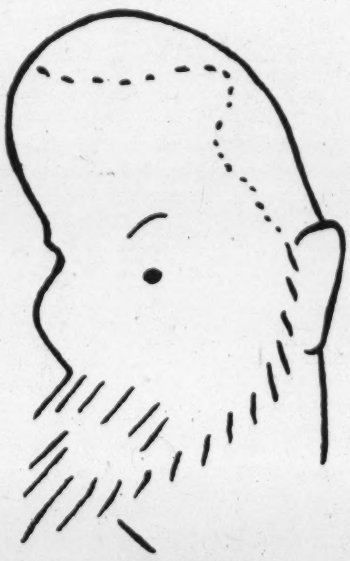
A tremendous admirer of the art of his father, Lucien Guitry, Sacha early determined to be an actor; and perhaps it is hardly surprising that, in the course of his unusual childhood, it came to pass that he made his first appearance on the public stage in the presence of the Emperor of Russia, Alexander III. The role he played was Pierrot junior. The Pierrot senior was his father.

The chief ordeal, however, was not the performance, but what came afterward, when he was bidden to sup with the Tsar. He had been told particularly to avoid leaving anything on his plate, and so had been instructed to take small portions of food only. Unfortunately there fell on to his plate a lump of Gruyère cheese as big "as a box of dominoes." With the Emperor's eyes on him, Sacha "attacked his Gruyère in the midst of a stubborn, frightening silence." Happily, at the fifth bite, the Tsar laughed, and all was well.

M. Guitry's educational career was as remarkable as his adventures in St. Petersburg. He had the unusual experience of remaining in the bottom form at all his schools until he left at the age of 18. This was because it is the custom in France for a new boy at a school to begin in the same form that he occupied in his previous educational establishment. Since he changed school 11 times, M. Guitry spent 10 years in his first form.

* * *

He viewed his teachers with a critical eye. For his first instructor, M. de Saint-Ange Bautier, of whom he includes in his book a plaintive sketch from his own pencil, he records that he felt as a child a deep and sincere pity. The poor man had no memory. He would perpetually ask the same question. "He would ask us, 'How much are two-and-two?' 'Four,' we would answer in chorus. And I always said to myself,



JULES RENARD

*(The three caricatures on this page, by Sacha Guitry, are reproduced from "If Memory Serves.")*

'This makes three days together we've told him that, and he's forgotten it again!' "

The educational discipline that M. Guitry was put through was not very severe. At one of his schools the management had the habit of awarding a prize to every student, so that none should feel hurt. Sacha, however, was pretty certain that no plausible excuse could be found for awarding a distinction in any subject whatever to himself, and he was rather apprehensive of the affront that his relatives would receive at the coming prize-giving. But his fear was groundless, for when the moment arrived he was given the second prize for gymnastics. Unhappily,

LUCIEN GUITRY

he was so taken by surprise that when he walked up to the desk to receive the prize, he tripped and fell. M. Guitry has small respect for prizes in any circumstances. His celebrated father had been given only seconds at the Conservatoire, when the firsts had been won by an actor who subsequently did no more than play bits at the Comédie-Française.

And so, by way of these not remarkably successful beginnings, M. Sacha Guitry came to the stage and playwriting, and fame in two capitals, for he is as well known in London as in Paris.

Being a Frenchman, M. Guitry is adept with the light, satirical touch. He is free of laboriousness and humbug. His recollections (IF I REMEMBER London: Methuen. 12s. 6d.; Garden City, RIGHT: The Autobiography of Sacha Guitry. Translated by Lewis Galantière. N. Y.: [under the title, IF MEMORY SERVES]: Doubleday Doran. $3.) of the great of the theater with whom he has been associated are informal. He looks on himself and his work with affection but without vanity. His sense of humor extends to himself.

The New York newspapermen who met his ship in 1926 paid tribute to this sense of humor:

"Newspapermen came out in tugs and invaded our cabins. They asked a thousand questions, but what really interested them was how much I was to be paid each week. I answered that it was not only in order to earn money that we had come to New York. This reply made them roar with laughter, and as I repeated it very seriously they decided that my sense of humor was marvelously developed."

* * *

M. Guitry's comments on New York differ refreshingly from what is expected from foreign visitors:

"The city streets were not of an exemplary cleanliness. This may have been due to the Christmas season in which we arrived, for I was told that street cleaning is suspended during this season. The buildings are high, of course, though one is always reassuring oneself of the fact by looking for others to compare them with. But after a few hours it becomes hard to say whether New York buildings are very high or whether they are not really very low, with a few normal buildings set beside them to make the latter seem high. One feels constantly impelled to count the stories of those buildings which appear abnormal in order to be certain that they are really extraordinary. There is talk of putting up a building of 108 stories. I agree that this would kill the effect of those only 45 stories high. None of them, meanwhile, seemed to me handsome."

M. Guitry's reaction to the inevitable question, "What do you think of America?" is equally characteristic:

"Ah, that question! I was asked it too often not to end with some idea of answering it. But I do not want to be like the Englishman who got off the Channel steamer at Boulogne, saw a hunchback, and wrote immediately in his diary, 'The French people are hunchbacked.' As a matter of fact, we actors are particularly ill-equipped to pass judgment upon the countries we visit. We go abroad, not to observe, but to show ourselves off. We go to America, not to form an opinion of the Americans, but in order that they may do us the kindness of forming an opinion of us. For us a country is its audiences."

* * *

The perennial conflict between artist and critic is amusingly handled:

"The critics were very hard on me, at times brutally hard. I hated them then, and I find now, after 30 years and despite the many agreeable things which they since have written about me —things now and then so favorable that I have been touched by them— that there are certain reviews which I am still unable to stomach. It isn't that they continue to make me unhappy, but they still lie within me like undigested fare. That I may or may not have a disagreeable nature is not the question. At bottom, believe me, we are all pretty much alike. It is a question of being able to take it: writers who boast that they can digest adverse criticism merely prove they have no stomach. What has always made me furious is that I have never had a unanimous press. You will say, of course, that a man cannot hope to satisfy all the world and his father. Agreed; but as at that time I was not satisfying my father, I did at least want to satisfy all the world."

Most illuminating of all, perhaps, are the author's comments on his art. Especially interesting are his remarks on the relations of the actor and the playwright:

"Acting is a wonderful and little-known profession. It is underrated by those very people who are best situated to appreciate it at its true value and render justice to it—I mean playwrights. I do not mind saying that among people who dislike actors—and make no mistake about it, actors are not liked and never will be liked, though I hasten to add that this very fact is favorable and necessary to the actor—among people

RÉJANE

who dislike actors, those who owe them the most—playwrights—like them the least. There are exceptions, but the rule holds."

M. Guitry's book is intelligently composed, and more carefully planned than are most theatrical biographies. It has been cleverly translated by Lewis Galantière.

SACHA GUITRY

Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

*Additional book reviews will be found on Pages 12, 13 and 14.*

# Where Seren

## *Bermuda, Truly Called "The Isles of Rest," Offers Se That Often Seems to Be Much*

By Robert W. Des

Walter Rutherford, Bermuda

PEACE AND BEAUTY MINGLE IN BERMUDA

BERMUDIANS PAY ALMOST no taxes. The climate in their islands is nearly perfect. No crime situation exists, no traffic problem. One can dig out the soft coral rock underlying one's property, and build a house of it. Both the Governor and the Government of the islands satisfy everyone. The single daily newspaper does not force the miseries of the outside world upon a happy population. There is no industry and no unemployment problem. . . . But there is sufficient leisure, and every opportunity to enjoy it. And there is quiet, beauty and peace. The post office cancels all mail with the slogan, "The Isles of Rest." Is it any wonder that Bermuda also is called "The Isles of the Blest"?

Perhaps it was because Bermuda was so long neglected by the world that it was able to lay the foundation for a present tranquillity almost unique in these times. Map makers ignored the islands. They were just too far off the coast—568 nautical miles east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina—to be included in maps of the United States. They are not, strictly speaking, a part of the West Indies, and are too far north, anyway, to be included in maps of that area. If they appeared on a map of North America or the Western Hemisphere they formed too tiny a speck on the vast expanse of ocean to win a second glance. Few shipping companies had sailings to the islands, and they made no effort to encourage travelers to go there. So the little subtropical empire was forgotten.

Yet, today, Bermuda is the objective of thousands of persons in the United States. Like Madeira, in relation to Great Britain, it has become a great resort. Whereas only about 2000 persons visited Bermuda in the winter of 1894, the year 1934 saw 65,000 going there, many of them in the summer time, and 1935 brought the greatest volume of summer travel to Bermuda in all its history. Once a winter resort only, its all-year advantages are becoming known. Such popularity, as the saying goes, must be deserved.

* * *

However neglected Bermuda may have been by the map makers, it has had its moments in the world's spotlight, and it has had some excellent publicity agents. William Shakespeare, for one. Writing in about 1613, he made the "Bermoothes" the scene of his romantic drama, "The Tempest."

The islands are supposed to have been discovered in 1515, or a little earlier, by a Spanish navigator, Juan de Bermudez. A few other expeditions visited the islands later, but it was in the summer of 1609 that Admiral Sir George Somers, one of the leaders of a British expedition bound for the Virginia colony, met difficulties in a storm, and his ship, the Sea Venture, struck and became wedged between two rocks on what is still called Sea Venture Flatts, off the east end of St. George's parish in Bermuda. This marked the beginning of the British colonization of the islands, and resulted in their becoming one of the oldest British colonies in the Western Hemisphere, as they are today.

Two of Lord Somers's companions, Sil. Jourdain and W. Strachey, returned to England and aroused great interest there by their published accounts of the semitropical islands. Strachey was a close neighbor of Shakespeare in London, and some believe that the dramatist may have learned about the islands direct from him. Or, if not, then certainly from what Strachey and Jourdain wrote, for Shakespeare knew enough of Bermuda to have characters affirm that "the quality of the climate . . . induces a strange drowsiness." His puppets truly said, " 'Twixt the green sea and the azured vault . . . the air breathes upon us here most sweetly." This hearsay report of 1613, or earlier, is no less exact today.

George Washington obtained 100 barrels of gunpowder from the sympathetic islands in 1775 to use in the American Revolution. Washington Irving made the place more famous by his story of "The Three Kings of Bermuda, and Their Lost Ambergris." The island became the headquarters for pirates, at one time. They would build huge beacon fires atop what now is eloquently known as "Wreck Hill," luring passing ships in toward shore, where they became caught fast on the coral reefs, and there the pirates looted them at leisure. During the American Civil War contraband goods intended for transshipment to the Confederate States, or cotton exported from them, was piled high, in bags, boxes, barrels and bales on the wharves of St. George's, and money was more than plentiful in the town.

* * *

Tom Moore, the poet; Mark Twain and other literary figures have given Bermuda a certain fame. Mark Twain, referring to what some have considered a rough ocean passage in the smaller ships of years past, said that the islands were hard to get to, but heaven after you arrived, and he wrote witty of their characteristics, which he knew well from a number of visits. Moore's name is perpetuated by a sizable "cottage," which attracts many visitors.

Fame of another kind came to Bermuda through Annette Kellerman, who made what was at the time considered a very daring motion picture, "Neptune's Daughter," on Bermuda shores. Olympic swimmers in recent years have turned to those same waters for winter antics. Bermuda has another claim to distinction, never sufficiently recognized, in that it is said to have introduced the game of tennis to visitors, who carried it back to the United States in 1874. Celebrities, seeking change, relaxation or quiet have become pawns in the hands of the island publicity organization, actively engaged nowadays in preaching the gospel of Bermuda's enduring charm.

Not that Bermuda is undeserving of its new-found popularity. Shielded from the blasts of a northern winter by the intervention of the warm Gulf Stream, and fanned at all seasons by fresh sea breezes, blowing uninterrupted across this group of islands 700 miles southeast of New York, it long has been a haven for those who knew of it. But in late years fast ships, low fares and good advertising have attracted visitors in far greater numbers than ever before.

Bermuda Easter lilies are famed in the flower marts of North America, and the Bermuda onion has brought tears to many an alien eye. The export of such commodities has been almost equaled in recent times by compensating imports of honeymoon couples, who run as high as 40 to the ship in season. They are about the only import on which Bermuda places no tariff, for such duties are the chief source of revenue in the islands. When the Monarch of Bermuda or the Queen of Bermuda sail down the Hudson River, outward bound from New York, either one is almost certain to be conveyed to the Battery or beyond by motor cruisers bearing friends of newlywed couples. By the next morning the ship is in the Gulf Stream. Flying fishes appear beyond the rails and life aboard the liner becomes livelier. Games, dances, motion pictures, a salt water pool for swimmers and other attractions help amuse the voyagers. And early on the second morning—there is Bermuda off the bow.

* * *

Upon the low-lying hills, rolling and green, are tucked small cottages and imposing houses, all limewashed and sparkling white in the sunshine. The sky is blue, without smoke, and the sea is an unbelievably clear green. A tender comes alongside and takes off those bound for St. George, the old town, or east-end hotels. Then the ship proceeds to the other end of the island, past the Dockyards—headquarters for the British West Atlantic Fleet—and through narrow Two-Rock Passage to the wharf in Hamilton, the chief city. At those wharves tie up not only the two big and luxurious Furness liners, devoted entirely to the New York-Bermuda service; but the "Lady" boats of the Canadian National line, plying between Halifax, Boston, Bermuda and the West Indies; Munson liners, most of which go on to West Indian and South American ports; and occasionally other ships as well, including vessels from European shores.

An amendment to the United States Constitution, said to have been suggested by an American writer, would compel every citizen to visit Bermuda at least once a year "for the good of his soul." This would overtax existing hotel facilities by some 325,000 guests a day, and since there are only about 20-odd square miles of ground area in all the 365 islands, some of the visitors might be crowded over the edges. Apart from this, it is not a bad idea.

* * *

These islands are so small—only 13 miles from end to end of the group—that almost every visitor soon feels that he knows them intimately, and takes a sort of proprietary interest in them which must be slightly disconcerting to those whose families have lived there for generations. Only about 40 of the 365 islands are large enough to matter very much, and all of them together contain not more than 20 square miles of territory. Of this, only about 10 per cent may, by legal decree, be built upon.

Lightness and brightness flood Bermuda. Brightness of sky and water and of the marvelous flowering trees and bushes is everywhere. There are gray days, especially at certain seasons, but they are not unwelcome by contrast, for the sky usually is a gorgeous blue. The water varies from a clear green to aquamarine and deep purple—lovely to look at, delightful to go into. Hibiscus in a score of colors, fragrant oleanders in pink, white and red; jasmine, the crimson amaryllis, scarlet poinsettias, the theatrical poinciana trees, the night-blooming cereus, the waxen Easter lily, and the exotic passion flower are only a few of the flora that keep the roadsides and gardens a perpetual tapestry of color against the deep green of the cedar trees, among which flash birds of bright feather.

The roads, level and white, are mostly of coral rock and form avenues for carriages, bicyclists and walkers. There are no automobiles, or only a few—

# Serenity Rules

## *t," Offers Sanctuary From the Hurly-Burly of a World o Be Much Too Much With Us*

Robert W. Desmond

I BERMUDA

Walter Rutherford, Bermuda

dian and casionally g vessels

ed States een sug- er, would Bermuda od of his ing hotel ts a day, ut 20-odd n all the ors might part from

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lood Ber- water and trees and are gray asons, but contrast, eous blue. green to —lovely to . Hibiscus oleanders mine, the oinsettias, rees, the e waxen passion flora that ns a per- ainst the es, among ather. hite, are n avenues walkers. or only a

few—some fire apparatus, an ambulance or two, five road repair trucks, and one hotel station wagon. The virtual absence of motors means the almost complete absence of dust and noise. That is, the absence of all but natural noises. One of the characteristic sounds of night-time Bermuda is made by tiny frogs, no bigger than a man's thumbnail, which blow themselves up and emit a whistle considerably bigger than any two peanut stands. What the cricket is to some countrysides, the frog is to Bermuda.

Nights in the islands deserve special mention. The sunset flames across the water until quenched by darkness. Bermuda moonlight has a potency all its own, but even on a moonless night the brilliance of the stars in a velvet blackness has a majestic beauty.

Bermuda is a sportsman's paradise. There are several golf courses, a number of them operated by the hotels. The Mid-Ocean Club course, which is private, but open to visitors under certain conditions, is considered among the finest in the world, not only because of the way it is laid out, but because it can be kept watered properly.

One of Bermuda's problems is its water supply. It is dependent upon rainfall to provide water for every purpose. One of the requirements for a house in the islands is a "water catch," on the roof or upon a near-by hillside. This is a smooth concrete or rock surface, freshly covered with lime every year, and from it the falling rainwater is conducted into a capacious tank, kept clean not only by choice but by law. The great hotels, using tons of water a day, must have large water catches and tanks. If a prolonged dry period comes, these hotels are obliged to buy water from any other source where it can be obtained. The excellence of the Mid-Ocean Golf Club course rests largely upon the resources of a million-gallon tank, from which water may be drawn freely to keep the greens and the fairways in the best condition.

* * *

But golf is not the only sport, by any means. Tennis, trapshooting, archery, cricket, horseback riding, sailing, swimming and diving all thrive—in fact, the only sport that might languish in Bermuda is ice hockey! Some great professional and amateur tennis matches have been held on the island's excellent courts, while golf matches, yacht races and cricket matches, with cups as prizes, provide some of the greatest events of the year.

One of Bermuda's prime attractions is its beautiful beaches, such as Elbow Beach, Coral Beach, the Mid-Ocean Club Beach, and others less widely known, especially along the south shore. Wide and smooth, sloping to the water, they are of sand that is as fine, as heavy, and as soft as sugar, and sometimes of a decided pink hue, due to particles of coral rock that form a good part of the strand. Gay umbrellas, cabañas, convenient dressing booths and luncheon places, enable scores of persons, visitors and natives alike, to spend pleasant hours on the beaches. And the water is perfect in temperature during most of the year. One may get in without tremors, and stay indefinitely. Some of the hotels have their own salt water swimming pools, as well.

The quaintness of the Bermuda islands appeals to most visitors. Some of the narrow thoroughfares of St. George are especially picturesque, while lanes and roads often are reminiscent of byways in the English countryside, with stone fences, hedges, soft green shrubbery, and farms beyond.

Bermuda is a place where leisure is possible, not only for the visitor but for the native. Life is real, but not too earnest. The local population is about 30,000, two thirds of whom are colored—goodnatured and trustworthy folk. Among them all the bicycle is the most popular form of transport, together with horse and buggy, although the rather new Bermuda Railroad, running from one end of the island to the other in two hours, is winning increased patronage, even from those natives who opposed its construction because they feared it would spoil the place by introducing an alien sound and rush.

Across the waters of Hamilton Harbor and of the adjacent Great Sound ply small ferry boats—motor launches. Persons living in Paget or Warwick parishes commonly walk or bicycle to the landings. They lean the bicycles against any wall and then go aboard the Hamilton-bound ferry. After a day in town they come back, take their bicycles and pedal home. No padlocks, no fear of theft—Bermuda is honest. If rain falls, the bicycles get wet, but because they are all steel they do not warp. If riders wish, they may take their bicycles with them, trundling them onto the ferries or aboard the railroad, and off they go together!

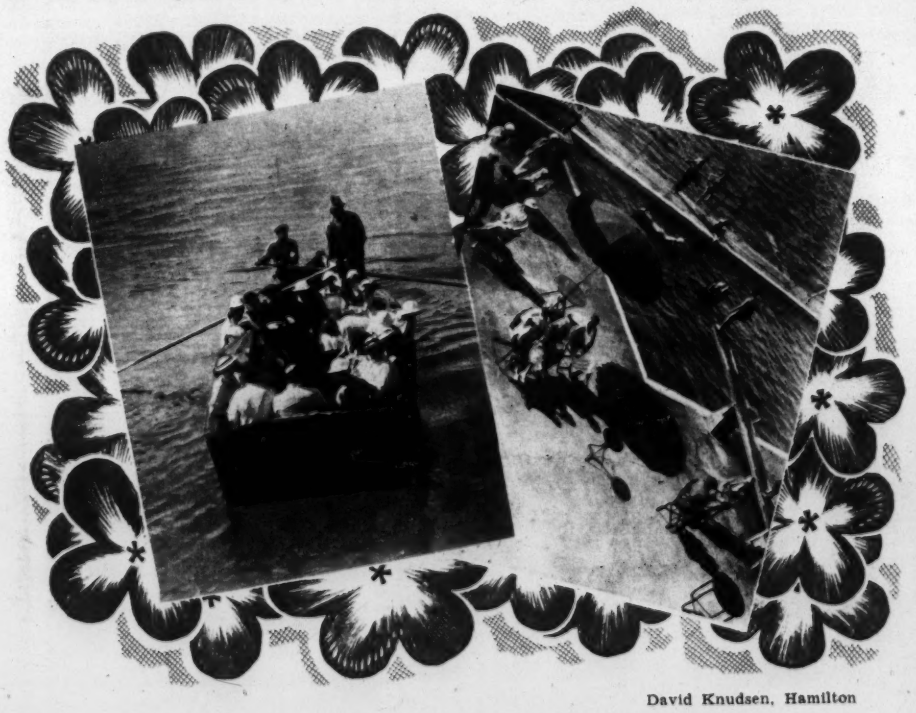
At noontime some of the shops in Hamilton close for an hour or more, quite in the continental manner. Colored youths, resting against the fence outside the little public library, and basking in the shade of palm trees at this, the busiest corner in Hamilton, idly fan the strings of guitars or ukeleles. There seems no need to hurry. On Sundays the ferry boats cease operations for an hour in the early afternoon. Anyone who wants to cross the water then must wait, or perhaps a Negro with a boat will offer to sail him across for 25 cents. This is a sample of the casual life in Bermuda. . . . But if it is casual, it is not necessarily inexpensive, for the tariff on incoming goods keeps prices high in shops and hotels.

Sandys parish, in and about Somerset in the west end, adjoining the Dockyards, has become quite popular in recent years for writers and artists, who have found there a quiet and peace even greater than in other parts of the island. Hervey Allen, for one, lived for four or five years in that part of Bermuda while writing "Anthony Adverse." Another relatively remote part is St. David's Island. It could only be *relatively* remote in Bermuda. Although fairly large—as the islands go—and adjoining St. George's parish, it was not linked by a bridge to the rest of the islands until about a year ago. It has been considered so unspoiled a part of old Bermuda that Bermudians sent their friends to it for "local color," and went there themselves for holidays. On the island there continue to dwell families holding property to which the deeds bear seals of the Bermuda Company, contracts nearly 300 years old. Some of the residents were reputed, up to a year or so ago, never to have been off St. David's Island itself, and many a Bermudian never has left his little patch of rock in mid-Atlantic.

* * *

Of course, there is no shortage of things to do in Bermuda. But the persons who visit the islands repeatedly, and the celebrities whose names and pictures appear in the papers, do not go there so much for the advertised attractions as for the peace, the calm, the quaintness, the beauty, or the ideas that they can find in Bermuda as nowhere else. When some of them return year after year, as they do, and even have houses on the islands, there must be a reason. And there is.

It is something compounded of the soft wash of the sea, the sound of horses' hoofs, clear colors of sky and water, sunshine, smiles, breezes, flowers, lights of a big yacht riding at anchor, the hum of bicycle tires and the tinkle of the bell, white sails, leisure, quiet, alabaster houses on green hills, shaded gardens, music, gay beach groups, soft nights, with a field of stars above. It is a blend of the subtropics—bananas, bamboo and coconut trees, royal palms, exotic blooms, birds of bright plumage and strange notes—with things of the temperate zone. It is Bermuda—to be experienced rather than described.



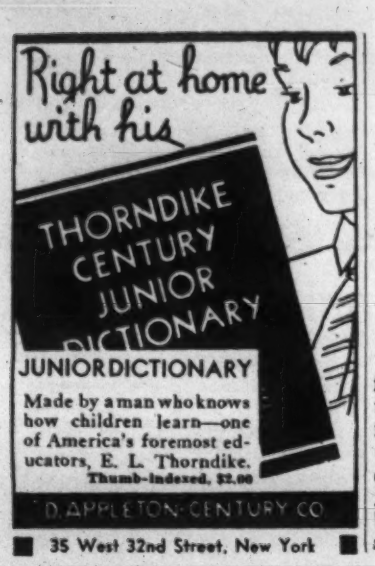
David Knudsen, Hamilton

(Left) VIEWING THE CORAL REEFS FROM A GLASS-BOTTOMED BOAT
(Right) OCEAN AND POOL FOR SWIMMING IN PERFECT WATER

EVERY TURN IN THE FINE CARRIAGE ROADS BRINGS A NEW PANORAMA

Both Photos by David Knudsen, Hamilton

A TYPICAL STREET CORNER IN HAMILTON

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# Among the New Books

## Fables for Readers

**What Is a Book?** Edited by Dale Warren. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

IT IS NOT SIMPLY the quarter-million persons who are said to be engaged in writing who will find meat for thought and hints for practice in this symposium. Critics, including book reviewers and every reader who blithely passes judgment on the value of the books he reads, will be gratified, stimulated or provoked to argument by various portions of the 20 essays that compose the volume.

These "thoughts about writing" come from the pens of two-score authors, and cover a wide range of topics relative to the art of literary composition. Frances Lester Warner heads the symposium with a lively account of some of the working methods employed by herself and other essayists. John Livingston Lowes concludes it by addressing himself directly to a reading public of young persons, and revealing the high passion with which a book lover pursues his way through the wilderness of printed matter.

* * *

Between lie chapters on historical fiction, history, biography, crime fiction, books for children, the short story, poetry and period novel (wherein Margaret Ayer Barnes maintains that every novel, whether it pictures the past or the present, is essentially "Period"). Ellen Glasgow objects to the violence and the corruption of much current fiction. Havelock Ellis discourses profoundly on style. Phyllis Bottome declares her credo concerning a writer's responsibility to himself and the public. Esther Forbes tells why she always lays the scenes of her stories in the past, and finds that the "near-past," the period of one's parents and grandparents, is most fruitful in fiction material.

* * *

One of the pleasant things about this collection is its latitude. The writers do not all look upon their art in the same way. If a reader differs with one of the authors he may find himself in accord with the next one. There is essential harmony about the fundamental and imperative virtue of truth—but there are individual ways of finding it. The crystal has as many facets as there are writers.

Mr. Warren's service has been to find these 20 essays, so thoughtful, sparkling, informal and personal, to head each with a summary, and to intersperse them with epigrams about writing culled from the words of writers, past and present.

What *is* a book? Havelock Ellis calls it "a personal expression of the writer's mind."

What is a new book? Ben Ray Redman says it is any book that you haven't read. W. K. R.

## Hamlet, Topically

**What Happens in Hamlet,** by J. Dover Wilson, Litt. D., F. B. A., Leverhume Research Fellow, 1933-34. London: Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

DR. DOVER WILSON—acknowledged today as the leading Shakespearean expert of the bibliographical school, which concerns itself mainly with textual problems—has now produced the third volume of his Hamlet trilogy, which began with an annotated edition of the text of the play, and was followed by an elaborate study of the MS., and "The Problems of Its Transmission."

"What Happens in Hamlet?" Most readers of Dr. Wilson's books already know very well the plot, and even the details of the Hamlet story, as presented in the play; but Dr. Wilson justifies return to so well-worn a theme by recovering and analyzing a large number of the "finer effects"—as the wrapper phrases it.

* * *

Among these are problems of Elizabethan belief, raised by the appearance of the Ghost; the question of the Queen's complicity in the murder; Hamlet's attitude toward Ophelia; the ever-recurring and, by now, somewhat tiresome problem of the Prince's sanity, and—most interesting, perhaps, of all—an elaborate discussion and "restoration" of the play-scene, including the matter of Claudius's indifference to the playlet in dumb-show, as contrasted with his precipitate flight from the corresponding spoken drama, "The Mouse Trap."

All these questions are presented and argued with a learning and subtlety that often illuminate the scene; though one wishes, at times, that the author had abbreviated an interesting book of eliminating "glimpses into the obvious."

Again, what does happen in Hamlet? With Dr. Wilson's answers, so far as the surface story is concerned, I find myself mainly in accord; but, topically considered—and a majority of Elizabethan plays are, at bottom, topical—the author has not, in my opinion, come near to fathoming Shakespeare's meaning and purpose. Dr. Wilson believes Hamlet to be an early seventeenth-century drama, written round "an English prince" (p. 28), and actually set, not in the Danish but in the English court. He further opines that the conception of Hamlet "first came to Shakespeare from the career and personality of the . . . Earl of Essex"; with the stipulation that Hamlet "is a character in a play, not in history."

* * *

This, of course, is in part true; and an audience in 1603 would, no doubt, have Lord Essex occasionally in mind; but modern research has revealed beyond dispute themes of a Shakespearean Hamlet dating 20 years earlier than 1603. There exist in the play more than 50 date clues to ca. 1583—the date of Lord Oxford's return to court—and the intimate analogies between the Hamlet story and the events of Oxford's life about that time make it certain that Hamlet is a dramatization of the Earl's relations with Burghley-Polonius (nicknamed Pondus at court), Anne Cecil (Ophelia) and Gertrude (Queen Elizabeth); though the murder topically considered, aims—as Belleforest's Hamlet (1583) openly tells us—at "a king untimely slain," meaning, unmistakably, the Darnley murder in Edinburgh. Further, Chapman, in III. 4 of his "Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois," which is a contemporary counterblast to Hamlet, also, and unmistakably, identifies Hamlet with Lord Oxford.

These are some of the reasons why the Prince tells us that his players are the "brief abstract and chronicle of the time," and why Mr. T. S. Eliot, quoted by Dr. Wilson, has written, "Hamlet, like the Sonnets, is full of stuff that the writer could not drag to light." Sonnet 121, for example, is pure Hamlet, from first line to last.

Dr. Wilson, with much enthusiasm, skill, learning and assiduity, has told his readers, nevertheless, only the surface meaning of the many things that happen in the greatest of Elizabethan tragedies.

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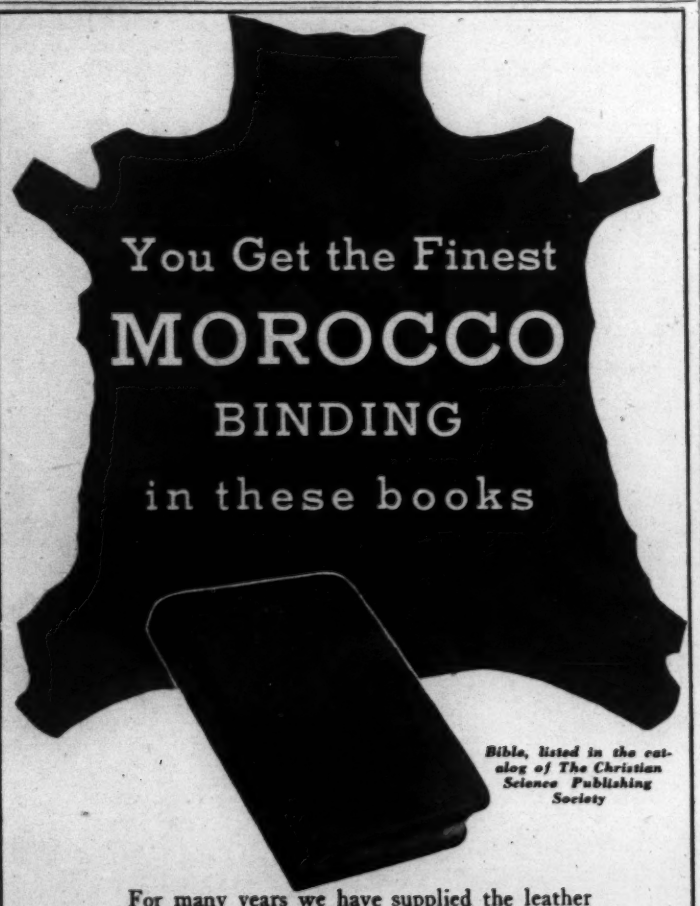


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# The Tragedy of the Crusades

**The Crusades**, by G. A. Campbell. London: Duckworth. 15s.

RELIGIOUS EMOTION, like other good things, needs to be controlled by reason, and an uninstructed conscience may do almost limitless harm. Examples "gross as earth" might be given, but none more convincing than the Crusades. Human motives are always mixed, but there is no reason to doubt that these movements were in the main inspired by genuine enthusiasm; and yet they remain the very type of misdirected energy.

Told by spiritual guides that to kill an infidel was a meritorious act and that to die on a crusade meant certain salvation, armies in hundreds of thousands poured forth on a hopeless quest. An illusory success attended the first expedition; and then human nature asserted itself. The leaders of the expedition squabbled over the spoils, their vigor was gradually sapped and they fell an easy prey as soon as the Saracens found a single and capable ruler. The second Crusade was a total and confessed failure, for which the blame was laid on the sins of the warriors. The third, despite the romantic glamour in which it has been wrapped by novelists, was an episode of sordid intrigues and futile quarrels.

* * *

There was another, not usually counted in the list, which was the purest in motive and the saddest in its results. In 1212, thousands of children were seized with the fervor; starvation carried off multitudes, and a worse fate overtook the remainder. Greed saw its chance; false guides met them, and led the trusting innocents into infidel lands, where they were sold as slaves.

Almost at the same time a mighty host started to recover Jerusalem. It turned aside for an easier and more lucrative object. Constantinople was taken and looted, and the way thus prepared for its capture by the Turks 250 years later.

* * *

Too often the story is that of the utilization of religious feeling for secular ends. A "crusade" was proclaimed against the Albigenses of Provence: it would be hard to find in all history a worse example of cruelty, savagery and covetousness, made still more horrible by the religious disguise in which it was tricked out. Against the Saracens there was one crusade which might be called successful. It was led by the Emperor Frederic II. Frederic had already been excommunicated for not going on the Holy War; he was now excommunicated for going, and for gaining by treaty what his predecessors had failed to gain by battle. He had not, in the name of the Prince of Peace, slaughtered enough people.

Mr. Campbell tells the tale in an easy and pleasant fashion, though he plainly finds it hard to reduce his extremely complicated materials to order. The Middle Ages were stirred by motives which we, in these days, cannot easily appreciate: men had a double loyalty, to the Papacy, as the representative of the spiritual power, and to the Emperor, who was the temporal head of the world. Hence their actions were confused and contradictory. Mr. Campbell does his utmost to unravel the tangle; if he has not quite succeeded, it is a task which is perhaps beyond the highest human capacity.

E. E. KELLETT

# If Not Too Much

**Unpublished Poems of Emily Dickinson**, edited by her niece, Martha Dickinson Bianchi, and Alfred Leete Hampson. Boston: Little, Brown. $7.50. (Edition limited to 500 copies.)

AT FIRST WE were enthusiastic. We liked the conciseness, the wit, the fragility of Emily Dickinson's poems. We justified the incompleteness and occasional incoherence, and even the tinkling rhythm, on the ground that the intellectual quality of the lines and the shrewd, original manner of observation outweighed mere technical shortcomings.

* * *

But after reading 800 of Emily's epigrammatic pieces we began to feel as if we'd had enough. In fact, before we got through the centenary edition we felt a little oppressed by the preciousness, the exaggerated consequence of life's minutiae. Even there, however, we could have halted, content to consider the poet's output on the whole in the form of a crescendo, expanding from tiny sounds into something of volume, triumphal in tone—had we not been confronted with another discovery of 130 additional poems, a discovery which, we admit reluctantly, produces in us what approaches a diminuendo effect.

* * *

We shall always cherish an affection for the "Disenchantment" poem beginning, "It dropped so low in my regard," and for certain other delightful and penetrating contents of her previously published works, which, in our opinion, have given us Emily at her best. Her own distaste for anticlimax, which caused her to stop abruptly in her verse, leaving the reader to develop the conclusion mentally, would, we believe, object to the appearance of some of the poems in this latest volume. Such, alas, is the inevitable accompaniment of greatness. Not a stone is left unturned, and even the lyrist's finger exercises are offered to his public as worthy of preservation and acclaim.

There is no beauty, and small profundity, in such stanzas as:

Size circumscribes, it has no room
For petty furniture;
The Giant tolerates no Gnat
For ease of Gianture—

One of the best poems in the new book is the one about Elizabeth Barrett Browning, which includes the lines:

And whether it was noon at night,
Or only heaven at noon,
For very lunacy of light
I had not power to tell.

P. P. S.

*An illustrated review of Sacha Guitry's Autobiography will be found on Page 9.*


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# Living With Father

**The Fortunes of the Pasquiers**, by Georges Duhamel. New York: Harper. $2.50.

GEORGES DUHAMEL continues his chronicle of a French bourgeois family in "The Fortunes of the Pasquiers," taking up their story at the turn of the century, a few years from the time of the earlier book, "Papa Pasquier." Laurent, who tells the story in retrospect, is a young man in the present book; Cecile's musical talent has come to full flower; Ferdinand and Joseph are men, hard-headed and unimaginative; Mother is governed by the same love for her family, but the passing years have made her plaintive, as she wonders what good it is for her to love them, if they do not love one another. Father remains the center of the bickering group; the erratic, domineering, irresponsible Papa Pasquier, who provides the main interest of the book.

M. Duhamel has caught the spirit of a whole French family, but his penetration of motives, actions and feelings keeps the Pasquiers from being termed typically Parisian—they are above all typically human. Father, though unique, emerges as the most human of all. Pompous, arrogant, often ridiculous, he nevertheless adds a zest to the book which his wife and children could never provide. Father and the new "horseless," which gave him his ignominious introduction to the "phenomenon of skidding"; Father learning horseback riding later (in preference); Father and his extraordinary laboratory. Whenever he comes on the scene, the story takes on an added verve which is irresistible.

The other characters have more depth than before. Laurent and Cecile are especially interesting. The incident in which Laurent throws away a large sum of money as a rebuke to Joseph's greed is a vivid commentary on the difference between the two brothers. The gradual change in Laurent's attitude toward his father is one of the most effective themes in the book. Admiration, respect and love turn, through disillusionment, to scorn. On the other hand, Cecile, whose fastidious nature rebels like Laurent's, is able to find refuge in her music. She is a genius, but M. Duhamel never attempts to portray her character in detail, or explore its reaches; he is content to appreciate her. In this appreciation of genius, he shows a surprising tenderness and depth of feeling which give added strength to the book.

Mother and Father Pasquier provide profitable lessons for parents, as one watches the gradual disintegration of their family, or, more precisely, its final dehiscence. Georges Duhamel, in his customary crystalline prose, has given us another revealing picture (complete in itself) of middle-class family life, with all its petty troubles and major sorrows, its hopes, entanglements and transient pleasures. It is not a heart-warming picture, or a pleasing one, but it is typical of many families where small antagonisms and distrust hold sway. As such it is a valuable warning. Aside from this, being mainly a portrait of Papa Pasquier, it is a genuine creative achievement.

M. W. S.

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**Mr. Aristotle**, by Ignazio Silone (McBride, $2). Short stories by the author of "Fontamara" based on the life of the Italian peasants under the Fascist regime.

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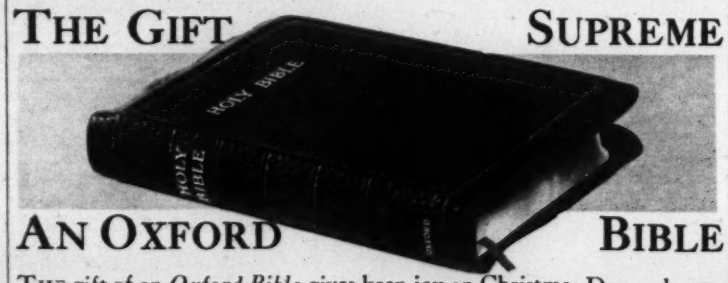

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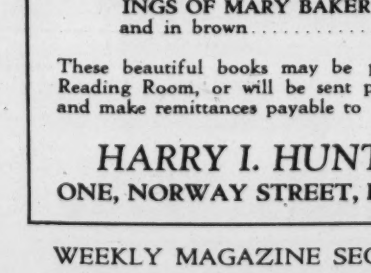



# . . Up Navies : Up Taxes

*(Continued from Page 2)*

will dominate that vast triangle of the Pacific Ocean bounded by the line from Hawaii to Guam to Unalaska in the Aleutians and back to Hawaii.

Coupled with President Roosevelt's statement of Sept. 27 implying that the United States would maintain the present ratios if necessary by building, these facts of sea and air activity indicate that the United States has no intention of permitting its claims in the Far East to lapse from lack of naval force to back them.

The naval conference delegates at London face these two problems—the European and the Pacific—almost helplessly. So far as is known at the time of writing, all consideration of the political background has been ruled out of the agenda. The task, therefore, is to find a key to problems of technical naval competition without being permitted to touch the bases of political rivalry on which they rest.

Inevitably, in view of such a situation, hope has been almost entirely abandoned of continuing the system of quantitative limitation which kept the world's navies within specific bounds during the decade following the Washington conference. Instead, efforts are being concentrated on the possibility of qualitative limitation, with continuance of the maximum tonnage limits per ship in each category now in effect. There would be freedom to build any amount of total tonnage under such a system, but at least the race would not develop along the lines of progressively larger and larger ships.

In such a situation England would have an opportunity to continue her efforts to construct a new system of naval ratios around the size of her own navy. Already the German is pegged to hers. To some extent American strength is based on British. If a solution could be found for the Italian threat toward both England and France in the Mediterranean and for Japanese-American competition it might be done.

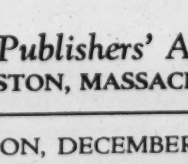
Experts, noting the shock of Germany's Deutschland to naval stability, see greater danger in the possibilities of a qualitative race than in mere bulk. Advances in naval design and technique, particularly in respect to speed, have been enormous during the last decade. The new French and Italian battleships will almost certainly outclass in every respect the older and more conventional American and British battle fleets. New cruisers and new destroyers are outclassed almost overnight by the next later design.

Before the World War battleships cost about $400 a ton. America's new treaty cruiser Indianapolis cost $1548 a ton, while Germany's Deutschland set the record of $1850 a ton. The race is already on in this respect as the world's first collective effort at naval disarmament approaches its termination date and calls for a sequel.

If the London conference succeeds in putting some limits on the size of ships it will be a gain for peace, but only a palliative to naval competition and the fundamental rivalries among the nations. The will to peace appears at an ebb and the will to power ascendant. Naval competition may be controlled, but it can be prevented only when Japan and the United States compose their rivalry for dominance in the Far East and when Europe adopts peaceful means instead of guns for assuring raw materials and markets to its component nations.

The naval problem is so completely interwoven with the political problem that it is impossible to treat them fundamentally apart. For a solution there must be a more living, world-wide will to peace and there should be a conference or series of conferences to adjust political differences. When China's open door and Europe's problem of raw materials are included in the agenda of a naval conference then the nations may hope for a new naval holiday. Until then taxes will go up to pay for new battleships.

COPPER NAPKIN CLIP



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*Capt. Ashley McKinley*, Photographer with the first Byrd Expedition.

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**Many periodicals contain material which you do not wish your children to read and yet every boy and girl has a keen interest and desire to know what is going on in the world. This need is well satisfied in YOUNG AMERICA. Every parent who has seen a copy of the paper is most enthusiastic about it. Here is the statement of editorial policy which appeared in the first issue of YOUNG AMERICA, March 8, 1935.**

### ON OUR WAY

Young America, making its first appearance this week, is published for the youth of the country in the hope that it will fill a long felt want. It is our belief that boys and girls have an appetite for thought which the daily newspapers fail to satisfy fully. Through entertainment and interest supplied in its pages, Young America hopes to satisfy this appetite.

We will strive to answer the complete reading wants of modern boys and girls in news, sports, fiction and other features. The publishers and members of the editorial staff are young enough to be brothers and sisters of their readers. We feel, therefore, that we are in a good position to know what appeals most to the millions of boys and girls in this country, and how best to present it.

We have no political bias and in other matters, also, we shall strive to be non-partisan. We will, however, never hesitate to commit our honest convictions to paper when the occasion demands.

Our confidence in the success of Young America is founded on two beliefs. First, that the publication will appeal to young people everywhere. Secondly, we believe that parents will welcome Young America because they find that it meets with the desires of their boys and girls, and know that its columns contain nothing harmful to its readers.

## YOUNG AMERICA IS CAREFULLY EDITED

to satisfy the needs of young people in the many fields in which they are interested. Important world problems are simplified so that every reader can understand the things his or her parents discuss. The Editors of YOUNG AMERICA write *to* their audience, not *down* to them. That is the reason why YOUNG AMERICA is so popular. That is why YOUNG AMERICA is the fastest growing news weekly for boys and girls in the United States.

## THE EDITORIAL STAFF

J. Louis Quinn, the Editor, is a young man under 30 with a keen understanding of the problems of young people. Associated with him are Kurt Wiese, the leading juvenile illustrator of this country, and Richard Webster, a former Editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica. Ione R. Lowrance, who writes special features and the Movie Page, makes things assume a new interest through her capable young eyes. Fred Majewski, the Sports Editor, and special feature writer, conducts a weekly page which thousands of boys and girls claim is one of the most interesting weekly sports pages ever published.

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YOUNG AMERICA is printed in four color rotogravure, which means that illustrations in many cases are in natural colors, just as they are in real life. YOUNG AMERICA takes the form of a tabloid size newspaper, but is printed on a much better stock. Clear, legible type is used throughout.

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# Over the Editor's Desk

## Up and Up

LOOKING OVER THE table of contents of this issue of the Magazine Section, we find that it might be called our *Up and Up* number.

Navies are going up and up, and taxes with them (pp. 1-2); a youthful trouper in Hollywood rises higher on the ladder of fame (p. 3); business in general throughout the United States enjoys a welcome boom (p. 4); a new Prime Minister takes the controls of the Canadian Government and soars to heights of great popularity (p. 5); hundreds of new enthusiasts begin sending the badminton "birdie" sailing through the air (p. 6); builders of the more substantial sort demonstrate their superiority over the destructive elements in human experience (p. 7); a new Zeppelin prepares to wing its regular way over the North Atlantic (p. 8); and as for Bermuda (pp. 10-11)—well, we judge from the article that it's the top.

Incidentally, there's more than one way of illustrating an article. The manuscript of "Up She Goes" (p. 4), which depicts the uprush in Christmas trade, was pretty long. As if to prove the thesis of the article, advertising poured in on us. The article had to be cut a little to make room for advertising. So we might say that the ads illustrate that article.

THE EDITOR

## *Contributors . .*

JOSEPH C. HARSCH is a member of the Monitor's Washington staff, and specializes on matters relating to national defense. His last article in the Weekly Magazine Section appeared April 11, 1934.

COURTLAND HOLDOM is chief of the Pacific News Bureau of the Monitor, in San Francisco. He makes occasional trips to Los Angeles and Hollywood, however. An interview he had with Shirley Temple was described in the Magazine for Dec. 19, 1934.

HARRY C. KENNEY is a member of the Monitor's financial department staff in Boston. He has written two previous articles for the Magazine Section.

G. CLIFFORD LARCOM JR. specializes on sports topics. He wrote of swimming in "Don't Laugh at the Breaststroke," which appeared in the Magazine on June 25. He lives near Boston.

MARIBOB has written several short and thoughtful articles for the Magazine, the last of which was published Sept. 25. He is engaged in educational work in Great Britain.

HOWARD SIEPEN is an authority on aeronautical developments in Germany. He lives in Berlin. He wrote, "The Graf, No Longer News, Makes History," in the Magazine of Oct. 3, 1934.

ROBERT W. DESMOND took a brief holiday in Bermuda, and an article resulted. Fruit of the same trip was his "School of the Sea," which appeared in the Magazine of Oct. 9. He is associate editor of the Magazine Section.


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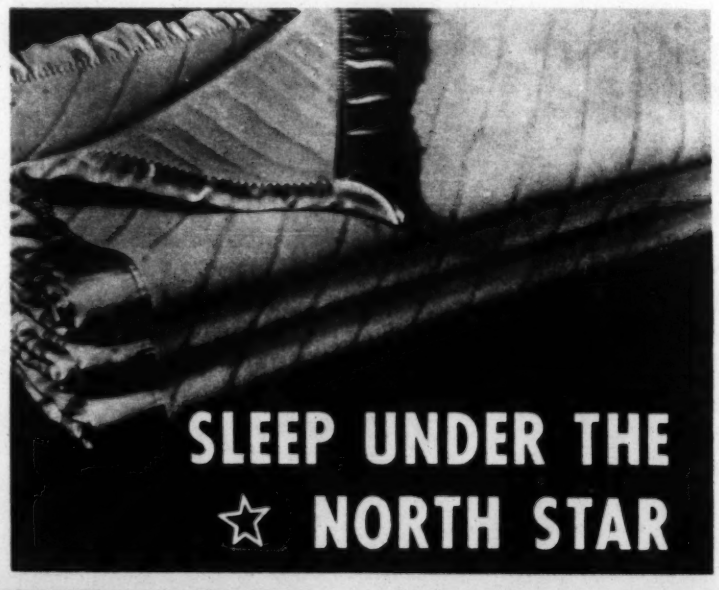

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1 tablespoon flour | Juice and grated rind of 1 orange |
| 1/4 cup sugar | 1/3 cup seeded raisins |
| 1 cup boiling water | 1 tablespoon butter |

Mix the flour and sugar. Add the boiling water and cook till clear. Then add the orange juice and rind, raisins and butter. Heat thoroughly.

Butter six slices of Biscuit Bread, place a slice of sautéed ham on each slice of bread. Cover with hot sauce and serve.

To make the **Biscuit Bread** use your regular Rumford Biscuit Recipe.* Follow it exactly, and when you have mixed the usual soft dough, place it in a well-greased loaf pan. Let this stand for five or ten minutes. Then bake in a moderate 350-degree oven for 45 minutes. The result will be the grandest bread you ever tasted. You can use it hot, or let it cool, then slice and toast it. Toasted Rumford Biscuit Bread has a delicious taste all its own. In handling baking powder biscuit bread for slicing or toasting . . . be gentle. This type of bread is so tender it breaks apart quite easily.

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# ..Up She Goes!

*(Continued from Page 4)*

ribbons of candy decorating store windows during your Christmas shopping expeditions it is not difficult to realize that Americans have a sweet tooth, and they spend plenty of money to keep it satisfied. In 1934, manufacturers' sales value of candy totaled $190,278,686, as compared with $160,941,234 in 1933. Sales during the first four months of this year were 6.1 per cent above the like period in 1934 and this boiled down to the last chocolate drop means that sales for this four-month period were the largest in any similar period since 1931.

If you don't eat 10½ pounds of candy a year somebody else is eating a lot of candy, because that is about the per capita consumption. About one fifth of the total spent is purchased with little copper pennies! The average price per pound is 14½ cents.

Dolls may be a game for children, but not to manufacturers, for they have been leading in the manufacture of toys. The reason is plain. Sales have been prompted by the tour of Colleen Moore's Fairy Doll House and the advertising of Shirley Temple dolls, Dionne quintuplets, etc. And good little Mickey Mouse is no mean champion of business either. Last year he brought sales stimulus amounting to $50,000,000 worth of children's sweaters, toys, belts, etc.

It's not such a hot time of year to speak of ice cream, but that commodity is a good seller the year around, although it sends the retail sales wheel around faster in the summer months. There were 180,000,000 gallons of it consumed last year. Vanilla is king and chocolate is queen. (Nobody cares much where pistachio comes in!)

So when you sit down to listen to your radio, with candy or ice cream, remember that you are one of millions doing the same thing. For radio distribution has broadened without interruption since last winter and sales this fall and winter indicate that 1935 will be the busiest radio year since 1929. In the first nine months of this year, according to Dun & Bradstreet, radio sales averaged 40 to 80 per cent ahead of the like period in 1934, while the output was increased from 25 to 40 per cent. Sales are now running 50 to 100 per cent above 1934. Large-size, high-priced models are in greatest demand.

* * *

Now tuck in your napkin, here comes the turkey! There will be 10 per cent fewer turkeys in 1935 than there were in 1934, according to the American Poultry Journal. This will be the smallest number of turkeys raised and marketed in a good many years. About half of the turkeys are marketed for the Christmas season, 35 per cent for Thanksgiving and 15 per cent for the remainder of the year.

"With all the major factors pointing to higher prices," says the Journal, "it appears probable that turkeys will bring 10 to 20 per cent more than last year, when the farm price for November, December and January averaged 15½ cents." And not to leave the chickens out, it is reported that they will be higher in price also.

Up to now nothing much has been said about where all the money is to transact all this business. But there is a rosy side to this question and that is that there has been a definite increase in the nation's income. People are saving more, industry is spending more and it is no news that Government is giving more. Credit is easier and money is flowing faster. American consumer income for the first eight months of this year was $28,800,000,000, compared with about $26,600,000,000 for the like period a year ago, or an increase of 8.5 per cent.

And here is a real Believe It or Not. During 1934, 1935 and 1936 the Federal Government has spent and will spend about as much as the Government spent in the first 124 years of its existence! From the Administration of George Washington to the first Administration of Woodrow Wilson, the expenditure was $24,521,845,000 — the expenditures for 1934, 1935 and 1936 will be $24,208,535,000! One wage earner in every four in the United States is employed on the public pay roll—federal, state, county or city.

* * *

It is apparent that the Forgotten Man is not the farmer, for during the first nine months of 1935 farm income totaled $4,215,217,000, as compared with $3,892,052,000 in the like period of 1934, according to the Department of Agriculture. Farmers' income is expected to approximate $6,700,000,000 for 1935, the

*(Continued on page 19)*

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Give not just one day's pleasure, but shaving comfort for a lifetime. NO MORE LATHER, NO BLADES, never another cut nor the slightest pain nor discomfort. It is a gift of QUICK, CLOSE SHAVES and a new, more youthful skin, for with continuous use of the Shaver, nature discards your old blade-calloused skin. It is good for TOUGH BEARDS or the most TENDER SKINS. Ask any of our dealers to show you the Shaver. If none is near you, send $15 to Dept. F.

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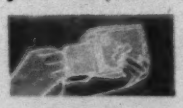

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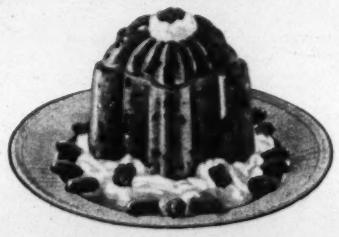
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup strong hot coffee
⅓ cup sugar
1 tablespoonful cocoa
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 cup dates, sliced
¼ cup walnuts, chopped
½ cup cream or evaporated milk (whipped)
½ teaspoonful vanilla

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add sugar, salt, cocoa and hot coffee and stir until dissolved. Cool, and when it begins to stiffen, add dates and nuts. Fold in whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, and vanilla. Chill. When firm, unmold and serve with whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk. Garnish with stuffed dates.



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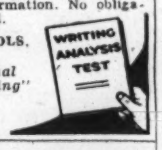


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# ..Up She Goes!

*(Continued from page 18)*

largest since 1930 and $1,000,000,000 larger than in 1933, and exceeds the $6,387,000,000 in 1934. Farm wages have increased 13 per cent.

Bank deposits, the real "working capital" of the American people, have increased an estimated $8,000,000,000 since the low point touched during the banking holiday of 1933. Savings, including time deposits and postal savings deposited in banks in the United States, increased $900,000,000 for the year ended June 29, 1935, according to the American Bankers Association.

Last but not least is that little Christmas club book that is going to come in mighty handy to thousands of Christmas shoppers.

Seven million careful savers will receive $312,000,000 which will be distributed by banks to club members. This means a Christmas check of about $44.70 to each member.

* * *

An integral part of the joyous Christmas season is that played by Uncle Sam and the various private services who see to it that there is delivered to the door the material things that contribute to the happiness of the occasion. These willing servants make prodigious efforts to enable you to get what you should at the right time.

One delivery service, the United Parcel Service, New York, may be used as an illustration of what the volume of deliveries will be like this year. This company serves hundreds of retail stores and reports that during the Christmas period of 1934 delivery volume increased approximately 2½ times normal volume. This year, so far, volume is running about 17 per cent ahead of the 1934 normal and the company expects its December delivery volume to run about 15 per cent ahead of last December's figures, which was 2½ times normal volume.

Uncle Sam is likely to be the busiest in years this season. He handled in 1934 an increase in tonnage for the 10-day holiday period from Dec. 15 to 24, inclusive, of some 250 per cent, and for letter mails the increase was about 500 per cent. The 1935 season should easily top these figures.

* * *

All in all, the winter of 1935 promises to be happier for the great generality of people than any similar period in the last five years, due not only to the optimistic longer-term outlook but to the more immediate fattening of purses which has resulted in the rebound from depression activities to the highest rate of operations in the heavy industries for years. This reversal in trend has become more pronounced in the last month or two and leaders are predicting a continuance of the recovery gains into 1936. The public as a result has been encouraged to spend more generously.

Merchants everywhere feel that the pinching of pennies characterizing a "slump" period is no longer the popular attitude. They feel surer of the future. The great American buyer today regards satisfaction as preferable to dollars. And he is leaning more and more to quality. That is a sign of better times. It is up to producers and distributors from now on to give more and better goods for less money in order that the uptrend may be given permanence.

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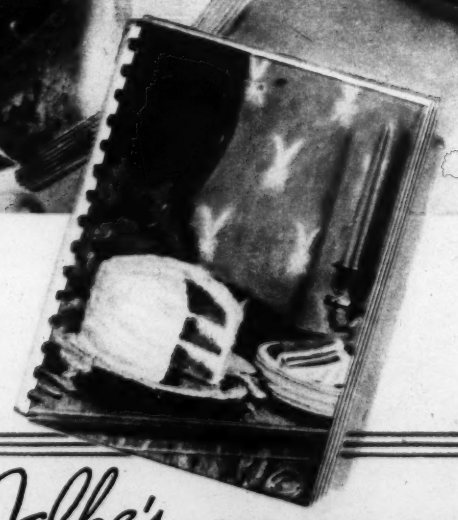

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